



VIG CENTRAL EUROPEAN EQUITY INVESTMENT FUND

FUND RULES

FUND MANAGEMENT COMPANY

VIG Asset Management Hungary Closed Company Limited by Shares

(H-1091 BUDAPEST, ÜLLŐI ÚT 1.)

CUSTODIAN

Erste Bank Hungary Ltd.

(1138 Budapest, Népfürdő utca 24-26.)

EFFECTIVE AS OF:

8 APRIL 2025.

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

UCITS	undertakings for the collective investment in transferable securities
UCITS Fund Manager	an investment fund management company managing one or more UCITSs as regular business
UCITS Directive	Directive 2009/65/EC on undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities
Fund	VIG Central European Equity Investment Fund
Base currency	HUF, i.e. Hungarian Forint. It is the currency in which the Fund records its assets. The Fund may even invest a portion of its assets in securities issued in a currency differing from its base currency.
Fund Management Company	VIG Asset Management Hungary Closed Company Limited by Shares
ÁKK	Államadósság Kezelő Központ Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság (Government Debt Management Agency Public Ltd. in Hungary)
Investment Fund	a collective investment form set up under the conditions defined in Act XVI of 2014 on collective investment forms and their managers
Investment unit	a transferable security issued in series by the Investment Fund as issuer in the manner and with formalities defined in the Collective Investment Act, providing receivables and other rights against the investment fund as defined in the Fund rules of the investment fund
Investor	the holder of the investment unit or any other collective investment security
Target country	a country on the capital market of which the Fund makes investment or intends to make investment strategically
Target currency	EUR, i.e. euro. The target currency is the currency in which the Fund may hedge its investments denominated in different currencies.
Dematerialized security	It is an aggregate of data created, recorded, transmitted and registered in electronic way, in the manner as defined in the Capital Market Act and in special law, containing the content requirements of a security in identifiable manner
EU	European Union

Excess performance	the difference between the net performance of the portfolio and the performance of the benchmark
Crystallisation frequency	the frequency at which the accrued performance fee, if any, becomes payable to the management company
EEA state	any member state of the European Union and any other states being parties to the Agreement on the European Economic Area
Supervisor	National Bank of Hungary (earlier: Hungarian Financial Supervisory Authority)
FIFO Principle	the first purchase of a specific security in the portfolio is sold first
Distribution day	all business days in Hungary, except the events of suspension or interruption of the distribution, for which day the net asset value is assessed.
Distributor	The Fund Management Company and further dealers participating in the sale of Investment units. For current list see item 1.7 of the Fund rules.
Distribution sites	Sites appointed by the Distributor for sale of the Investment units of the Fund. The list of distribution sites is accessible at the website of the Fund Management Company: https://www.vigam.hu/
G20	G20 is an organisation comprising the world's 19 largest economies and the European Union.
Collective Investment Act	2014. Act XVI of 2014 on collective investment forms and their managers, and on the amendment of certain financial laws
Fund rules	a regulation containing special rules of the Fund, prepared pursuant to the Collective Investment Act, specifying the general contract conditions between the Fund Management Company and the Investors
Auditor	KPMG Hungária Kft.
Publication sites	websites https://www.vigam.hu/ and https://kozvetelek.mnb.hu/
Relative return	Relative return the return achieved by the fund compared to the specified benchmark
Benchmark model	a performance fee model whereby the performance fees may only be charged on the basis of outperforming the reference benchmark.
Benchmark	a market index against which to assess the performance of a fund
Custodian	Erste Bank Hungary Ltd.
Order	Order to buy, redeem or switch investment units

MNB	National Bank of Hungary
Net asset value	value of assets in the portfolio of the investment fund, including receivables from lending, reduced by total liabilities encumbering the portfolio, including the accrued expenses
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Civil Code	Act V of 2013 on the Civil Code
Own capital	the own capital of the Investment Fund is equal, at the beginning, to the product of multiplication of the nominal value and the piece number of the investment units; in the course of its operation, own capital is identical with the aggregate net asset value of the Investment Fund
Series	In the name of an investment fund investment units can be issued that constitute one or more series, have the same nominal value within the same series and incorporate the same rights. The Fund rules and the Prospectus determines in details the characteristics of the individual series by which they deviate from each others.
SFDR Regulation (Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation)	Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector
Taxonomy regulation	Regulation (EU) 2020/852 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 June 2020 establishing a framework for the promotion of sustainable investment and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088
Prospectus	a document prepared according to the Collective Investment Act for public issue of Investment units
T day	the date of placing an order for executing a transaction
Capital Market Act	Act CXX of 2001 on Capital Market
Customer account	an account kept for a customer, which is exclusively aimed at the execution of orders placed to the debit of the balance of the investment service, commodity exchange service and the payment based on the liability included in the security.

I. Basic information regarding the Investment Fund

1. Basic data of the Investment Fund

1.1. Name of the Investment Fund

VIG Közép-Európai Részvény Befektetési Alap

English name: VIG Central European Equity Investment Fund

Czech name: VIG Středoevropský Akciový Fond

1.2. Short name of the Investment Fund

VIG Central European Equity Fund

1.3. Seat of the Investment Fund

H-1091 Budapest, Üllői út 1.

1.4. Date of recording the Investment Fund and its registration number

Date of recording the Fund: 16 March 1998

Registration number of the Fund: 1111-57.

1.5. Name of the Investment Fund Management Company

VIG Asset Management Hungary Closed Company Limited by Shares

1.6. Name of the Custodian

Erste Bank Hungary Ltd.

1.7. Name of the Distributor

VIG Asset Management Hungary Closed Company Limited by Shares

further distributors:

CIB Bank Zrt.

Concorde Securities Zrt.

Conseq Investment Management, a. s.

Equilor Investment Zrt.

ERSTE Investment Zrt.

OTP Bank Nyrt.

Patria Finance, a.s.

Raiffeisen Bank Zrt.

SPB Investment Zrt.

MBH Befektetési Bank Zrt.

Unicredit Bank Hungary Zrt.

Erste Group Bank AG

1.8. Operating form of the Fund (public), circle of the possible investors (trade investor or private investor)

The Investment Fund is public.

Circle of the possible investors: both professional and private investors.

1.9. Type of the Investment Fund (open-end or closed-end)

The Investment Fund is open-end.

1.10. Maturity period of the Investment fund (unlimited or limited); if the maturity period is limited, indicate the expiry date of the maturity period

The Investment Fund has an unlimited maturity period.

1.11. Indicate whether the Investment Fund is a fund harmonized according to the UCITS Directive or to the AIFM Directive.

The Investment Fund is harmonized according to the UCITS Directive.

1.12. Number, marking of the series issued by the Investment Fund; indicate the characteristics of the individual series by which they deviate from each other

Series	Difference
VIG Central European Equity Fund (A series, HUF)	fund management fee rate,
VIG Central European Equity Fund (B series, HUF)	currency, fund management fee rate,
VIG Central European Equity Fund (EI series, EUR)	currency, fund management fee rate,
VIG Central European Equity Fund (C series, CZK)	currency, fund management fee rate, hedged series, hedged benchmark
VIG Central European Equity Fund (CI series, CZK)	currency, fund management fee rate, hedged series, hedged benchmark
VIG Central European Equity Fund (I series, HUF)	fund management fee rate,
VIG Central European Equity Fund (P series, PLN)	currency, fund management fee rate,
VIG Central European Equity Fund (PI series, PLN)	currency, fund management fee rate,
VIG Central European Equity Fund (UI series, USD)	currency, fund management fee rate,
VIG Central European Equity Fund (R series, HUF)	fund management fee rate

1.13. Primary category of assets defined by legislation in which the investment fund may invest

The Investment Fund is a securities fund.

1.14. Indicate if the promise for protecting the capital of the Investment Fund and/or for the return is secured by a bank guarantee or a surety assurance (capital and/or return guarantee) or it is supported by the detailed investment policy of the Investment Fund (capital and/or return protection); state the item in the Fund rules that contains the conditions for it in details.

Not applicable.

2. Other basic information regarding the Investment Fund

Circle of distributors:

The Fund Management Company distributes all Investment Unit series of the Fund. The distributors listed in item 1.7 of the Fund rules can distribute the Investment Fund series of the Fund within the scope of their distribution contracts entered into with the Fund Management Company, according to their own Business Regulation.

Distributors shall determine the conditions for the distribution of the Fund in their own Business Rules, but these conditions may not contradict the provisions of the Fund Rules.

Distribution abroad:

Following the notification procedure of the Fund, the Investment unit series of the Fund become accessible even abroad. These Fund rules contain the special conditions for distribution abroad, which are highlighted in the relevant items.

3. List of legislative rules relating to the management of investment funds, furthermore to the issue and distribution of investment units as well as those regulating the legal relationship between the fund and the investor

Acts

- Act XVI of 2014 on collective investment forms and their managers, and on the amendment of certain financial laws (Collective Investment Act)
- Act V of 2013 on the Civil Code (Civil Code)
- Act XLVII of 2008 on the Prohibition of Unfair Business-to-Consumer Commercial Practices (Fttv.)
- Act CXXXVIII of 2007 on Investment Firms and Commodity Dealers, and on the Regulations Governing their Activities (Bszt.)
- Act LIII. of 2017 on the Prevention and Combating of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (Pmt.)
- Act XXV of 2005 on Financial Service Contracts made through Distance Marketing
- Act CXX of 2001 on Capital Markets (Capital Market Act)
- Act CLV of 1997 on Consumer Protection
- Act LXVII of 2019 on the encouragement of long-term shareholder engagement and the amendments of certain acts for legal harmonisation purposes
- Act LII of 2017 on the Implementation of Financial and Asset-related Restrictive Measures Ordered by the European Union and the UN Security Council
- Act CXVII of 1995 on the Personal Income Tax
- Act LIX of 2006 on the Special Tax and Annuities Improving the Balance of Public Finances
- Act C of 2000 on Accounting

Government Decrees

- 78/2014. (III. 14.) on the rules of investing and borrowing of collective investment forms
- 79/2014. (III. 14.) on the organizational, conflict of interests, business and risk management requirements applicable to the UCITS Fund Manager
- Government Decree 82/2010 (III.25.) on calculating and announcing deposit interest rates and returns
- Government Decree 153/2009. (VII. 23.) on certain issues necessary to increase efficiency of customer protection in the financial sector
- Government Decree 22/2008 (II.7.) on the mandatory elements of the business terms at business organizations providing investment services, auxiliary investment services and commodity exchange services;

- Government Decree 284/2001 (XII.26.) on the Mode of the Generation and Forwarding of Dematerialized Securities and the Relevant Rules on Safety, as well as on the Opening and the Keeping of the Security Account, the Central Securities Account and the Customer Account
- Govt Decree 205/2023. (V. 31.) on the alternative application during the state of emergency of Act LII of 2018 on the Social Contribution Tax
- Government Decree 438/2016 (XII. 16.) on the Detailed Rules relating to the UCITS Fund Manager's Complaints Handling Procedure and Complaints Handling Policy
- Government Decree 215/2000 (XII 11.) on the Special Provisions regarding the Annual Reporting and Bookkeeping Obligations of Investment Funds

Decrees by the Minister of Finances/Minister of National Economy

- NGM Decree 16/2017. (VI. 30.) on the product approval process to be followed by the investment undertaking
- Decree No. 6/2002 (II.20.) of the Ministry of Finances on the notification obligation of investment service providers, organizations engaged in clearing house operations and the stock exchange

Supervisory Decrees

- 66/2021. (XII. 20.) MNB Regulation on the Detailed Rules for the Form and Method of Complaint Handling by Certain Financial Organizations
- Government Decree 26/2020 (VIII. 25.) on the detailed rules concerning the implementation of the Act on the Prevention and Combating of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, as applicable to service providers supervised by the MNB, and concerning the minimum requirements for the development and operation of the screening system under the Act on the Implementation of Restrictive Measures Imposed by the European Union and the UN Security Council Relating to Liquid Assets and Other Financial Interest

European Union Regulations

- Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS Directive)
- Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Directive 2002/92/EC and Directive 2011/61/EU (MiFID II Policy)
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/565 supplementing Directive 2014/65/EU (25 April 2016) of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards organisational requirements and operating conditions for investment firms and defined terms for the purposes of that Directive
- Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012
- SFDR Regulation (Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation) Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 of 6 April 2022 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical

standards specifying the details of the content and presentation of the information in relation to the principle of ‘do no significant harm’, specifying the content, methodologies and presentation of information in relation to sustainability indicators and adverse sustainability impacts, and the content and presentation of the information in relation to the promotion of environmental or social characteristics and sustainable investment objectives in pre-contractual documents, on websites and in periodic reports (“SFDR RTS”)

- Taxonomy regulation: Regulation (EU) 2020/852 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 June 2020 establishing a framework for the promotion of sustainable investment and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088
- 648/2012 Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/2251 of 4 October 2016 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories with regard to regulatory technical standards for risk-mitigation techniques for OTC derivative contracts not cleared by a central counterparty
- Guideline 34-39-992 of the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) of 5 November 2020 on performance fees in UCITS and certain types of AIFs
- Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 November 2014 on key information documents for packaged retail and insurance-based investment products (PRIIPs)
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/653 of 8 March 2017 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on key information documents for packaged retail and insurance-based investment products (PRIIPs) by laying down regulatory technical standards with regard to the presentation, content, review and revision of key information documents and the conditions for fulfilling the requirement to provide such documents (PRIIPs RTS)
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 583/2010 of 1 July 2010 implementing Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards key investor information and conditions to be met when providing key investor information or the prospectus in a durable medium other than paper or by means of a website
- Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC.

The above list is not exhaustive, so in addition to the above, there are legal provisions in force that regulate the internal processes of fund management and distribution activities, as well as other obligations arising from the exercise of data reporting, data provision and supervisory authority powers.

4. Description of the most important legal consequences of the investment, including information on the jurisdiction, the applicable law and the existence or absence of any legislative acts that contain provisions on the recognition and implementation of judgements in the home country of the Fund

The investment units are investment units issued by an open-end fund, i.e. Investors can buy (purchase) and sell them (redemption) in the course of distribution during the maturity period of the Fund. It is a requirement for doing so that the Investor disposes of a securities account at a Distributor of the Fund. As the Fund does not pay any return, the Investor can realize his profit on the margin between the purchase and redemption price. The purchase and redemption order is implemented on the basis of the prevailing net asset value (calculated according to these Fund rules).

The provisions of the business regulations of the Distributor and the legislative rules of the country written in them are authoritative to the opening and keeping of securities account, as well as to the execution of purchase and redemption orders.

At the time of issuance of these Fund rules, according to the relevant Business Regulation of the Fund Management Company, the Hungarian law is authoritative to these transactions, which is identical with the applicable law.

II. Information regarding investment units (by series)

5. ISIN identification code of the investment units

Series	ISIN
VIG Central European Equity Fund (A series, HUF)	HU0000702501
VIG Central European Equity Fund (B series, HUF)	HU0000705926
VIG Central European Equity Fund (EI series, EUR)	HU0000730361
VIG Central European Equity Fund (C series, CZK)	HU0000717392
VIG Central European Equity Fund (CI series, CZK)	HU0000730411
VIG Central European Equity Fund (I series, HUF)	HU0000709530
VIG Central European Equity Fund (P series, PLN)	HU0000711486
VIG Central European Equity Fund (PI series, PLN)	HU0000728183
VIG Central European Equity Fund (UI series, USD)	HU0000730346
VIG Central European Equity Fund (R series, HUF)	HU0000737069

6. Nominal value of the investment units

Series	Nominal value
VIG Central European Equity Fund (A series, HUF)	1 HUF
VIG Central European Equity Fund (B series, EUR)	1 EUR
VIG Central European Equity Fund (EI series, EUR)	1 EUR
VIG Central European Equity Fund (C series, CZK)	1 CZK
VIG Central European Equity Fund (CI series, CZK)	1 CZK
VIG Central European Equity Fund (I series, HUF)	1 HUF
VIG Central European Equity Fund (P series, PLN)	1 PLN
VIG Central European Equity Fund (Pi series, PLN)	1 PLN
VIG Central European Equity Fund (UI series, USD)	1 USD
VIG Central European Equity Fund (R series, HUF)	1 HUF

7. Currencies of the investment units

Series	Currency
VIG Central European Equity Fund (A series, HUF)	HUF, i.e. Hungarian Forint
VIG Central European Equity Fund (B series, EUR)	EUR, i.e. Euro
VIG Central European Equity Fund (EI series, EUR)	EUR, i.e. Euro
VIG Central European Equity Fund (C series, CZK)	CZK, i.e. Czech Koruna
VIG Central European Equity Fund (CI series, CZK)	CZK, i.e. Czech Koruna
VIG Central European Equity Fund (I series, HUF)	HUF, i.e. Hungarian Forint
VIG Central European Equity Fund (P series, PLN)	PLN, i.e. Polish Zloty
VIG Central European Equity Fund (PI series, PLN)	PLN, i.e. Polish Zloty
VIG Central European Equity Fund (UI series, USD)	USD i.e. american dollar
VIG Central European Equity Fund (R series, HUF)	HUF, i.e. Hungarian Forint

8. Method of creation of the investment unit; information regarding issuance and sale

The investment units are created in dematerialised form, they are not issued (printed) physically. The investment units are issued (generated) by KELER Central Depository Zrt. on the order of the Fund Management Company. The Fund can sell its investment units according to the own Business Regulation of the Distributor. The investment unit issued by the investment fund can be purchased by the Investors in the course of continuous distribution.

9. Method of certification of ownership and record-keeping of investment units

To certification of ownership and method of record-keeping of the investment units Book Six Title XXXI of the Civil Code and Sections 138 to 146 of the Capital Market Act are applicable.

According to the provisions of the Capital Market Act, dematerialised securities can be acquired and transferred only in the form of debit or credit on a securities account. Pursuant to the Civil Code, the transfer of dematerialised securities requires a contract of transfer or other legal titles. The ownership of the Investment Units is certified by the account statement issued by the securities account manager of the Investor.

Unless proved the contrary, the person shall be considered to be the holder of a security on whose account the security is kept on records.

10. The rights of the investor provided by the investment unit, description about, how the Fund Management Company ensures fair treatment to the investors, and in the event that an investor is exceptionally treated or acquires right to have an exceptional treatment, description of the exceptional treatment, identification of the investor type to whom an exceptional treatment is provided, furthermore, if relevant, description of the legal and economic relationship with the Fund and the Fund Management Company; other information related to the relevant subject

Holders of the investment units are entitled

- to redeem their investment units at daily asset value at the distribution site under the terms and conditions specified in the Fund rules of the Fund;
- to receive the prevailing version of the Fund rules, the Prospectus and the Distributor's Business Regulation in the offices of the Distributor;

- to receive the annual and semi-annual reports in the offices of the Funds;
- to inquire about the composition of the profit of the Funds;

The holders of investment units dispose of all further rights included in these Fund rules and the Prospectus as well as in legislative provisions.

The Fund Management Company does not make any distinction between the Investors, all investors have the same rights. The Fund Management Company ensure the fair treatment with investor in the manner that it treats the purchase and redemption orders of all investors under the same conditions in the way defined in these Fund rules. Accordingly, no single investor receives exceptional treatment against the other investors.

III. Investment policy and objectives of the Investment Fund

11. Description of the investment goals and specialisation of the investment fund, indicating the financial objectives (e.g. capital increase or income, geographical or sectoral specification)

The aim of the Fund is to invest on equity markets of the Central-European region. It is recommended to those who want to draw benefit from long-term performance of companies listed on the stock exchange of the region. When shaping the Fund's portfolio, primary criterion is to optimize the aggregate risk of securities included in the Fund. In order to reduce the risks, the Fund Management Company selects the securities to be involved in the portfolio in the most circumspect way. It conducts analyses on the risk factors of the securities and supports its decisions with profound calculations.

12. Investment strategy, methods of implementation of the objectives of the investment fund

The Fund buys shares issued by companies of the countries of the Central-Eastern European region (primarily of, Czech Republic, Poland, Austria, Romania, Hungary, and secondarily of Slovenia, Croatia, Slovakia) but the Fund may also invest in shares of companies of other developing and developed countries as well as in other collective investment securities. Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may invest in assets denominated in multiple currencies. The Fund may hedge part or all of its currency risks using forward currency positions against the target currency, which is the benchmark settlement currency (EUR). The Fund Manager has discretionary authority to decide, based on market conditions, whether to reduce the currency risk of positions denominated in currencies other than the target currency through hedging transactions. In order to effectively build the Fund's portfolio, the application of equity and index transactions is also allowed. In order to ensure liquidity, the Fund wishes to keep government securities distributed by member states of the EU, OECD, or G20.

The Fund holds at least 80% of its assets in securities not issued in Hungary.

The Fund's reference index: 100% CETOP 5/10/40 Index (Bloomberg ticker: CETUC Index).

The benchmark index applied to the Fund is provided by a benchmark administrator that has been included in the ESMA register under Article 36 of Directive 2009/65/EC, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of June 8, 2016 (the Benchmark Regulation), which governs indices used as benchmarks for financial instruments, financial contracts, and investment fund performance measurement, as well as amendments to Directives 2008/48/EC and 2014/17/EU and Regulation (EU) 596/2014.

13. Indicate the asset categories in which the Investment Fund can invest, with special reference to the fact whether the application of derivative transactions is permitted for the Investment Fund

In addition to instruments specified in the Investment Policy, the Fund may hold the instruments listed itemized in item 14 of the Fund rules and the use of derivative transaction is allowed for the Fund.

14. Maximum, minimum or planned proportion of the individual portfolio components

Assets that can be held by the Fund and their planned proportions in percentage of the Fund's net asset value:

ASSET CATEGORY	PLANNED PROPORTION
Government securities issued by EU or OECD or G20 countries	0-20%
Repo and reverse repo transactions	0-40%
Debt securities issued by EU or OECD or G20 countries - central bank, financial institution, corporate entity or municipality issued securities	0-20%
Mortgage bonds issued by mortgage credit institutions registered in EU or OECD or G20 countries	0-20%
Bank deposits (HUF/foreign currencies), money on account	0-40%
Equity securities issued by business associations incorporated in Hungary	0-20%
Equity securities issued by business associations incorporated in the Czech Republic	0-30%
Equity securities issued by business associations incorporated in Poland	0-60%
Equity securities issued by business associations incorporated in Austria	0-30%
Equity securities issued by business associations incorporated in Romania	0-30%
Shares issued by enterprises of further Central European countries, shares of foreign companies from developing and developed markets outside the region	0-30%
Collective investment securities and ETFs	0-10%
Instruments issued and traded outside Hungary	80-100%

15. Any possible limitations of the investment policy and any techniques, assets or borrowing powers that can be used for the management of the investment fund, including agreements regarding use or limitation of use of leverage, re-use of guarantees and assets, and the highest applicable leverage amount

The Fund is willing to lend its securities in accordance with legislative provisions (Government Decree 78/2014 (III.14.)).

The Fund wants to foster the development of the Hungarian securities market and they also expect a significant profit from the securities lending sector. The Fund has the opportunity to sell securities in the framework of loan transactions.

In the case of lending securities, the value of the transaction must not be higher than 50% of the net asset value of the Fund. Guarantee for returning the lent securities is the provision of reasonable value collateral in form of government securities in the manner that the market value of the collateral (collateral value) cannot be lower than 120% of the market value of the lent securities at the time of conclusion of the contract. If, any time during the existence of the loan transaction, the collateral value falls below 110% of the market value of the lent securities, the collateral must be supplemented or replenished up to 120% of the market value of the lent securities.

Deals between the funds and portfolios managed by the Fund Manager

Portfolios managed by the Fund Manager (including related undertakings) may conduct transactions among themselves, in which case the Fund Manager acts pursuant to the special provisions formulated in its internal regulations to exclude the possibility of potential conflict of interests. Such transactions are only initiated by the Fund Manager in case, if the transaction would not adversely impact the interests of the parties participating in it, and for both parties complies with the principle of best execution. Each transaction between the portfolios and funds managed by the Fund Manager shall be conducted by the Fund Manager at fair price and the price shall be documented for each deal.

General investment restrictions regarding the Fund

Pursuant to Section 14 of Government Decree 78/2014:

- (1) The Fund Management Company is not allowed to invest its own capital in Investment Units issued by the Fund.
- (2) The Fund Management Company is not allowed to buy for the Fund
 - a) securities issued by itself;
 - b) securities issued by affiliated companies of the Fund Management Company, except securities with public market making, including Securities issued by a public open-ended collective investment scheme and securities to be listed on the stock market.
- (3) The Fund is not allowed to buy financial instruments owned by the Fund Management Company and to sell financial instruments to the Fund Management Company.
- (4) The Fund has to document the market price prevailing at the date of making contract for the transaction in the case of contracts for transactions with affiliated companies of the Fund Management Company and other collective investment forms managed by the Fund Management Company as well as in the case of transactions of portfolios between themselves.

Investment restrictions in relation to the assets of the Investment Fund

Pursuant to Sections 8 to 11 of Government Decree 78/2014:

- (1) An UCITS can invest
 - a) maximum 10 percent of its assets in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same issuer,
 - b) maximum 20 percent of its assets in deposits of the same credit institution.
- (2) The partner risk exposure based on OTC derivative transactions against other parties of the UCITS cannot be higher than 5 percent, and if the other party is a credit institutions defined in Section (1) f) of the Government Decree, it cannot be higher than 10 percent of its assets.
- (3) The total value of transferable securities and money market instruments of those issuers in which the value of each investment by the UCITS exceeds 5 percent of the assets of the UCITS cannot be higher than 40 percent of the assets of the UCITS. This does not apply to deposits effected in credit institutions subject to prudential supervisions and to OTC derivative transactions implemented with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision.
- (4) Irrespective of the individual limits for issuers described in (1) above, the aggregate risk exposure of the UCITS against an institution, which arises from investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the relevant institution, from deposits at the relevant institution and from OTC derivative transactions entered into with the relevant institutions, shall not be higher than 20 percent of the assets of the UCITS.
- (5) Contrary to the limit described in (1) a) above, 35 percent limit can be applied in the event that the issuer or guarantor of the transferable securities or money market instruments is a member state, the local authority thereof, a third country or such an international body governed by public law, in which one or more EEA states are members. These securities and money market instruments need not to be taken into account for the purpose of application of the limit referred to in Subsection (3) above.
- (6) In contrast to the limit specified in point a) of paragraph (1), a limit of 25 percent may be applied in the case of mortgage bonds issued by a mortgage lender domiciled in Hungary and in the case of bonds

issued before 8 July 2022 by a credit institution domiciled in an EEA State that is under state supervision and was established by force of law to protect the interests of the bondholders, provided that the proceeds from the issuance of the bonds are required by law to be invested in assets that are suitable for satisfying the claims on the bonds throughout the entire holding period and that, in the event of the issuer's liquidation, must be used in the first place for the repayment of the principal and the payment of any accrued interest, or in the case of bonds that are classed as covered bonds under the instrument of the EEA State's law that transposes Directive (EU) 2019/2162 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on the issue of covered bonds and covered bond public supervision and amending Directives 2009/65/EC and 2014/59/EU. Where a UCITS invests more than 5% of its assets in securities issued by an issuer covered by this paragraph, the total value of those investments may not exceed 80% of the assets of the UCITS. These securities and money market instruments shall not be taken into account for the purposes of applying the 40% limit referred to in paragraph (3).(7) The limits provided for in (1)-(6) hereof cannot be consolidated, consequently, the investments in transferable securities and money market instrument issued by the same issuer as well as the investments in deposits and derivative assets placeable at undertakings shall not be higher than 35 percent of the assets of the UCITS.

- (8) Companies belonging to a group of undertakings in respect of consolidated annual statements or in line with the accepted international accounting standard, qualify as one person for the purpose of calculation of the limits mentioned in this Section, provided that the total value of investments in transferable securities and money market instruments of the same group of undertakings shall not exceed 20 percent of the assets of the UCITS.
- (9) Contrary to those stated in (1) a) above, the 20 percent limit is applicable in the event that the goal of the investment policy of the UCITS is to replicate the composition of such a stock or bond index where the composition of the index is properly diversified, represents a proper benchmark on the market to which it relates and the development of its value is published in a way understandable even for the public.
- (10) 35 percent limit can be applied for one issuer instead of the limit set out in (9) above if it is strongly determinant for the affected regulated markets and indices.
- (11) Contrary to the limits referred to in subsections (1)-(8) above, a UCITS may invest even 100 percent of its assets, with the permission of the Supervisory Authority, in various transferable securities and money market assets issued by an EEA member state, its local authority, a third country or an international organization, in which one or more member states are members. The Supervisory Authority may permit deviation if the investors of the UCITS receive the same level of protection as the investors of UCITS applying the limits defined in Section 8 and the UCITS has securities from six different issues, and it invests maximum 30 percent of its assets in securities belonging to a certain series.
- (12) Attention should be called to the permit mentioned in (11) above and those states, local authorities or international organizations issuing or guaranteeing securities, in the securities of which the UCITS invests more than 35 percent of its assets should be indicated by names in the fund rules, reports and all other commercial communications of the UCITS.
- (13) A UCITS may invest maximum 20 percent of its assets in collective investment securities of a certain UCITS regulated in Section 2 (1) e) of this Decree, or in the securities of other collective investment forms.
- (14) The total value of the investment units of an investment fund not qualifying as UCITS and of other collective investment securities shall not exceed 30 percent of the assets of the UCITS.
- (15) If a UCITS invests in securities issued by any other collective investment form which is managed, directly or on the basis of a power of attorney, by the fund manager of the relevant UCITS or another investment fund manager in close relationship with the former, including the situation when the investment fund manager manages the relevant collective investment form as a subcontractor, no sales

or redemption commission shall be charged to the relevant UCITS in relation to the investment or its cessation.

- (16) If a UCITS invest at least 20 percent of its assets in other collective investment forms, it is obliged to communicate in its prospectus the highest rate of fund management fees encumbering the other collective investment forms indicated as an investment goal in addition to its own management fee. Furthermore, the highest rate of the investment fund management fees encumbering the other collective investment forms indicated as actual investments in addition to its own management fee in the annual report of the UCITS.

Investment limits from the side of allowed assets

Pursuant to Section 12 of Government Decree 78/2014:

- (1) The UCITS shall not acquire a qualified influence in any issuer and shall not acquire an influence giving rise to public bidding obligation in any public limited company.
- (2) In addition to those mentioned in (1) above, a UCITS may acquire
 - a) maximum 10 percent of non-voting shares of an issuer,
 - b) maximum 10 percent of debt securities of an issuer,
 - c) maximum 25 percent of the collective investment securities of another UCITS or of the collective investment securities of any other collective investment form,
 - d) maximum 10 percent of the money market instruments of an issuing institution.
- (3) The limits defined in (2) above can be left out of consideration at the time of acquisition if the gross value of the debt securities or money market instrument or the net value of securities to be issued cannot be determined.
- (4) The limits specified in (1) and (2) above need not to be taken into consideration:
 - a) in the case of transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an EEA state or its local authority,
 - b) in the case of transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a third country,
 - c) in the case of transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by such public international organizations in which one or more EEA states are members.
 - d) with regard to shares of companies incorporated in a third country which company primarily invests in securities of issuers with seat in the relevant state if, pursuant to the laws of the relevant state, such an ownership represent the only possible chance for the UICITS to invest in securities of issuers having their seats on the territory of the relevant state.
- (5) The deviation written in (4) d) above can only be applied if the investment policy of the undertaking having its operation on the territory of the third country complies with the investment limits of the UCITS and the regulation of their excess.

The Fund may draw leverage only within the limits allowed by law: The netted risk exposure of the investment fund shall not exceed the double of net asset value of the investment fund, i.e. the maximum value of the leverage that can be drawn is 2. The investment policy of the Fund does not contain any further restrictions.

The total amount of leverage used by the Fund, as well as any changes in the level of leverage, are included in the Fund's annual report.

16. Foreign currency exposure of the portfolio

Proportion of assets denominated in other currencies than the target currency: 50-100%

17. If the capital and return pledges are supported by the investment policy of the investment fund, then describe the underlying planned transactions

Not applicable.

18. Borrowing rules

The Fund may borrow money up to 10 percent of its assets for a shorter term than 3 months. The Fund is entitled to provide collateral for the borrowing of credit. The Fund cannot issue bonds or other debt securities. For the purpose of *Government Decree No. 78/2014*, the possibility of 15 days deferred payment for liabilities encumbering the Fund, granted by the issuer is not considered borrowing credit.

The Fund cannot provide cash loan and cannot warrant guarantee. This prohibition does not completely apply to purchase of liquid assets that had not been paid yet.

The Fund is not allowed to enter into naked short selling transactions.

The Fund is entitled to provide collateral to its derivative transactions to the debit of its assets.

19. The states, local authorities or international organizations issuing or guaranteeing securities in the securities the Fund invests more than 35 percent of its assets

Not applicable.

20. Presentation of the mapped index and the maximum of its deviation from the weight of the individual securities within the index

Not applicable.

21. The investment policy of the fund in which an investment fund investing in investment funds wants to invest more than 20 percent of its assets

Not applicable.

22. Name of the target UCITS and/or its part fund

Not applicable.

23. Other information regarding the relevant subject

Complying with *Section 2 (1) c. of Government Decree No. 78/2014*, Annex 2 to these Fund rules contains the list of stock exchanges and trading platforms where those transferable securities and money market instruments are listed or distributed in which the Fund may invest on the markets of third countries.

Integration of sustainability risks into investment decisions:

(disclosure as per Article 6 (1) a) of the SFDR):

Within the frame of the management of the Fund's assets, the Fund Manager evaluates the potential investment instruments based on its own internal methodology, which evaluation is applicable to the relevant risks and their management as well. The Fund Manager describes its sustainable investment principles in its Sustainability Policy, which requires the identification of the relevant risks, together with their long-term sustainable development objectives as well as their consideration in making investment decisions. In making asset management decisions, the responsible portfolio managers review the findings of the sustainability risk assessments that are available for the potential investment instruments. As part of risk management activity sustainability risks are assessed together with other investment risks in relation to the level of expected returns and their sustainability individual assets.

24. Information regarding derivative transactions

In these Fund rules derivative transaction means the futures or forward deals for securities, for security-based standardised stock exchange derivatives, FX forward transactions, options and interest swap transactions, except REPO and reverse REPO deals for government debt securities. In the name of the Fund the Fund Management Company can enter into derivative transactions by observation of the legislative rules. The value of a derivative transaction can be identified on the basis of public price information in accordance with the frequency of net asset value calculation, furthermore, a derivative transaction, taking the redemption conditions of investment units into consideration, can be closed and settled in due time at market price.

Pursuant to provisions relating to investment unit series of the Collective Investment Act, the Fund Manager can allocate its assets among the investment unit series in the case of transactions aimed at hedging foreign currency risks, the purpose of which is to reduce the foreign currency risk of specific series of the Fund against the target currency of the Fund.

24.1. If derivative transactions are used, information about the possibility of application of derivative transactions for hedging purposes or for the purpose of achievement of investment goals

The Fund uses derivative transactions for hedging purposes as well as to effectively manage the portfolio, in order to achieve the investment goals. In order to manage the portfolio effectively, exposure of derivative transactions may not exceed 30% of the net asset value of the fund.

The Fund also enters into hedging transactions to reduce the currency risk associated with the target currency of the C and CI series.

24.2. The possible circle of derivative products and derivative transactions

The Fund can enter into derivative transactions for the following instruments:

- a) securities
- b) security-based standardised stock exchange derivative products
- c) interest rate
- d) currency
- e) commodity market products, provided that the derivative transaction cannot be completed with physical output

Derivative transactions can be option deals, stock exchange forward deals, OTC FX futures as well as interest rate derivatives.

24.3. Indicate the rule of law on the basis of which the investment fund exercised the right of deviation

Not applicable.

24.4. Investment limits relating to derivative transactions

The Fund Manager minimizes the currency risk of the C and CI series against the target currency by using currency forward contracts allocated specifically to these series (for the CZK-denominated series, this refers to EUR/CZK hedging transactions). The daily result of the forward contract, adjusted for the previous day's result, is included in the net asset value (NAV) of the respective series for that day. The Fund Manager commits to maintaining the hedging ratio within the 90% to 110% range, based on the net asset value of the respective series, ensuring it qualifies as effective hedging.

Considering operational constraints in market hedging, the Fund Manager is not required to adjust open currency positions (both long and short) if the amount per hedged currency is below the equivalent of

EUR 10,000. In such cases, the hedging ratio for that currency may fall outside the 90%-110% range defined for effective hedging.

Pursuant to Section 7 of Government Decree 78/2014:

- (1) If the UCITS fund management company wants to enter into derivative transactions as well for the UCITS managed by it, the UCITS fund management company needs to apply such a procedure, which enables the monitoring and measuring of the risks of positions in the derivative transactions and their contribution to the total risk of the UCITS; in addition, it has to apply a procedure to precisely and independently measure the value of the OTC derivative transactions.
- (2) The UCITS Fund Management Company regularly communicates to the Supervisory Authority the information on the types of the derivative instruments, the risks and the quantitative restrictions as well as the methods selected for the assessment of risks related to the transactions implemented with the derivative instruments in relation each and every UCITS under its management. Aggregating these data, the Supervisory Authority makes them accessible to the European System Risk Board and the European Securities Markets Authority.
- (3) For the purpose of efficient portfolio management, the UCITS may apply techniques and tools regarding the transferable securities and money market instruments, under the conditions and within the limits set forth by the Supervisory Authority. A requirement for entering into derivative transaction is that they should aim at the efficient management of the portfolio. The application of derivative transactions shall not have the consequence to violate the investment rules and limits set out in the Fund rules of the UCITS.
- (4) The total (net) exposure of the UCITS to the derivative transaction cannot exceed the amount of net asset value of the UCITS. When calculating the exposure, the current market value of the instruments underlying the transactions, the risk of other party participating in the transaction (partner risk), the presumable development of future market movements and the period available for closing the transactions must be taken into account.
- (5) The risk exposure of the UCITS in the individual instruments underlying the derivative transactions, also considering the netted risk exposure involved in the derivative transaction regarding the relevant instrument, shall not exceed the investment limits set forth in this Decree for the relevant tool. In application of this rule, index-linked derivative transactions need not to be taken into account, on the other hand, it shall also be taken into consideration if a transferable security or money market instrument contains derivative instruments.

24.5. Netting rules of positions in the individual instruments

The netting rules of positions in individual instruments of the Fund are as follows:

The Fund Management Company may net the Fund's non-derivative long (short) positions appearing in foreign currency or in investment instrument against its short (long) positions based on the same foreign currency or investment instrument as well as the derivative long and short positions appearing in the same underlying instrument against each other.

The positions appearing on the same underlying security can be netted if the following conditions are met at the same time:

- the issuers, the nominal interest rate and the date of expiry are identical, and
- the securities are denominated in the same currency.

Positions of a transferable security cannot be netted against an opposite position of a security to which the said security can be transferred.

For the purpose of complying with the limit on the Fund's total net risk exposure, transactions intended to hedge currency risk—specifically those aimed at reducing the currency risk of the Fund's C and CI series in accordance with the Fund's investment policy—may be disregarded.

24.6. Management of positions in the indices and other complex instruments

Rules of managing positions in indices and other complex assets are the following: Index products may be broken down into individual shares based on the composition of the contract multiplier and the index, which may be netted with any identical shares in the portfolio or with derivatives on the same stocks. Complex derivatives can be considered broken down into elements when applying netting rules.**24.7.**

Source of price information intended to use for evaluation

Profits and losses generated from open positions on the transaction date shall be evaluated at the spread between the settlement price published for the relevant instrument on the transaction date, or in lack of such data, between the last officially published settlement price and the price on the trade day. In lack of such information the Evaluation Policy of the Fund Management Company is authoritative, which is taken into consideration by the Custodian when evaluating the instruments.

24.8. If the characteristics of the derivative transaction in which the investment fund invests differ from the general characteristics defined for derivative transactions by law, call attention thereto, defining the characteristics and risks of the relevant derivative transaction

Not applicable.

24.9. Other information regarding the relevant subject

Not applicable.

25. Special provisions regarding real estate funds and mixed funds

Not applicable.

25.1. Indicate if the real estate fund, mixed fund invests in income producing real estates or in real estates to be selected for value increase purposes

Not applicable.

25.2. Indicate the function of the real estate (housing, commercial, industrial, etc.) in which the real estate fund, mixed fund invests

Not applicable.

25.3. Indicate the countries where the real estate fund, mixed fund invests

Not applicable.

25.4. Maximum of the value of intangible assets related to a real estate or real estates

Not applicable.

25.5. Maximum of the value of intangible assets related to a real estate or real estates in relation to all assets

Not applicable.

25.6. Maximum ratio of real estates under construction

Not applicable.

25.7. Risks relevant to real estate fund, mixed fund

Not applicable.

25.8. Mode of management of risks relevant to real estate fund, mixed fund risk management strategy and main principles of its implementation

Not applicable.

25.9. In case of contribution in kind for the purpose of introduction prior to registration of the fund, detailed description of the real estates to be contributed

Not applicable.

IV. The risks

26. Description of the risk factors

Only the Investors are those who bear the risks and the possible losses arising from investment in investment units of the Fund

Owing to the nature of the money and capital markets, investment in the investment units of the Fund is risky. As the losses arising from the risk of investment are entirely borne by the Investors, the assessment, consideration and assumption of the investment risks is the Investor's responsibility. Below we wish to call attention, not exclusively, to the risk factors arising from investments in the investment units of the Fund.

Suspension of continuous distribution of Investment units of the Fund

If continuous distribution of the Fund is suspended, during the suspension the Investors of the Fund have not the possibility to redeem their existing investment units and to buy new investment unit from the Fund. The rules for continuous distribution and for the suspension of continuous distribution of the Investment Units are contained in Clause 43 of the Fund rules.

Political and economic environment

The political stability of target countries of the investments of the Fund can change from time to time. The governments of the individual countries may make such decisions which may negatively influence the value of the Fund's investments acquired in these countries during its operation, and the exchange rate against the forint of the currencies applied for record-keeping of these investments. The policy and measures of the national banks of Hungarian and foreign governments as well as those of the individual target countries may have significant impact on the income of the Fund's instruments and on the business life in general, including on the performance of companies the securities issued by which may be, from time to time, in the Fund's portfolio. The economic growth, the position of external economy, the exchange rate policy, the volume of deficit and the interest level of the target countries influence, including may even unfavourably affect the net asset value of the Fund.

Inflation, interest rates

As debt securities and other securities providing interest-type income can be included in the securities portfolio of the Fund, therefore the return generated by these influences the profit achieved by the Fund considerably. However, the return of such instruments always depends on market interest rates, which however develop in line with the inflation expectations. Changes in interest rates can even have detrimental effect on the net asset value of the Fund.

Issuers of securities

Under unfavourable circumstances, the issuers of securities in the Fund's portfolio may produce bad economic results, they may go bankrupt or get under liquidation proceedings, which may affect the

Fund's portfolio and the Investors detrimentally in the form of absence of return, price loss or low market value.

Liquidity risk

Even though, as a result of the overall globalization, the international investment environment has basically the consequence of increasing the liquidity situation of the securities market, still, the liquidity of the Hungarian securities market does not reach the level of developed capital markets yet. The sale of certain components of the portfolio, especially in the case of longer term bonds, may find difficulties or is possible only at an unfavourable price. The liquidity risk may be a limiting factor if the available funds of the Fund are invested. In addition, the strongly fluctuating market demand and supply are able to increasingly influence the price of the securities, which has an impact on the price of the Investment units through the Fund's net asset value. The liquidity deficit may exercise an unfavourable impact on the Fund, the extent of which always depends on the prevailing capital market situation.

Pricing risk

When an investor places an order regarding investment units, he does not know yet what will be their price at the execution of the order.

Derivative transactions

On behalf of the Fund, the Fund Manager is allowed to enter into derivative transactions only for the purpose of achieving the investment goals formulated in the Fund rules, for investment assets. Due to their nature, the derivative transactions bear much higher risks, which can be reduced, but cannot be fully excluded.

Exchange rate risk

The exchange rates related to each other of the individual currencies change as a consequence of the economic situation and/or the development of demand and supply. As a result, the value of the Fund's instruments expressed in the individual currencies, converted to the target currency, may change, depending on the fluctuation of the exchange rate between the specific currency and the target currency. Therefore, in some cases the Investors buying the Investment units need to face certain risk of fluctuation of the exchange rates of currencies of individual securities composing the Fund's portfolio against the Fund's target currency.

Volatility of share prices

International and the domestic securities markets are characterised by large exchange rate fluctuations, which may also influence the Fund's net asset value unfavourably. The price gain that can be achieved on the shares may extremely raise the return of the Fund but, despite the most prudential analyses, we can calculate with a possible prices loss as well, which may negatively influence the profitability of the Fund. The Fund Management Company may mitigate the unfavourable effects by using hedge transactions.

Counterparty risk

There is a danger that, in case concluded derivative or other transactions, the counterparty fails or is unable to meet its obligations during the transaction.

Risk of termination of the Fund

The Fund Management Company is obliged to terminate a public open-end investment fund if the Fund's own capital does not reach twenty million forint through three months as an average.

Sustainability risk

Sustainability risk is an environmental, social or management incident or circumstance, the occurrence or the existence of which may have an actual or potential material negative effect on the value of an investment. Such sustainability risks are climate risks, transition risks or extra costs due to the use of fossil fuels.

Results of the assessment of the probable impact of the sustainability risk on the return of the offered financial product:

(disclosure as per Article 6 (1) b) of the SFDR):

The return of financial products offered by the Fund Manager, like that of investment funds, may be impacted by sustainability risks (e.g. climate risk, transition risk, extra costs due to the use of fossil fuels). These effects generally occur within a longer investment period, up to 10 years or more, and regarding their results, they may even have a significant impact on the return of a given financial product, thereby possibly deteriorating their performance. (For example, due to increased attention on environmental considerations, a company operating in a given sector, may be subject to a disadvantage if it fails to switch from a “traditional” operating model to a more modern and environmentally sustainable operation method). The above can typically impact the given company’s market perception, and thus its market value in the long run, which factor is duly taken into account by the Fund Manager in the course of the asset selection decisions. The degree of sustainability risks may differ for each financial product, which the Fund Manager continuously monitors and duly informs investors, as required by law. In the case of the Fund, the Fund Manager hereby informs investors that the portfolio does not fall into the category of a financial product that promotes specific environmental or social characteristics or a combination thereof as defined in the SFDR Regulation (EU 2019/2088) or a financial product aimed at a sustainable investment. In selecting the investments upon which this financial product is based, the Fund Manager does not take into account the specific EU criteria for environmentally “sustainable” business activities (Taxonomy Regulation, EU 2020/852), as this product does not intend to meet enhanced sustainability criteria.

26.1. Management of the Fund’s liquidity risk, redemption rights and description of redemption agreements made with the investors

In relation to the Fund, the Fund Management Company applies a liquidity management system in order to track the Fund’s liquidity risk and that the liquidity profile of the investments of the Fund should comply with the Fund’s liabilities.

The Fund Management Company regularly performs stress tests, all under extraordinary liquidity terms and conditions, which enable them to evaluate and monitor the Fund's liquidity risk.

Only the Distributor concludes agreements with the Investors for purchase and redemption orders. The Fund is an open-end fund, consequently, the Investors can purchase the Fund’s Investment Units according to the provisions of these Fund rules, the Assignment Contract entered into with the Distributor and the Distributor’s Business regulations, during the continuous distribution, and they can redeem their Investment Units. The Fund Management Company may also act as a Distributor; in such a case, it notifies the Investors about the execution of the orders.

The confirmation of execution of the orders contains the essential information of purchase and redemption orders for investment units, at least the following information:

- identification data of the Fund Management Company
- identification data of the Investor
- date and time of acceptance of the order

- date of execution of the order
- identification data of the Fund
- the amount invested/redeemed
- the rate of the distribution commission

V. Valuation of the assets

27. Determination, place and date of publication of the net asset value, procedure to be followed if the net asset value was calculated incorrectly

The net asset value of the Fund is calculated and published pursuant to *Sections 62 and 124 – 126 of the Collective Investment Act*.

The Fund’s net asset value and the net asset value of one Investment Unit shall be identified by investment unit series for each distribution day and it shall be published on the website of the Fund Management Company (<https://www.vigam.hu>), and must be made accessible to the Investors on the Distributor’s website.

The Fund’s net asset value shall be calculated with taking into consideration the market price of securities in the Fund’s portfolio as well as the value of liquid assets and the costs and liabilities encumbering the Fund.

Calculations of the net asset value shall be established by the Custodian for each distribution day. The Custodian shall carry out the evaluation of the assets and liabilities and determine the Fund’s aggregate net asset value and the net asset value of one collective investment security in accordance with the laws and the Fund’s Fund rules. The net asset value of the given distribution day (T day, value date) shall be calculated and published on the next distribution date (T+1 day) following the given date (T day). In the course of calculation, the Custodian performs the valuation by using the market price information of the given distribution day (T day) and the most recent market price information.

The Custodian shall determine the Fund’s net asset value for one Investment Unit concerning the given distribution day (T day) in the manner that he divides the Fund’s net asset value on the given distribution day (T day), excluding the issued investment units on the given distribution day (T day), by the piece number of Investment Units in circulation on the distribution date preceding the given distribution day (T – 1 day) and shall round the value resulted in this way to 6 decimals according to the general rules of rounding. When calculating the net asset value, the Custodian shall charge all foreseeable longer period expenses encumbering the Fund every day, pro rata temporis and shall debit them to the Fund. The unforeseeable costs shall be debited to the Fund at their due date. As from the beginning of the first distribution day following the registration of the Fund, the Fund Management Company shall publish the Fund’s net asset value and its net asset value for one Investment Unit by investment unit series on its website for each distribution day. The Fund Management Company shall make available the Fund’s net asset value and its net asset value for one Investment Unit to the Investors at the distribution sites.

Process of calculation of the Fund’s Net Asset Value

+	Value of liquid assets (current account, bank deposit)
+	Market value of money and capital market instruments

+	Amount of receivables from securities transactions and distribution
-	Amount of liabilities in relation to securities transactions and distribution
+	Other receivables (dividend, currency exchange, etc.)
-	Other liabilities (accrued fees, currency exchange, commission fees, etc.)
-	Fixed expenses (auditor fee, advertisement fee)
=	Gross Asset Value
-	Variable costs relative to the Asset Value (fund management fee, custodianship fee, fee of main distributor)
-	Variable costs relative to the T - 1 day Net Asset Value (annual Supervision fee)
-	Amount of positive performance fee
=	Asset Value before distribution
+ / -	Sum of T day distributions
=	Net Asset Value

In case of any error in the calculation of the Fund's net asset value, the error must be corrected retrospectively to the date of occurrence of the error at the date of the next determination of net asset value following the exploration of the error if the ratio of the error is more than **one per mille** of the net asset value of the investment fund. When correction is made, the net asset value has to be modified in accordance with the ratio of the error at the date of the occurrence of the error identified in relation to all days that was affected later by the error explored. The corrected net asset value shall be published. If the Fund's net asset value is determined falsely, in excess of the above error threshold, and as a result the customer and Fund suffers losses, they shall be compensated, unless the amount of the loss is lower than HUF 1,000.- per customer. The compensation shall in no way be charged on the Fund, it shall be borne by the Fund Management Company or the Custodian in proportion of their agreement.

In case of false net asset value, the corrected net asset value of the Investment Fund and the corrected net asset value of one Investment Unit shall be published on the website of the Fund Management Company (<https://www.vigam.hu>) at the next date of publication of the net asset value following the exploration of the error.

28. Valuation of the components of the portfolio, description of the evaluation procedure and description of the pricing method used in evaluation of the assets, including the methods applied in the evaluation in accordance with Section 38

The valuation of the components of the portfolio shall be performed by the Custodian according to the following rules:

1. *Current account of the relevant Fund:* the deserved but not accounted transaction date closing balance of the assets on the account(s), increased with pro rata temporis interest, shall be inputed.

2. *Fixed-time deposit*: in the case of fixed-time deposits, the transaction date closing balance of the amount of the deposit, increased with the deserved but not settled pro rata temporis interest.
3. *Debt securities*:
 - a) The Hungarian government securities with shorter maturity than one year, offered first through auction, including securities with joint and several guarantee of the State, shall be evaluated at purchase price before their issue.
 - b) In the case of HUF denominated Hungarian government securities with a shorter period to maturity than 3 months, including securities with joint and several guarantee of the State, the market value shall be determined at present value calculated by using the 3 month reference return published by the ÁKK on the transaction date or on the last workday preceding the transaction date, and/or as the sum of the net price calculated for the transaction date and the interests accumulated by the transaction date.
 - c) *All other Hungarian government securities* shall be evaluated by using the average price (bid-ask average) published by the ÁKK with a date equivalent to the transaction date (in absence of the former, with the most recent date preceding that date). The yield to maturity calculated from the bid-ask average published by the ÁKK with a date equivalent to the transaction date (in absence of the former, with the most recent date preceding that) shall be considered the base of evaluation; the net and gross prices of the transaction date must be calculated with this return. In absence thereof, those written in item d) below are authoritative.
 - d) *Other zero-coupon securities* shall be evaluated at present value calculated with returns counted on the basis of the most recent price from among those listed below. In the case of *other interest-bearing securities*, the most recent of the following net prices, increased with interests accumulated till the transaction date shall be taken into consideration for the evaluation. In the event that several most recent prices are published for them for the same date, then the selection of the data supplier shall be negotiated with the Fund Management Company. If both buy and sell bids are offered, the bid-ask average is applicable. If one of the two-side bids is missing for the relevant day, then bid-ask average cannot be counted for that day. In this case, the last calculable bid-ask average shall be applied.

The price communicated by a data supplier of the specific market of the security (*websites of Bloomberg, Refinitiv, trade organizations or media, stock exchange market making, Supervisory Authority announcements, national banks' official homepage, ÁKK's homepage*) for the transaction date (in lack thereof the last price preceding that day), including prices appearing in communications of the aforesaid data suppliers or in the market making systems communicated by them. For using the prices, the spread between the value date of the market making and the transaction date shall be taken into consideration, therefore the base of evaluation shall be the yield calculated from the market making price, and the prices of the transaction date shall be calculated by using this yield, taking the value dates into consideration.

If no price is accessible for the relevant security or the price determined on the basis of the above order of sequence does not properly reflect the approximate value of the relevant instrument in the opinion of the Fund Management Company, then it shall make a proposal to the Custodian for determination of the real value. The proposal of the Fund Management Company shall be based on publicly accessible or other properly documented information with regard to the relevant instrument. The Custodian shall use the best estimate of the Fund Management Company in the evaluation at his own discretion. The value estimated in this way can be used for evaluation for 30 days; after lapse of these 30 days, the Custodian shall reevaluate the instrument, taking the proposal of the Fund Management Company into consideration.

4. *Shares:*

Shares shall be evaluated at the most recent of the prices specified below. In the event that several most recent prices are accessible for them for the same date, then the following order of succession must be taken into consideration. In case of admission to stock exchange trading, if no exchange deal was made for a certain share, that share shall be evaluated at purchase value.

- i. Valuation date closing exchange price of the typical stock exchange of the security.
- ii. The valuation date closing exchange price of secondary stock exchange of the security or of other regulated market.
- iii. The last bid-ask average preceding the evaluation, communicated by a data supplier of the specific market of the security (websites of Bloomberg, Refinitiv, trade organizations or media, etc.) that is also accessible by Custodian.
- iv. Bid-ask average of quotations of investment businesses.
- v. The price of the Fund's last deal for the relevant security.

5. *Investment Units:*

- a) Investment units of an open-end investment unit shall be taken at the last asset value for on unit published by the Fund Management Company.
- b) In the case of investment units of a closed-end investment fund,
 - if there was stock exchange market making within the past 5 days, the lowest of the stock exchange closing price or the latest published net asset value shall be taken into consideration;
 - in lack of the former, the last net asset value published shall be taken into consideration.

6. *Evaluation of investments abroad:*

The value expressed in foreign currency of instruments denominated in a currency deviating from the Fund's valuation currency (base currency, in which the net asset value of the Fund is calculated) shall be converted to the Fund's valuation currency by using the bid-ask average published on the transaction date, or in lack thereof, the latest published official bid-ask average. Conversion to the Fund's valuation currency shall always be made at the middle rates of exchange of the National Bank of Hungary or at the cross exchange rates counted from them.

7. *Collateralized repo and reverse repo transactions:*

- a) The value of a repo transaction is the market value of the security used as collateral, defined according to the appropriate valuation rules, and pro rata temporis (linear) part of the price spread of the transaction calculated for the valuation date.
- b) In case of reverse repo transactions, the transaction shall be valued divided to two parts. The underlying security shall be valued at the general market value determined according to the valuation rules conform to the security. And the payment liability above the sales price that results from the transaction shall be debited to the Fund pro rata temporis, using linear method.

8. *If a subscription or redemption order in excess of 10% of net asset value of the fund is placed on T distribution day, then the Custodian may decide upon request of the Fund Management Company that*

- it takes into consideration the instruments affected in the T day transactions during the valuation on T day at the average prices of the transactions entered into by the Fund, *or*
- it deviates from the above-mentioned valuation principle in the case of such securities, the liquidity of which or any other markedly influencing circumstance would result a strongly abnormal value.

Its purpose is that an abnormally valued security should not be able to affect the Fund's investors detrimentally owing to the spread between the average prices of transactions that became necessary because of an extreme cash flow compared to the size of the Fund and the closing prices of the same instrument, or owing to any unforeseeable circumstance.

9. The Fund Manager considers the provisions of the MNB's Executive Circular No. 65675-20/2020 to be the guiding principles for the fair and prudent valuation of hard-to-value assets. Non-real property assets for which no market data more recent than 30 days is available to determine the price, or in respect of which there is a risk that they may become illiquid or the issuer/counterparty may become insolvent, are to be treated as 'hard to value'.

The value of hard-to-value assets is calculated by multiplying the discount factor, determined by the Valuation Committee on a monthly or more frequent basis, by the available price, if any. The Valuation Committee calculates the discount factor in accordance with the provisions of the Executive Circular No. 65675-20/2020 issued by the MNB. Accordingly, the following principles shall be applied in determining the value of assets that are hard to value or are illiquid, for the purpose of calculating the net asset value:

- The determination of the value of these assets is given special attention by the Fund Manager.
- the Fund Manager shall regularly review the valuation of such assets, subject to approval by the Head of Risk Management and the Valuation Committee;
- in the regular review, the Fund Manager shall take into account all available information on the asset and also assess the risk of illiquidity and default;
- where such a risk arises, the Fund Manager shall incorporate it into the valuation in proportion to the estimated probability of its occurrence;
- in the event of a price in a market with limited availability, i.e. not accessible to a significant proportion of market participants, the Fund Manager shall apply a discount to compensate for the distorting effect
- in the event that an asset is illiquid and is unlikely to become marketable in the future, or the issuer becomes insolvent, the Fund Manager shall assess the possibility of writing off the asset in full;
- if new relevant information about the asset becomes public or accessible to the Fund Manager, the Fund Manager shall revalue the asset;
- the interval between two valuations shall not exceed 30 days;
- the Fund Manager shall also consult with the Custodian, while providing the relevant documentation, regarding the asset value determined based on the above principles, and only the value approved by the Custodian may be taken into consideration for the purpose of determining the net asset value.

29. Valuation of derivative transactions

1. *Option deals:*

The valuation of standardized stock exchange options is based on the last closing price on the stock exchange. If the last closing price is older than 30 days, the option must be valued at a calculated price that considers both its intrinsic value and time value. For options purchased under non-exchange transactions, the value of the option on day T should be based on the bid price quoted by a market maker providing quotes for the option, or, in the absence of such a quote, the last available bid price. If this bid price is older than 30 days, the option must be valued at a calculated price that considers both its intrinsic value and time value.

The application of calculated prices requires the approval of the Fund Manager's Valuation Committee.

2. *Stock exchange forward transactions:*

Profits and losses generated from open positions on the transaction date shall be valued at the spread between the settlement price published for the relevant instrument on the transaction date, or in lack of such data, between the last officially published settlement price and the price on the trade day.

3. *OTC forward dealings:*

Profits and losses generated from open positions on the transaction date shall be valued at futures prices calculated on the basis of interbank interests denominated in currencies of the relevant instrument. The interests used in the calculation shall be counted as the average of interbank interests valid according to two maturities that are nearest to the residual maturity, weighted by days.

4. *Interest Rate Swap:*

For valuation of an IRS transaction, the Fund Management Company calculates each of the fixed and variable interest-bearing rates of the transaction, using the discount factors counted from the market switch curve.

30. Other information regarding the relevant subject

Not applicable.

VI. Information regarding income

31. Conditions and procedure for calculation of the income

Not applicable.

32. Income payment days

Not applicable.

33. Other information regarding the relevant subject

The Fund does not pay any income to the charge of the capital increment, in accordance with the investment policy of the Fund, the total capital increment is reinvested. The Investors may realize the capital increment as the difference between the purchase price and redemption price of the Investment Units owned by them, i.e. as a profit.

VII. Promise for protection of the equity of the investment fund and for the return and guarantees for its fulfilment

34. Promise for protection of the equity and for the return

34.1. Bank guarantee or surety guarantee ensuring the fulfilment of promise for protection of the capital and for the return (capital and return guarantee)

Not applicable.

34.2. Investment policy supporting the promise for protection of the capital and/or for the return (capital and/or return protection)

Not applicable.

35. Other information regarding the relevant subject

Not applicable.

VIII. Fees and charges

36. Amount of fees and charges encumbering the Investment Fund and method of charging thereof to the Fund

36.1. Amount, description of calculation, method of charging to the Fund and settlement of the fees and charges to be paid by the Investment Fund to the Fund Management Company

The Fund Management Company charges a fund management fee for the management of its assets, the rate of which is the following in proportion of the transaction date asset value of the Fund's series:

Series	Rate of fund management fee maximum
VIG Central European Equity Fund (A series, HUF)	2,25%
VIG Central European Equity Fund (B series, EUR)	2,25%
VIG Central European Equity Fund (EI series, EUR)	1%
VIG Central European Equity Fund (C series, CZK)	2,25%
VIG Central European Equity Fund (CI series, CZK)	1%
VIG Central European Equity Fund (I series, HUF)	1%
VIG Central European Equity Fund (P series, PLN)	2,25%
VIG Central European Equity Fund (PI series, PLN)	1%
VIG Central European Equity Fund (UI series, USD)	1%
VIG Central European Equity Fund (R series, HUF)	1%

The Fund Management Company may deviate from the rate of fees specified in these Fund rules in a more favourable direction for the Investors. The rate of fee in ratio of the Asset Value on the relevant day (T day), calculated with the method described in the Net Asset Value Table in Clause 27 of the Fund rules. The Custodian charges the fund management fee on a daily basis. The Fund disburses a portion of the fund management fee under title Trailer Fee for Sales Activity, but as an aggregate, it does not increase the amount of the Fund Management Fee.

Performance Fee

The Fund Manager charges the Fund a performance fee calculated according to the benchmark index model, where it calculates the daily performance fee for the Fund's investment unit series on each distribution day, with this fee being maximum 20% of the difference of the daily return of the investment unit series compared to the daily return of the benchmark. The Fund Manager calculates the reference yield of currency-hedged series by adjusting the benchmark yield, calculated according to the target currency/currencies, daily for the interest rate differences between the series' currency and the target currency/currencies. This adjustment uses interbank interest rates to account for the cost of currency hedging transactions. For the C and CI series, where the currency is CZK, the 1-month Pribor is applied, while for the target currency (EUR), the 1-month Euribor is used. The daily performance fee can be a positive or a negative number, depending on whether the series performed better or worse on the day of the calculation compared to the benchmark index. Daily performance fees are aggregated starting from the first day of the year, or if the Fund was launched later, from the launch date, or from the first day specified individually for performance fee calculation in this Management Regulation. If the amount thus obtained (hereinafter: performance-fee buffer or buffer) is positive, it will be accrued against the Fund, but if this amount is less than zero, it will not be recognised for the purposes of the asset valuation. The crystallisation frequency is 1 year; the accrued performance fees are paid on the last day of distribution (or termination of the fund) of the year if the performance fee (R) calculated below is, as of that day, a positive number.

The essence of the new calculation method is that performance fees can only be charged to the Fund if, since the last performance fee payment—or within the past five years at most the Fund's relative performance has been positive. This means that the Fund's net return must exceed the return of the benchmark index during the specified period. When applying the method, the daily performance fees are aggregated only if the current, T-day, unit price (the traded price of the investment unit series) is greater than the sum of the unit price as at the time of the last performance-fee payment multiplied by the return of the benchmark (P_{sk}). If the T-day unit price is below the value of P_{sk} valid on day T, the daily performance fees, i.e. the buffer, are not accrued.

The Fund will also pay a performance fee to the Fund Manager in the event of a negative absolute return, provided that the following conditions relating to outperforming the benchmark index, i.e. relating to a positive relative return, are met.

The purpose of the performance fee is to provide a financial incentive for the Fund Manager to achieve an excess performance where the return above the benchmark, net of costs, is shared between the investor and the Fund Manager, even though the investor is entitled to the larger share of the yield. What this means is that in the case of excess performance the investors' return is reduced by the amount of the performance fee, i.e. the investors receive at least 80% of the net return above the benchmark index. It is not enough for the fund to outperform the index in any one year, but it will have to make up for any poor performance of the previous years, and only then will it be possible for a performance fee to be charged, which for the investors is a favourable change with regard to performance fee calculation.

Series	Performance fee maximum
VIG Central European Equity Fund (A series, HUF)	20%
VIG Central European Equity Fund (B series, EUR)	20%

VIG Central European Equity Fund (EI series, EUR)	20%
VIG Central European Equity Fund (C series, CZK)	20%
VIG Central European Equity Fund (CI series, CZK)	20%
VIG Central European Equity Fund (I series, HUF)	20%
VIG Central European Equity Fund (P series, PLN)	20%
VIG Central European Equity Fund (PI series, PLN)	20%
VIG Central European Equity Fund (UI series, USD)	20%
VIG Central European Equity Fund (R series, HUF)	20%

For certain series of the Fund, the applied performance fee rate may deviate in favor of all Investors holding units in the given series (i.e., by applying a performance fee rate lower than the maximum rate of 20% specified for each series in this Management Regulation). The Fund Manager, in accordance with its disclosure obligations, will inform Investors of the currently applied performance fee rate through extraordinary announcements.

Daily Benchmark Yield Calculation for Currency-Hedged Series:

w(i): Weight of the benchmark component ($0 < \text{weight} \leq 1$)

bm(i): Daily yield of the benchmark component in the target currency

k: Daily interest calculated from the one-month interbank base rate of the currency-hedged series' currency

k(i): Daily interest calculated from the one-month interbank base rate of the target currency/currencies

BM(F): Daily currency-hedged yield of the series benchmark

$$BM(F) = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i * \left(bm_i + \left(\frac{1+k}{1+k_i} - 1 \right) \right)$$

Performance fee to which the Fund Manager is entitled at the end of the year:

$$R_n = \sum_{t=1}^n r_t \quad \text{if } \sum_{t=1}^n r_t > 0 \text{ és } P_t \geq P_{sk_t}$$

$$\text{if } P_t < P_{sk_t} \text{ then } \sum_{t=1}^n r_t = 0$$

$$R_n = 0 \quad \text{if } \sum_{t=1}^n r_t \leq 0$$

$$P_{sk_t} = P_{sk_{t-1}} \times \frac{B_t}{B_{t-1}}, \text{ in the case of a currency-hedged series}$$

$$P_{sk_t} = P_{sk_{t-1}} \times \text{BM(F)}$$

$$r_t = s \times \left(\frac{P_t}{P_{t-1}} - \frac{B_t}{B_{t-1}} \right) \times V_{t-1}, \text{ in the case of a currency-hedged series } r_t = s \times \left(\frac{P_t}{P_{t-1}} - \text{BM(F)} \right) \times V_{t-1}$$

where the symbols mean the following:

- S* The daily return of the investment unit series may deviate by a maximum of 20% from the proportionate share of the benchmark specified in Chapter III/12 of the Management Regulations.
- R_n* the Fund Manager's performance fee relating to the nth day
- n* the number of distribution days in the given calendar year
- t* the serial number of the distribution day with respect to which the calculation is made
- r_t* the performance fee calculated on distribution day t
- P_{t-1}* net asset value per unit calculated after the deduction or accrual of the performance fee, on the previous distribution day (in the case of t = 1, on the last distribution day of the previous year)
- B_{t-1}* the value of the benchmark calculated in the currency of the given series as at the previous distribution day (in the case of t = 1, on the last distribution day of the previous year)
- P_t* the net asset value per unit before deduction or accrual of the t-day performance fee accrued up to day t-1 (*R_{t-1}*), less the performance fee accrued up to day t-1 (if *R_{t-1}* is positive), as at distribution day t
- B_t* the value of the benchmark calculated in the currency of the given series as at distribution day t
- V_{t-1}* the net asset value of the given series as at day t-1 Ps

The unit price as at the time of the last performance-fee payment is calculated as follows:

If the fund has paid a performance fee within the past 5 years, the Ps is the investment fund traded price (hereinafter: unit price) as at the time of the last performance fee payment.

If there has been no performance fee payment within the last 5 years and the fund (or series) was launched within the last 5 years, then the Ps is the unit price at the time of launch.

If the fund was launched more than 5 years ago and there has been no performance fee payment in the last 5 years, the value of Ps is the unit price valid on the last distribution day of the year 5 years prior.

Example for the value of the Ps traded price:

On the day 18.04.2022, the value of Ps is:

- o If there was a performance fee payout on 31.12.2019, then the Ps is the unit price as at 31.12.2019.
- o If the fund was launched on 03.02.2018, and no performance fee has been paid since then, the Ps is the unit price as at 03.02.2018.
- o If the fund was launched before 18.04.2017 and no performance fee was paid between 18.04.2017 and 18.04.2022, the Ps is the closing price of 2017 (i.e. the unit price as at 29.12.2017).

P_{skt} The t-day value of the unit price as at the time of performance fee payment adjusted by the benchmark return. The unit price as at the time of performance fee payment is multiplied each day by the benchmark return of the given day.

Example of performance fee calculation:

Year	Closing unit price of previous year	Return of the given year	Benchmark return *	Year-end unit price	Relative return	P_{sk} at end of year	Is a performance fee payable?
2001	1	7%	2%	1.07	5%	1.020	yes
2002	1.07	2%	2%	1.091	0%	1.091	no
2003	1.091	-3%	2%	1.059	-5%	1.113	no
2004	1.059	5%	2%	1.112	3%	1.135	no
2005	1.112	4%	2%	1.156	2%	1.158	no
2006	1.156	7%	2%	1.237	5%	1.181	yes
2007	1.237	6%	2%	1.311	4%	1.262	yes
2008	1.311	-8%	2%	1.206	-10%	1.337	no
2009	1.206	4%	2%	1.255	2%	1.364	no
2010	1.255	4%	2%	1.305	2%	1.391	no
2011	1.305	4%	2%	1.357	2%	1.419	no
2012	1.357	2%	2%	1.384	0%	1.448	no
2013	1.384	4%	2%	1.439	2%	1.332	yes
2014	1.439	-3%	2%	1.396	-5%	1.468	no
2015	1.396	-2%	2%	1.368	-4%	1.498	no
2016	1.368	2%	2%	1.396	0%	1.528	no
2017	1.396	3%	2%	1.438	1%	1.558	no
2018	1.438	3%	2%	1.481	1%	1.589	no
2019	1.481	3%	2%	1.525	1%	1.542	no

**

2020	1.525	5%	2%	1.601	3%	1.511	yes	*****
2021	1.601	-1%	-4%	1.585	3%	1.537	yes	*****

* In order to simplify the worked example, the return of the benchmark index was assumed to be 2% in every year except 2021, though in reality the figure is generally different every year.

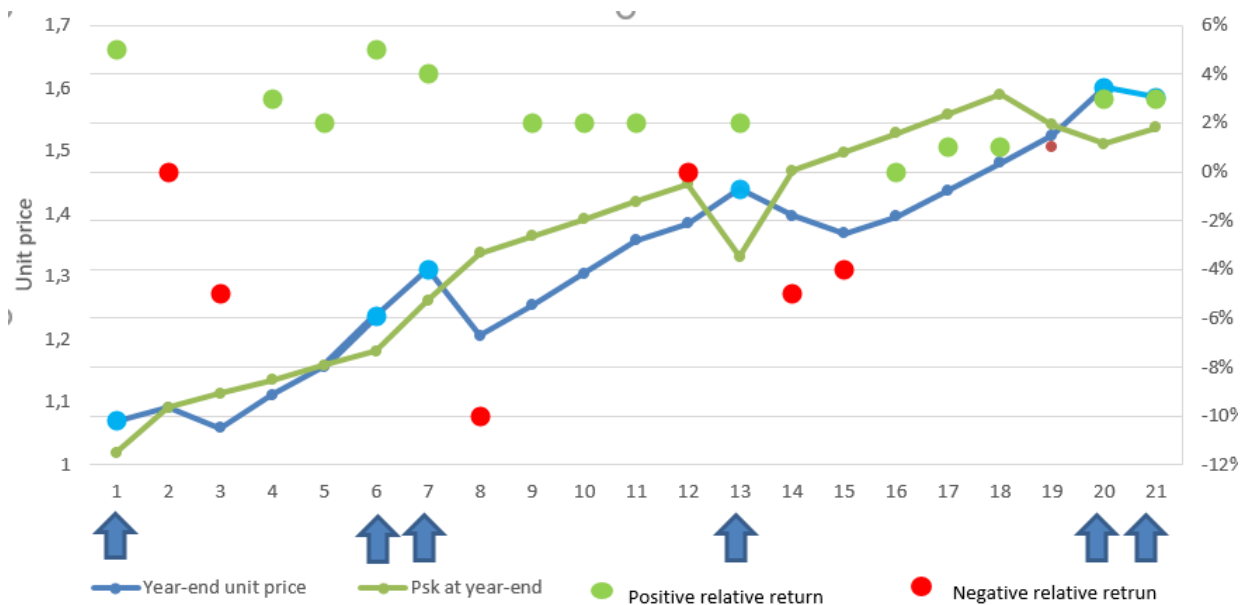
** The underperformance in 2008 (-10%) only needs to be taken into account by the fund manager in the following 5 years (i.e. up to the end of 2012). So, although the underperformance was not compensated for between 2008 and 2012, this is of no relevance for 2013, as in that year only the performance of the period 2009-2013 counts, and since this was positive, the performance fee achieved in 2013 is payable.

*** The Fund's performance within the reference period (in this case from the end of 2013) was negative on two occasions; however, it was unable to achieve positive returns to compensate for these, and therefore the Fund Manager did not become eligible for a performance fee.

**** In 2019, the negative performance of 2014 no longer needs to be taken into account, as we only consider the last 5 years at most; however, the fund did not compensate for the negative performance of 2015 during the reference period and therefore the Fund Manager did not become eligible for a performance fee.

**** In 2020, the negative performance of 2015 no longer needs to be taken into account, as we only consider the last 5 years at most. Thus, the Fund's retrospective return is positive, meaning that a performance fee is payable.

***** The fund performed negatively in 2021; however, this was still better than the performance of the benchmark, i.e. the relative return was positive in this year, so the performance fee can be paid.



A performance fee can be paid to the fund manager if the annual relative return is positive (green points) AND the year-end unit price is above P_{sk} (it is above the grey on the blue graph). These are the years marked with an arrow.

36.2. If they are paid by the Investment Fund directly, the sum, description of calculation, method of debiting to the Fund and settlement of the fees and costs to be paid to the Custodian

In order to carry out the custodian activities related to the Fund, the Custodian charges custody fees, transaction fees, and safekeeping fees. These fees are associated with the custody and safekeeping of securities held in the Fund's portfolio, as well as tasks related to the settlement of securities, monitoring investment limits, and verifying asset values. The safekeeping fee calculated by the Custodian depends on the place of issuance of the securities held by the Fund.

A flat fee is allocated daily in the Fund's net asset value, which includes custody and safekeeping fees. This flat fee is calculated based on the asset value of the preceding day (T-1 day) and is capped at a maximum of 0.15% annually. The actual costs to be borne by the Fund, depending on the place of issuance of the securities, are invoiced by the Custodian on a monthly basis, based on the end-of-month reconciled positions of the Fund.

The amount of fees and costs passed on by the Custodian cannot be precalculated, and they are due simultaneously with the custody fee.

The Custodian charges transaction fees related to the settlement of securities, and these fees are calculated daily on the transaction date, depending on the place of issuance of the securities involved. Payment of these fees is made on a monthly basis, offset against the Custodian's account

36.3. If they are paid by the Investment Fund directly, the sum, description of calculation, method of debiting to the Fund and settlement of the fees and amounts to be paid to other parties or third persons

For the Main Distributor's activity related to the distribution of the Fund, the Fund pays a Main Distributor fee to the Fund Management Company, which coordinates the distribution activity, sums the Fund's distribution and implements the accounting of securities and money movements related to the distribution. For this activity the Fund pays maximum 0.1% of Fund's relevant day (T day) asset value.

For implementation of the auditing activities in relation to the Fund, the Auditor charges an audit fee. The amount of this fee is agreed on an annual basis. The amount of the fee is agreed on an annual basis, its amount depends on the extent of responsibility, the required professional skill and on the time spent for the work. The Fund pays the audit fee at the dates agreed in an audit contract, against an invoice. The maximum audit fee of the Fund is 0.1% per annum of the Fund's average annual net asset value.

According to the laws in effect, the Supervisory Authority charges a supervisory fee, which is also borne by the Fund. Its annual rate is 0.35 per mille of the average net asset value of the Fund on the effective date of present Fund Rules.

The Fund Management Company does not debit the administrative service fees to be paid to the Supervisory Authority for the licensing procedures of the supervisory authority in relation to the Fund.

As regards the clearing house, sub-custodian safekeeping, transaction and other fees in effect, in case of Hungarian securities the fees charged by KELER Central Depository Zrt., and in case of foreign securities charged by the Custodian's sub-custodians and account-keeping institutions will be passed to the Fund. The

amounts of these fees depend on the type, quantity of the deals made by the Fund, on the value and accounting method of the individual transactions.

37. Other possible costs or fees encumbering the Investment Fund and the Investors (the highest amount of fees), except for the costs mentioned in Clause 36.

The Fund Management Company passes the other direct costs incurred during the Fund's transactions to the Fund, if and where the Fund does not settle them directly with the service provider, including in particular the investment provider fees, the banking costs, the accounting costs, the expenses incurred in relation to keeping the Fund's accounts, furthermore, the marketing and other costs arisen in relation to the publication and information given to potential Investors as well as any other relevant cost relating to the operation of the Fund. The maximum amount of other fees charged to the Fund—excluding brokerage fees—may not exceed 0.5% of the Fund's average annual net asset value (NAV) for a fiscal year. The Fund Manager verifies this during the annual TER (Total Expense Ratio) calculation and adjusts the amount of other fees and expenses allocated to the Fund if necessary. The maximum amount of other fees charged to the Fund for a fiscal year is 0.50% of the Fund's NAV.

The Fund Manager has entered into an agreement with the index provider for the use of the benchmark index. The Fund Manager pays the usage fee to the provider in a lump sum and recharges it to the Fund proportionally to its use. The Fund Manager determines the usage fee for the benchmark index applicable to the Fund on a quarterly basis, which is accrued by the Fund. These fees, calculated as such, are recharged to the Fund at least once a year, but potentially more frequently. The recharged quarterly fee may not exceed 5 basis points of the Fund's quarterly average assets.

Due to purchase, maintenance and redemption of investment units, the Investors are charged with other fees and costs as well:

- The Distributor selected by the Investor charges distribution commissions during continuous distribution of the Fund's Investment Units, which are specified in the fee schedule of the Distributor. The rate of distribution commission is maximum 5% of the sum of the order.
- The financial institution selected by the Investor may charge various fees and commission for the services relating to investment units, such as fees and commissions in relation to the keeping for a securities account, securities transfer fee, bank transfer fee, fee for withdrawal of cash, etc. These fees are specified in the fee schedule of the financial institution, the Fund Management Company has no information on them.

38. If the investment fund invests at least 20 percent of its assets in other collective investment forms, the highest rate of fund management fees encumbering the other collective investment forms set as target of the investment

Not applicable.

39. Conditions and costs of switches between part-funds

Not applicable.

40. Other information regarding the relevant subject

The costs are listed itemized in the semi-annual and annual reports. When determining the net asset value, the Fund Management Company debits all expenses that relate to a longer period and are precalculable to the relevant Fund gradually, if possible by using deferment.

IX. Continuous distribution of investment units

41. Purchase of investment units

41.1. Acceptance, accounting, execution of purchase orders and deadline for their acceptance within a day

In the period of continuous distribution, the Investors can acquire their Investment Units by conclusion of an agreement with the Distributor, giving assignment for purchase of Investment Units. To the deadline for acceptance of orders from Investors and to the rules of paying the purchase price by the Investors to the Distributor, the agreement between the two parties is authoritative, in relation to distribution both in Hungary and abroad. The business hours and the terms of business of the various Distributors may differ, and Investors should enquire about these from the respective Distributor.

In its Business Regulation, the Distributor may set a minimum amount for purchase orders, which minimum amount may be different at each Distributor. The Distributor will not execute orders below the minimum amount.

41.2. Distribution accounting day for purchase orders

Distribution accounting date is the day when the relevant order is accounted on the basis of the net asset value and the net asset value of one investment unit, that is, when it is calculated how many investment unit the relevant investor will receive when his purchase order is executed.

The Fund identifies the net asset value for all **Hungarian** workdays; it can deviate from this rule only in the events and manner defined in law, which means that, with the exceptions defined above, all Hungarian workdays are distribution (distribution accounting) days, for which days the investors can place purchase orders.

Purchase orders placed for investment units till 4:00 p.m. of distribution date, i.e. distribution accounting day (T day) are valid for accounting on T day, and orders received afterwards are already valid for accounting on T+1 day. This means that the distribution accounting day of orders received before the aforesaid deadline is T day, i.e. they will be accounted on the basis of prices valid on T day, while orders received after deadline are valid for distribution accounting on T+1 day.

The above-mentioned distribution accounting days apply also to **distribution abroad**, that is, orders received according to the above-mentioned deadlines are accounted.

41.3. Distribution execution day for purchase orders

Distribution execution day is the day when the purchase of securities ordered by the Investor is actually credited and the amount of the purchase order was credited to the Fund's account. In relation to **purchase orders**, the table below shows the distribution execution day of the Investment Units by series and the data in the table are to be understood for distribution days:

Series	Payment of money	Delivery of securities
A series	T+2	T+2
B series	T+2	T+2
EI series	T+2	T+2
C series	T+2	T+2
CI series	T+2	T+2
I series	T+2	T+2
P series	T+2	T+2

PI series	T+2	T+2
UI series	T+2	T+2
R series	T+2	T+2

In the case of **distribution abroad**, money payment of a series distributed in another country may differ from the values written in the above Table due to time lag of transfer days in the manner that, due to the surplus time of passing the border, the Fund receives the subscribed amount later. Consequently, the date of launching the transfer is the date written in the Table, but the date of receipt of it on the Fund's account is already T+3 days in such cases. Furthermore, in the event of such a holiday abroad which is a distribution day, the implementation of distribution abroad may be deferred by the holidays abroad, falling in between.

42. Redemption of investment units

42.1. Acceptance, accounting, execution of redemption orders and deadline for their acceptance within a day

In the period of continuous distribution, the Investors can redeem their Investment Units by conclusion of an agreement with the Distributor, giving assignment for redemption of the Investment Units. To the deadline for acceptance of orders from Investors and to the rules for making the investment units to be redeemed available by the Investors to the Distributor, the agreement between the two parties is authoritative, in relation to distribution both in Hungary and abroad. The business hours and the terms of business of the various Distributors may differ, and Investors should enquire about these from the respective Distributor.

42.2. Distribution accounting day for redemption orders

Distribution accounting date is the validity date of the net asset value and the net asset value of one investment unit, on the basis of which the relevant order is accounted, that is, it is calculated what an amount the Investor will receive when his redemption order is executed.

The Fund identifies the net asset value for all **Hungarian** workdays; it can deviate from this rule only in the events and manner defined by law, which means that, with the exceptions specified above, all Hungarian workdays are distribution (distribution accounting) days, for which days the Investors can place redemption orders.

Redemption orders placed for investment units till 4:00 p.m., in the case of orders in the amount of 100 million HUF or more, till 12:00 a.m. of distribution date, i.e. distribution accounting day (T day) are valid for accounting on T day, and orders placed afterwards are already valid for accounting on T+1 day. This means that the distribution accounting day of orders received before the aforesaid deadline is T day, i.e. they will be accounted on the basis of prices valid on T day, while orders received after deadline are valid for distribution accounting on T+1 day.

The above-mentioned distribution accounting days apply also to **distribution abroad**, that is, orders received according to the above-mentioned deadlines are accounted.

42.3. Distribution execution day for redemption orders

Distribution execution day is the day when the money for Investor's order was actually credited and the redeemed investment units are credited to the Fund's account. In relation to **redemption orders**, the table below shows the distribution execution days of the Investment Units by series and the data in the table are to be understood for distribution days:

Series	Payment of money	Delivery of securities
A series	T+3	T+3
B series	T+3	T+3
EI series	T+3	T+3
C series	T+3	T+3
CI series	T+3	T+3
I series	T+3	T+3
P series	T+3	T+3
PI series	T+3	T+3
UI series	T+3	T+3
R series	T+3	T+3

With regard to the opportunity provided for under Section 128(1) of Act XVI of 2014 on collective investment forms and their managers (Hungarian abbreviation: Kbfv), that is, the opportunity to treat assets that have become illiquid separately from other assets, the Fund Manager shall decide on whether to take this opportunity for specific assets on a case-by-case basis. Investment units that an Investor wishes to redeem (sell back to the Distributor) shall be redeemed in accordance with the agreement between the two parties, and shall be subject to the cut-off times for redemption. Upon receipt of the funds for the redeemed Investment Units, the cash withdrawal fee or transfer fee specified in the Distributor's latest terms of business shall be charged to the Investor.

In the case of **distribution abroad**, payment of a series of money redeemed in another country may differ from the values written in the above Table due to time lag of transfer days, in the manner that the Fund launches the transfer of the amount of redemption to the Distributor on the above-mentioned day, but, due to the surplus time of passing the border, the Distributor receives the amount later. Consequently, the date of launching the transfer is the date written in the Table, but the date of receipt of it on the Distributor's account is already T+4 days. Furthermore, in the event of such non-work days abroad which are distribution days, the implementation of distribution abroad may be deferred by the number of non-work days abroad, falling in between.

43. Detail rules on continuous distribution of investment units

The continuous distribution of the Fund can be interrupted for maximum 3 workdays. The Fund Management Company informs the Investors on the suspension in form of an extraordinary announcement.

The continuous distribution of the Fund may also be suspended by the Fund Management Company or the Supervisory Authority in the interest of the Investors. The Fund Management Company informs the Investors and the Supervisory Authority in form of an extraordinary announcement without delay. The Fund Manager provides for the possibility of withdrawing a submitted order in accordance with Section 108(4) of the Collective Investment Act (Kbfv), if the trade date or the settlement date falls on a day of suspension or interruption of the sale or the redemption; the trade date and the settlement date shall then respectively be the first trading day and the first settlement day thereafter, on which the suspension of trading matching the direction of the order ceases.

The rules of discontinuation or suspension of the Collective Investment Act, in particular Section 76 (2) b), Section 95 (2), Section 108 (1) and (4) as well as Sections 113-116 of the Collective Investment Fund contain provisions on the interruption or suspension of the continuous distribution.

43.1. The maximum amount of distribution

Not applicable.

43.2. The procedure after the maximum amount of distribution is reached, exact conditions for restarting the sale

Not applicable.

44. Determination of the purchase and the redemption price of the investment units

The purchase and the redemption price of one Investment Unit is the net asset value for one Investment Unit, which is counted rounded to 6 decimals for each distribution day.

44.1. Method and frequency of calculation of the above prices

The Custodian is obliged to calculate the Net Asset Value (distribution price) for one Investment Unit valid on T distribution accounting day on each T+1 distribution accounting day.

44.2. Maximum rate of distribution commissions charged in relation to purchase and redemption of investment units and information of the fact that they are payable, partly or fully, to investment fund or the distributor or the fund management company

During the continuous distribution of Investment Units of the Fund, the Distributor charges the following distribution (purchase/redemption) commissions. The payment of distribution commissions charged by the Distributor to the Investors is due at the performance. The Distributor may impose even a minimum fee regarding the amount of the commission, the value of which, in case of HUF currency series, cannot be higher than HUF 15,000.- and in case of foreign currency series, in accordance with the currency type, cannot be higher than CZK 1300, USD 65, EUR 50 or PLN 235.

Entry charge

The entry charge is maximum 5.00% as percentage of the sum to be invested.

Exit charge

When Investment Units are redeemed, the Distributor may charge a redemption commission, which rate shall be maximum 3.50% of the sum to be redeemed.

The Distributor may determine the entry and exit charges **more favourably** for the Investors than the above rates according to its Fee and Expense Schedule. The distribution commission is payable to the Distributor.

If any holders of the Investment Unit(s) place an order for redemption of investment units of the same investment fund within 10 distribution days (T+10) after the date of the purchase order, then the Distributor charges a penalty charge of 2% in addition to the usual exit charge, which penalty charge is due to the Fund. The time interval necessary for the calculation of the penalty charge shall be taken into consideration on the basis of the FIFO principle.

45. Indicate the regulated markets where the investment units are listed and/or traded.

Not applicable.

46. Indicate the sates (distribution areas) where the investment units are distributed

Hungary

Following the notification procedure of the Fund, the Investment unit series of the Fund are distributed in the European Union as well.

47. Other information regarding the relevant subject

Switch of investment units

In the period of continuous distribution of the Investment Units, the Investors have the possibility to switch their existing Investment Units to other investment units of other currency of an open-end investment fund managed by the Fund Management Company. Switch is only possible in the case of a Distributor, the Business Regulation of which contains provision on such types of transactions. The transferring or blocking of the investment units intended to be switched shall be implemented by the Investor towards the Distributor by taking the deadlines for switch into consideration on the basis of an agreement between the parties.

The deadline for placing switch orders for the Investment Units is 4:00 p.m. on T day, in case of orders in the value of HUF 100 million or more, this deadline is 12:00 a.m. of T day and orders placed afterwards are considered to be T+1 day orders. The distribution accounting date of orders received before the above-mentioned deadlines is T day and orders received after these deadlines are valid for distribution accounting on T+1 day. It is at the own discretion of the Fund Management Company whether, depending on the liquidity situation of the individual funds, it accepts orders received after lapse of the deadlines for T day distribution accounting day or not. According to the Distributor's Business Regulation, the time limit for acceptance of T day orders can be closed earlier than the above-mentioned deadlines.

The Distributor executes orders placed for switching of Investment Units in irrevocable form on the basis of net asset value for one Investment Unit valid for T day. The switch price for one Investment Unit is the net asset value for one Investment Unit, which is counted rounded to 6 decimals for each distribution day.

In its Business Regulation, the Distributor may set a minimum amount for switch orders, which minimum amount may be different at each Distributor. The Distributor will not execute orders below the minimum amount.

In the case of a conversion order, the Investor will convert the Investment units to be converted into the Investment units designated as the target of the conversion, and, in view of the different exchange rates of the investment units, the conversion may result in a cash settlement by the investor for a minor differential amount, if any. The distribution execution date of the Investment Units is determined by the distribution execution date valid for redemption of Investment Units to be switched, which is shown in the Table below for the series of VIG Central European Equity Fund; the data in the Table are to be understood for distribution days.

Series	Delivery of securities
A series	T+3
B series	T+3
EI series	T+3
C series	T+3
CI series	T+3
I series	T+3
P series	T+3
PI series	T+3
UI series	T+3
R series	T+3

During the continuous distribution of Investment Units of the Fund, the Distributor may charge the following switching charges. The payment of switching charges charged by the Distributor to the Investors

is due at the execution of orders. The Distributor may impose even a minimum value for the amount of the charge, the value of which, in case of HUF currency series, cannot be higher than HUF 15,000.- and in case of foreign currency series, in accordance with the currency type, cannot be higher than CZK 1300, USD 65, EUR 50 or PLN 235.

In the case of **distribution abroad**, the execution days of switching do not deviate from the days shown in the Table.

Switching charge

When switching Investment Units, the Distributor may charge a switching charge, which can be maximum 3.50% as the percentage of the sum to be switched.

The Distributor may determine the switching charges **more favourably** for the Investors than the above values in its Fee and Expense Schedule. The switching commission is payable to the Distributor.

If any holders of the Investment Unit(s) places a purchase or switch order for the investment units of the same investment fund within 10 distribution days (T+10) after the date of the purchase or switch order, then the Distributor charges a penalty charge of 2% in addition to the usual exit or switching charge, which penalty charge is payable to the Fund. The time interval necessary for the calculation of the penalty charge shall be taken into consideration on the basis of the FIFO principle.

X. Information regarding the Investment Fund

48. Past performance of the Investment Fund – such information can be included in the Fund rules or can be attached thereto

Past performance is not a guide to future performance. The annual return of the Fund and the reference index is contained in Annex 1 hereto.

49. If, in the case of the relevant Fund, there is a possibility to withdraw investment units, its conditions

Not applicable.

50. Circumstances giving rise to termination of the investment fund; impact of the termination on the rights of investors

The rules regarding the termination of the Fund, the sale of the assets of the Fund and regarding the disbursement of the properties are described in Sections 75 to 79 of the Collective Investment Act.

51. Any further information on the basis of which the investors get guidance to make informed decisions on the investment possibilities

Pursuant to the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, the Fund Manager provides the following information with respect to the Fund:

General introduction and explanation of the application of the applied securities financing	The Fund does not engage in total return exchange transactions. General introduction of
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transactions and total return exchange transactions	the securities financing transactions applied by the Fund (repo and reverse repo deals, as well as securities loan transactions) is included in sections 14., 15. and 24 of the Fund Rules. The explanation for entering into these transactions is compliance with the criteria set forth in the investment policy.
Aggregated data to be provided in connection with certain types of securities financing transactions and total return exchange transactions	
Types of assets that can be used for the transactions	Government securities; securities embodying other credit relations, bonds, stocks listed in regulated markets/stock exchange.
Maximum ratio of assets used for the transactions compared to the total assets managed by the fund	100%
Expected ratio of assets used for the transactions compared to the total assets managed by the fund	50-100%
Criteria for the selection of the contractin parties (including legal status, country of origin and minimal credit rating).	Criteria applicable to the contracting parties are laid down in the Fund's internal regulations. The contracting parties are typically credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and having their registered offices in EU or OECD countries, as well as other financial institutions. The Fund Manager may engage in transactions at higher amounts with contracting parties of credit rating recommended for investment, and at lower amounts with those not recommended for investment.
Acceptable collaterals: introduction of acceptable collaterals, with respect to the rules related to the asset types, issuer, expiry, liquidity, as well as the diversification of collaterals, and the correlation rules	Criteria regarding acceptable collaterals are laid down in the Fund's internal regulations. In case of repo transaction applied by the Fund, the collaterals are typically Hungarian government securities with expiry within the year, the typical duration of the deal is 1 to 3 days. The description of the loan transactions applied by the Fund can be found in point 15 of the Management Regulations.
Evaluation of the collaterals: presentation and explanation for use of the applied method of	The valuation of collateral is conducted on a daily basis in accordance with the valuation

<p>collateral evaluation, as well as provision of information, whether evaluation at daily market value and the application of daily variable deposit will be applied.</p>	<p>methodology detailed in the Fund's Management Regulations. The application of daily variation margin is carried out as specified in point 15.</p>
<p>Risk management: introduction of risks related to the securities financing transactions, total return exchange transactions and collateral management, such as operating, liquidity, deposit management and legal risks, and in certain cases risk related to the reuse of the collateral.</p>	<p>In case of non-delivery by the contracting party, there is partner risk present, which the Fund Manager shall control via partner limits tied to credit rating, as laid out in its internal regulations.</p> <p>In connection with the provision of collaterals, there are credit risk and liquidity risk, controlled by the Fund Manager by narrowing the scope of collaterals to government securities.</p> <p>The collaterals received shall not be reused by the Fund.</p>
<p>Detailed information about how the custody of assets used and collaterals received in connection with the securities financing transactions and total return exchange transactions is managed (e.g. at the custodian of the fund).</p>	<p>Custody of the assets used for the securities financing transactions and collaterals is taken care of by the custodian of the fund.</p>
<p>Detailed information about the potential regulation (based on regulation or voluntary) regarding the reuse of collaterals.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
<p>Strategy related to sharing the return originating from the securities financing transactions and total return exchange transactions: description of revenues achieved as a result of the securities financing transactions and total return exchange transactions returning to the collective investment form, as well as of the costs and charges arising at the fund manager or any third party (e.g. at the agent providing the loan). The information material or the information provided to the investors must also indicate the nature of the relationship between the fund manager and the parties.</p>	<p>Revenues (return, charges, interests) originating from the securities financing transactions, as well as costs and expenditures fully arise at the fund, and are not shared with third parties.</p>

Pursuant to Govt Decree 205/2023. (V. 31.) on the alternative application during the state of emergency of Act LII of 2018 on the Social Contribution Tax, natural persons are subject to an obligation to pay social contribution tax on the amount of their interest income as per Section 65 of Act CXVII of 1995 on Personal

Income Tax taken into account as the base for the personal income tax payable on interest income – this emergency regulation is in force until 31.07.2024.

Act LII of 2018 on social contribution tax was amended as from 01.08.2024. Pursuant the amendment, the previous temporary emergency rule has been upgraded to statutory status, and, accordingly, natural persons are still subject to an obligation to pay social contribution tax on the amount of their interest income as per Section 65 of Act CXVII of 1995 on Personal Income Tax taken into account as the base for the personal income tax payable on interest income – although no longer under Government Decree 205/2023. (V.31.), but as per Section 1(5) of Act LII of 2018 on the Social Contribution Tax.

In compliance with Article 7(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector, the Fund Manager provides the following information:

The Fund does not consider it as one of its objectives to make sustainable investments, and is not intended to promote environmental and social characteristics, i.e. it can be considered as a fund falling under Article 6 of the SFDR Regulation. The Fund considers sustainability risks relevant with respect to the value of its investments, however. Accordingly, it is particularly important as regards the sustainability risk to also consider Principal Adverse Impacts (PAIs) on sustainability factors.

With respect to the Fund, the Fund Manager takes into account the adverse impact of its investment decisions on sustainability factors; these can be measured with the principal adverse impact indicators. In the course of the management of the Fund, the Fund Manager integrates the principal adverse impact indicators into its investment decisions indirectly – through the so-called ESG rating –, evaluating them as risk factors.

In order to interpret the specific PAI indicators, they have to be put in the appropriate context, and the relevant index numbers – which may differ for each industrial sector – also have to be considered. Because of this, the MSCI ESG methodology takes into consideration the measurement of the major adverse impacts jointly with additional environmental, social and corporate governance factors, in a weighted manner, aggregating the data in the ESG rating. In the course of the management of the Fund, the Fund Manager – in addition to complying with the principles of exclusion – takes the MSCI ESG rating into account.

The consideration of the main adverse impacts on sustainability factors is built into the investment practice on two levels:

1. **Exclusion list:** The Fund Manager complies with the exclusion list defined by it. This means that the Fund does not invest in severely harmful industries that have PAI indicators that can be considered to be negative. This includes companies having significant heating coal exposure, companies engaged in the manufacture and sale of disputed weapons, tobacco companies, and companies that severely violate the UN Global Compact. The Fund Manager’s exclusion principles prescribe the threshold values of exposures in industries resulting in exclusion, which exclusion principles are detailed in the Responsible Investment and Sustainability Policy. With regard to sovereign issuers, the state bonds of countries violating the UN Global Compact can be considered among the issuers defined in the exclusion policy.
 - The application of the exclusion list ensures that in its investment decisions, the Fund Manager takes into account the following PAI indicators:
 - Among the climate and other environment-related indicators:

- PAI 4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector
 - Among the indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters:
 - PAI 10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
 - PAI 14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons).
- 2. **Consideration of PAI indicators via ESG data:** We rely on internationally embedded data providers for the ESG analysis and performance evaluation, and we apply the ESG rating methodology used by these data providers. Among the data providers, the Fund Manager takes the MSCI's ESG rating as a basis, which can also be substituted by a similar internationally embedded service provider. **Measurement of sustainability criteria:** The ESG criteria include environmental, social and corporate governance factors, which, together, constitute the conditions of sustainable corporate operation. Our approach considers dual materiality important; this considers the material impact of corporate operation on the environment and society, and the effect of the ESG risk on the corporate value, also considered material. These ESG factors include the mandatory PAI indicators prescribed by the RTS, and additional industry-specific criteria. These measurements constitute the fundamental elements of the MSCI's methodology, the comprehensive index number of which is the *ESG rating*.

In accordance with the relevant legal provisions, the Fund Manager provides information regarding the development of the PAI indicators in its interim report.

The Fund Manager defines the manner of taking into account the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors and the indicators considered in its Responsible Investment and Sustainability Policy. It publishes the key elements of this on its website, together with the due diligence and responsibility policy applied, available via the following link: <https://www.vigam.hu/fenntarthatosag/>

The information on the development of the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors for each year is made available on the Fund Manager's website by 30 June of the next year: <https://www.vigam.hu/>

In compliance with Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, the Fund Manager provides the following information:

At present, the Fund's investments do not take into account the criteria concerning environmentally sustainable economic activities as defined by the European Union.

XI. Basic information on the cooperating organizations

52. Basic information on the investment fund management company (company name, company form, company registration number)

Name of the Fund Management Company: VIG Asset Management Hungary Closed Company Limited by Shares

Company registration number: 01-10-044261

53. Basic information on the Custodian (company name, company form, company registration number), its responsibilities

Name of Custodian: Erste Bank Hungary Ltd

Company registration number: 01-10-041054

Presentation of the Custodian and its main tasks:

The Custodian shall perform the functions assigned to it by the Collective Investments Act (Kbftv.), and in particular by Sections 62-63, 75(5), 79(3), and 124-126 thereof.

The Custodian's contractual obligations are as follows:

- a) ensuring that the Fund's cash flows are properly monitored and that payments made by or on behalf of investors during the subscription of units in collective investment undertakings are received;
- b) ensuring that the Fund's cash balance is booked in one or more accounts opened in the name of the Fund in line with the principles laid down in Section 57 of Hungarian Act CXXXVIII of 2007 on Investment Firms and Commodity Dealers ("Bszt.") and maintained by an institution as defined in Section 60(1)(a) to (c) of that Act, or by an institution subject to effective prudential regulation and supervision which have the same effect as Union law and are effectively enforced and in accordance with the principles set out in Article 18(1)(a) to (c) of Directive 2006/73/EC implementing Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards organisational requirements and operating conditions for investment firms and defined terms for the purposes of that Directive;
- c) ensuring the safe-keeping and custody of financial instruments held in custody and of documents certifying the rights derived from such financial instruments;
- d) managing the account dedicated to the registration of the Fund's securities, the securities account, the payment account, and the customer account;
- e) based on the information or documents provided and available external evidence, ascertaining, with respect to all other assets, whether the assets concerned are owned by the Fund and keeping up-to-date records of the instruments that are established to be owned by the Fund;
- f) executing the Fund Manager's instructions regarding the Fund's financial instruments, unless such instructions conflict with any statutory provision or the Fund's Management Regulations;
- g) carrying out the evaluation of assets and liabilities and determining the Fund's total net asset value and net asset value per collective investment unit;
- h) checking whether the Fund complies with the investment rules set out in the applicable legislation and in the Fund's Management Regulations;
- i) checking whether units in collective investment undertakings are sold, redeemed or canceled in accordance with the applicable legislation and the Fund's Management Regulations;
- j) ensuring that all compensation resulting from transactions involving the Fund's assets and from trade in units in collective investment undertakings is paid to the Fund within a deadline in line with customary market practice;
- k) checking whether the Fund uses its income in accordance with the applicable legislation and the Fund's Management Regulations;
- l) monitoring the Fund's cash flows based on the information provided by the Fund Manager.

54. Basic information on the Auditor (company name, company form, company registration number), its responsibilities

Name of the Auditor: KPMG Hungária Kft.

Company registration number: 01-09-063183

The Auditor carries out the tasks specified in the Collective Investment Act, including in particular in Section 135 (1) thereof.

Responsibilities of the Auditor:

- review of the accounting information disclosed in the Fund's Annual Report;
- tracking and controlling whether the Fund Management Company manages the Fund in compliance with the laws;
- in the events specified in the Collective Investment Act, providing information to the Supervisory Authority on the result of the above audit.

55. Basic information (company name, company form, company registration number) on the consultant whose remuneration is paid from the assets of the investment fund

Not applicable.

56. Basic information on the Distributor (company name, company form, company registration number), its responsibilities

VIG Asset Management Hungary Closed Company Limited by Shares

Registration number: 01-10-044261

Name of distributor: CIB Bank Zrt.

Registration number: 01-10-041004

Name of distributor: Concorde Securities Zrt.

Registration number: 01-10-043521

Name of distributor: Conseq Investment Management, a. s.

Registration number: B 7153

Name of distributor: Equilor Investment Zrt.

Registration number: 01-10-041431

Name of distributor: ERSTE Investment Zrt.

Registration number: 01-10-041373

Name of distributor: OTP Bank Nyrt.

Registration number: 01-10-045585

Name of distributor: Patria Finance, a.s.

Registration number: 264 55 064

Name of distributor: Raiffeisen Bank Zrt.

Registration number: 01-10-041004

Name of distributor: SPB Investment Zrt.

Registration number: 01-10-044420

Name of distributor: MBH Befektetési Bank Zrt.

Registration number: 01-10-041206

Name of distributor: Unicredit Bank Hungary Zrt.

Registration number: 01-10-041348

Name of distributor: Erste Group Bank AG

Registration number: FN 33209m

The Distributor carries out the tasks specified in Sections 106-108 of the Collective Investment Act.

Responsibilities of the Distributor:

- It participates in the continuous distribution of the open-end investment units and, if necessary, in the primary offering of investment units (implementation of subscription process).
- On its website it makes continuously accessible the Fund's valid documents specified in the Collective Investment Fund, the Fund's regular information and extraordinary announcement, and, upon request, it surrenders on copy of them to the Investors free of charge.

57. Basic information on the Real Estate Appraiser (company name, company form, company registration number)

Not applicable.

58. Information on the prime broker

58.1. Name of the prime broker

Not applicable.

58.2. Description of essential elements of the agreement made with the AIF primary broker, description of incompatibilities arising

Not applicable.

58.3. Description of the element of the agreement that may be concluded with the Custodian and that relates to the possibility of transferring and reusing the assets of the AIF as well as the description of information on the responsibility that may be passed to the prime broker

Not applicable.

59. Description of activities outsourced to third persons, presentation of the possible incompatibilities

Name of the institution carrying out outsourced activities: Monolith Systemhouse International s.r.o ill. Monolith Rendszerház Informatikai Kft.

Headquarters of the institution carrying out outsourced activities: 1054 Budapest, Báthory utca 20. 3. em. 4. ajtó

Outsourced activities: System support and development

Name of the institution carrying out outsourced activities: Alfa VIG Biztosító Zrt.
Headquarters of the institution carrying out outsourced activities: 1091 Budapest, Üllői út 1.
Outsourced activities: IT Service Level Agreement and Cooperation Agreement (Service Level Agreement - Finance, Accounting, Risk Management, HR, Legal, Tax, Vehicles)

Name of the institution carrying out outsourced activities: Alapkezelő Rendszer Kft.
Headquarters of the institution carrying out outsourced activities: 9464 Und, Fülesei utca 11.
Outsourced activities: Jobs Recording System (ANYR) support and development

Name of the institution carrying out outsourced activities: Autsoft Zrt.
Headquarters of the institution carrying out outsourced activities: 1117 Budapest, Gábor Dénes utca 4. Infopark building C
Outsourced activities: Online system support and development

60. In the case of UCITS, description of the Custodian's obligations, the possible incompatibilities, the tasks outsourced by the Custodian as well as a declaration about that the UCITS fund manager discloses, upon request, the information specified in Clause 53 and in this Clause to the investors.

When carrying out its activity, the Custodian shall act fairly, at a high professional level, independently and bearing in mind the interests of the Fund and the Fund's investors. The Custodian's obligations are specified in Clause 53 of these Fund rules. The Custodian is not allowed to carry out such activities for the Fund that may cause incompatibilities among the Fund, the Fund's investors, the Fund Management Company and itself, unless the Custodian separates its custodianship activities from its other possible incompatible activities, and explores, manages, monitors and discloses the possible incompatibilities to the Fund's investors.

The Custodian may outsource certain tasks to third persons on the basis of a custodianship agreement if the requirements specified in the Collective Investment Act are met. The Custodian's responsibility is not influenced by the fact that it transferred certain custodian functions affecting the assets of the Funds to a third party.

The Fund Management Company makes the information specified in Clauses 53 and 60 of these Fund rules and in Point 8 of the Fund's Prospectus available to the investors by publishing the Fund rules and the Prospectus.

Annex 1

The Fund's past performance does not guarantee future returns. The annual returns of the Fund and the benchmark, for each series, are provided in the table below.

Year	Benchmark	VIG Central-European Equity Fund ("A" series HUF)	VIG Central-European Equity Fund ("I" series HUF)		Benchmark	VIG Central-European Equity Fund ("B" series EUR)		Benchmark	VIG Central-European Equity Fund ("C" series CZK)*
2008	-40,96%	-40,93%	na		-43.51%	-43.48%		na	na
2009	34,81%	36,42%	na		31.79%	33.36%		na	na
2010	15,60%	18,55%	na		12.32%	15.18%		na	na
2011	-18,90%	-16,30%	na		-27.34%	-19.88%		na	na
2012	14,61%	17,67%	18.51%		22.42%	25.63%		na	na
2013	-4,66%	-2,03%	-1.31%		-6.47%	-3.93%		na	na
2014	0,69%	2,70%	3.53%		-5.06%	-3.18%		na	na
2015	-2,82%	-1,48%	-0.80%		-2.27%	-0.97%		na	na
2016	5.96%	7.31%	8.12%		6.67%	8.01%		na	na
2017	25,00%	26,04%	27,00%		25,36%	26,40%		18,61%	19,60%
2018	-7,91%	-8,23%	-7,46%		-11,17%	-11,48%		-10,42%	-10,74%
2019	12,03%	10,90%	11,98%		8,98%	7,88%		7,38%	6,30%
2020	-5,77%	-5,95%	5,23%		-14,70%	-14,89%		-11,61%	-11,79%
2021	33,21%	33,18%	34,48%		31,82%	31,77%		24,51%	24,47%
2022	-10,51%	-14,04%	-13,00%		-17,50%	-20,75%		-20,00%	-23,42%

For series "EI" "CI" "P" "PI" performance data for a full calendar year are not available; therefore, we cannot provide useful information on the past performance to our esteemed Investors.

*The currency risk hedging for the C series against the target currency composition was introduced on the 15th of July 2022.

Annex 2

Argentina	Hungary (Budapest)	NYM - New York Mercantile Exchange
Australia	ICE-ICE Futures Europe	Offshore funds
Austria (Vienna)	ICF-ICE Futures Europe Financials	Omon
Bahrain	India	OSE-OSAKA Exchange
Bangladesh (Dhaka)	Indonesia (Jakarta)	Pakistan (Karachi)
Barbados	Iran	Panama (Panama city)
Belgium (Brussels)	Ireland	Paraguay (Asuncion)
Belgrade Stock Exchange	Ireland (Dublin)	Peru (Lima)
Bermuda (Hamilton)	Israel (Tel aviv)	Philippines
Botswana (Gabaron)	Italy (Milan)	Poland (Warsaw)
Brazil (Sao paulo)	Ivory Coast (Abidjan)	Portugal
Bulgaria	Jamaica (Kingston)	Romania
Cayman	Japan	
CBT_Chicago Board of Trade	Jordan (Amman)	Seaq intl (London intl)
Chicago Board Options Exchange	Kanada	Singapore
Chile	Kazakhstan Stock Exchange	Six swiss exchange
China	Kenya (Nairobi)	Slovakia (Bratislava)
CME-Chicago Mercantile Exchange	Korea (Seoul)	Slovenia (Ljubljana)
CMX-Commodity Exchange	Kuwait	South Africa (Johannesburg)
Colombia (Bogota)	Latvia	Spain (Madrid)
Costa Rica (San Jose)	Lebanon	Sri lanka (Colombo)
Croatia	LIF-LIFFE	Swaziland
Cyprus	Lithuania	Sweden (Stockholm)
Czech Republic (Prague)	Luxembourg	Switzerland
Denmark (Copenhagen)	Malawi	Taiwan (Taipei)
Easdaq	Malaysia (Kuala lumpur)	Thailand (Bangkok)
Ecuador	Malta (Valetta)	Trinidad (Port of spain)
Egypt	Mauritius (Port louis)	Tunisia (Tunis)
EOP - Euronext Derivatives Paris	Mesdaq	Turkey (Istanbul)
Estonia	Mexico	Uae
Euro mn	MFM- MEFF Renta Variable	Ukrainian Stock Exchange
EUX-Eurex	Morocco (Casablanca)	United Kingdom (London)
Finland (Helsinki)	Namibia (Windhoek)	United States
FNX-ICE futures US Currencies	NASDAQ Capital Market	Uruguay (Montevideo)
France (Paris)	Netherlands (Amsterdam)	Venezuela (Caracas)
Germany	New Zealand (Nzse)	XETRA
Ghana (Accra)	Nigeria (Lagos)	Zambia
Greece (Athens)	Norway (Oslo)	Zimbabwe (Harare)
Hong Kong	NYF-ICE Futures US Indices	

(P) ATHEX

(P) Australian Securities Exchange Limited	Bahamas International Securities Exchange	Chi-X Canada
(P) BATS Exchange	Bahrain Bourse	Chi-X Europe
(P) BM&FBOVESPA	Bahrain Financial Exchange	Chi-X Japan
(P) Bolsas y Mercados Espanoles	Baku Stock Exchange	Chicago Board of Trade
(P) BVB Group	Baltic Exchange	Chicago Board Options Exchange
(P) CBOE Parent	Banja Luka Stock Exchange	Chicago Climate Futures Exchange
(P) Chi-X	Barbados Stock Exchange	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
(P) CME Group	Barcelona Stock Exchange	Chicago Stock Exchange
(P) Deutsche Borse	BATS Exchange Options Market	China Financial Futures Exchange
(P) Hanoi Exchange	BATS Trading Europe	Clearing Corporation of India
(P) Hong Kong Exchange (HKEx)	Bats Trading US	CME Globex
(P) ICE Exchange	BATS Y Exchange	Colombo Stock Exchange
(P) JSE Ltd	Beirut Stock Exchange	COMEX
(P) Korea Exchange	Belgrade Stock Exchange	Continuous Market (SIBE)
(P) London Stock Exchange Group	Berlin Stock Exchange	Cyprus Stock Exchange
(P) MTS Group	Bermuda Stock Exchange	Dalian Commodity Exchange
(P) NASDAQ OMX	Berne Stock Exchange	Damascus Securities Exchange
(P) Nordic Derivatives Exchange	Bilbao Stock Exchange	Dar Es Salaam Stock Exchange
(P) NYSE Euronext	BlueNext	Deutsche Boerse Tradegate
(P) NYSE Liffe	Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires	Dubai Financial Market
(P) NYSE-Arca-Amex	Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago de Chile	Dubai Gold and Commodities Exchange
(P) NYSE-Euronext-Liffe	Bolsa De Valores De Caracas	Dubai Mercantile Exchange
(P) OLSO BORS ASA	Bolsa de Valores de Colombia	Dusseldorf Stock Exchange
(P) RTS Exchange	Bolsa de Valores de Quito	Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange
(P) SIX Group	Bolsa Electronica de Chile	EDGA Exchange
(P) TMX Group	Bolsa Electronica de Valores de Uruguay	EDGX Exchange
(P) TSE Group	Bolsa Nacional de Valores Costa Rica	Egyptian Exchange
(P) TSX Venture	Borsa Italiana	Electronic Futures Exchange (ELX)
(P) Wiener Borse	Boston Options Exchange	Energy Exchange Austria
*Dhaka Stock Exchange	Botswana Stock Exchange	Equiduct Trading
*Douala Stock Exchange	Bourse Regionale des Valeurs Mobilieres	Eris Exchange
*Iraq Stock Exchange	BOVESPA	Ethiopia Commodity Exchange
Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange	Bratislava Stock Exchange	Eurex
ACE Commodities and Derivatives Exchange of India	Brazilian Mercantile and Futures Exchange	Euro Global MTS
Agricultural Futures Exchange of Thailand	BSE India	Euro MTF
AIAF Mercado De Renta Fija	Bucharest Stock Exchange	EuroCredit MTS
Aktie Torget	Budapest Stock Exchange	EuroMTS
Alpha Trading Systems	Buenos Aires Mercato De Valores	European Climate Exchange
Alpha Venture	Bulgarian Stock Exchange	European Energy Exchange
Alternate Investment Market	Burgundy	European Warrant Exchange
Amman Stock Exchange	Bursa Malaysia	EuroTLX
APX Power NL	C2 Options Exchange	FINRA ADF
APX Power UK	Canadian National Stock Exchange	First North Copenhagen
APX-ENDEX	Cape Verde Stock Exchange	First North Helsinki
ASX 24 (formerly Sydney Futures Exchange)	Casablanca Stock Exchange	First North Iceland
ASX PureMatch	Cayman Islands Stock Exchange	First North Stockholm
Athens Derivatives Exchange	CBOE Futures Exchange	Fish Pool ASA
Athens Exchange Alternative Market	CBOE Stock Exchange	Frankfurt Stock Exchange
Athens Stock Exchange	Channel Islands Stock Exchange	Fukuoka Stock Exchange
Australian Securities Exchange	Chi-X Australia	Georgia Stock Exchange
		Gestore del Mercato Elettrico
		Ghana Stock Exchange
		Global Board of Trade
		Green Exchange

GreTai Securities Market	MBNK - Interregional Stock Exchange of Oil and Gas Industry	NASDAQ OMX Tallinn
Growth Enterprise Market	MEFF Renta Variable	NASDAQ OMX Vilnius
GXG Markets	Mercado a Termino de Buenos Aires	NASDAQ Options Market
Hamburg Stock Exchange	Mercado Abierto Electronico	NASDAQ OTC
Hanoi Stock Exchange	Mercado De Valores Mendoza	National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange India
Hanoi UPCoM	MEXDER Exchange	National Spot Exchange of India
Hanover Stock Exchange	Mexico Stock Exchange	National Stock Exchange
Hi-MTF	MFAO Olive Oil Exchange	National Stock Exchange of Australia
Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange	Minneapolis Grain Exchange	National Stock Exchange of India
Hong Kong Futures Exchange	Moldova Stock Exchange	New EuroMTS
Hong Kong Mercantile Exchange	Mongolian Stock Exchange	New York Mercantile Exchange
Hong Kong Stock Exchange	Montenegro Stock Exchange	New York Stock Exchange
ICE Futures Canada	Montreal Climate Exchange	New Zealand Exchange
ICE Futures Europe	Montreal Exchange	NEX
ICE Futures US	MTS Austria	Nicaragua Bolsa Valores
Indian Commodity Exchange	MTS Belgium	Nigerian Stock Exchange
Indonesia Commodity and Derivatives Exchange	MTS Czech Republic	Nile Stock Exchange
Indonesia Stock Exchange	MTS Denmark	Nord Pool Spot
Instinet Canada Cross	MTS Finland	Nordic Derivatives Exchange Finland
International Maritime Exchange	MTS France	Nordic Derivatives Exchange Sweden
International Securities Exchange	MTS Germany	Nordic Growth Market
Irish Stock Exchange	MTS Greece	Norwegian OTC Market
Istanbul Gold Exchange	MTS Ireland	NYSE AMEX
Istanbul Stock Exchange	MTS Israel	NYSE Arca
Jamaica Stock Exchange	MTS Italy	NYSE Arca Europe
Japan Securities Dealers Association	MTS Netherlands	NYSE BondMatch
JASDAQ	MTS Portugal	NYSE Euronext Amsterdam
Johannesburg Stock Exchange	MTS Slovenia	NYSE Euronext Brussels
Kansai Commodity Exchange	MTS Spain	NYSE Euronext Lisbon
Kansas City Board Of Trade	Multi Commodities Stock Exchange	NYSE Euronext Paris
Karachi Stock Exchange	Multi Commodity Exchange of India	NYSE Liffe Amsterdam
Kazakhstan Stock Exchange	Munich Stock Exchange	NYSE Liffe Brussels
Korea Freeboard	Muscat Securities Market	NYSE Liffe Lisbon
Korean Futures Exchange	N2EX UK Power Market	NYSE Liffe London
KOSDAQ	Nagoya Stock Exchange	NYSE Liffe Paris
KOSPI Stock Market	Nairobi Securities Exchange	NYSE Liffe US
Kuwait Stock Exchange	Namibian Stock Exchange	Omega ATS
Lao Securities Exchange	NASDAQ Capital Market	OMEL Mercado de Electricidad
Lima Stock Exchange	NASDAQ Dubai	OMIP Operador De Mercado Iberico De Energia
Liquidnet Canada	NASDAQ Global Market	One Chicago
Ljubljana Stock Exchange	NASDAQ Global Select	Osaka Securities Exchange
London Bullion Market	NASDAQ InterMarket	OSLO AXESS
London International	NASDAQ OMX Armenia	OSLO BORS
London Metal Exchange	NASDAQ OMX BX	OTC Bulletin Board
London Stock Exchange	NASDAQ OMX Commodities Exchange	OTC Markets
Lusaka Stock Exchange	NASDAQ OMX Copenhagen	Pakistan Mercantile Exchange
Luxembourg Stock Exchange	NASDAQ OMX Futures Exchange	Palestine Securities Exchange
Macedonian Stock Exchange	NASDAQ OMX Helsinki	Panama Stock Exchange
Madrid Stock Exchange	NASDAQ OMX Iceland	PEX Private Exchange
Malawi Stock Exchange	NASDAQ OMX PHLX	
Malta Stock Exchange	NASDAQ OMX PSX	
Markit BOAT	NASDAQ OMX Riga	
Mauritius Stock Exchange	NASDAQ OMX Stockholm	

PFTS Stock Exchange
Philippine Stock Exchange
PLUS Markets
Polish Power Exchange
Port Moresby Stock Exchange
Power Exchange Central Europe
Power Exchange India Limited
Powernext
Prague Stock Exchange
PURE Trading
Qatar Exchange
Quote MTF
RASDAQ Market
Ringgit Bond Market
Rosario Futures Exchange
Rwanda Stock Exchange
Sapporo Securities Exchange
Sarajevo Stock Exchange
Saudi Arabian Stock Exchange
SBI Japannext
Schoach Switzerland
Shanghai Futures Exchange
Shanghai Gold Exchange
Shanghai Stock Exchange
SharesPost Market
Shenzhen Stock Exchange

Sibiu Monetary Financial and
Commodities Exchange
Sigma X ATS
SIGMA X MTF
SIM VSE
Singapore Exchange
Singapore Mercantile Exchange
SIX Swiss Exchange
SIX Swiss Exchange Europe
Slovak Power Exchange
South African Futures Exchange
South Pacific Stock Exchange
St. Petersburg International
Mercantile
Exchange
St. Petersburg Stock Exchange
Stuttgart Stock Exchange
Swaziland Stock Exchange
Taiwan Futures Exchange
Taiwan Stock Exchange
Tel Aviv Stock Exchange
Thailand Futures Exchange
The Stock Exchange of Thailand
Tirana Stock Exchange
TMX Select
Tokyo AIM

Tokyo Commodity Exchange
Tokyo Financial Exchange
Tokyo Grain Exchange
Tokyo Stock Exchange
TOM MTF
Toronto Stock Exchange
TriAct Canada
Trinidad and Tobago Stock
Exchange
TSX Venture Exchange
Tunis Stock Exchange
Turkish Derivatives Exchange
Turquoise
Uganda Securities Exchange
Ukrainian Stock Exchange
United Stock Exchange
Valencia Stock Exchange
Vienna Stock Exchange
Warsaw Stock Exchange
XETRA
XETRA International Market
Zagreb Stock Exchange
Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange
Zimbabwe Stock Exchange