

# Aegon Istanbul Equity Fund HUF series

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Fund Manager:	AEGON Hungary Fund Manager Ltd.
Custodian:	Citibank Europe plc Magyarországi Fióktelepe
Main distributor:	AEGON Hungary Fund Manager Ltd.
Benchmark composition:	95% TR201 Index + 5% ZMAX Index
ISIN code:	HU0000707419
Start:	12/04/2008
Currency:	HUF
Total Net Asset Value of the whole Fund:	4,189,658,006 HUF
Net Asset Value of HUF series:	1,838,576,936 HUF
Net Asset Value per unit:	2.135126 HUF

## INVESTMENT POLICY OF THE FUND:

The fund aims to share in the yields of the Turkish equity market, and to profit from Turkey's economic growth through share price gains and dividend income. Given the risk profiles of the equity investments, the fund is classified as a high-risk investment. The fund manager's intentions are that the fund's portfolio should consist predominantly of the publicly traded shares of foreign-domiciled companies. The primary investment targets are the stock exchange-traded shares of companies that maintain an active presence in Turkey, or that generate a substantial proportion of their revenues in the Turkish market. When building the fund's portfolio, beyond the minimum statutory requirements, the principles of safety and maximum diversification (the spreading of risk) are observed. The fund management company, exercising all due care, determines the means of utilising the fund's resources on the basis of its own judgement and decisions, while observing the relevant legal provisions and the limitations stipulated in the Fund Documentation and by taking into account the macroeconomic environment of the investment markets, relying primarily on fundamental analysis. When compiling the portfolio, it is shares that determine the nature of the fund, and thus the proportion of shares that may be held in the fund at any given moment may reach the prevailing statutory maximum. When determining the weights, within the equity investments, of shares traded in the Turkish market, we aim to ensure that the fund - in line with our expectations with regard to future risks and yields - achieves its objective, which is to outperform the benchmark advertised by the fund, over the longer term. The fund records its assets in forint; the fund management company may, at its own discretion, choose to hedge all or a part of its currency risks with forward currency positions, in compliance with the applicable statutory requirements. Under the current legislation the proportion of shares in the portfolio may be up to 100%.

## DISTRIBUTORS

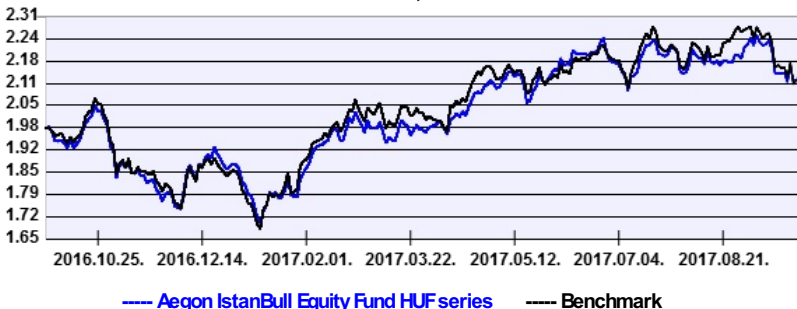
Aegon Magyarország Befektetési Alapkezelő Zrt., CIB Bank Zrt., Codex Tőzsdetűgyőnökség és Értéktár Zrt., Commerzbank Zrt., CONCORDE Értékpapír Zrt., Equilor Befektetési Zrt., Erste Befektetési Zrt., KBC Securities Magyarországi Fióktelepe, OTP Bank Nyrt., Raiffeisen Bank Zrt., SPB Befektetési Zrt., Takarékbank Zrt, Unicredit Bank Hungary Zrt.

## NET YIELD PERFORMANCE OF THE SERIES:

Interval	Yield of note	Benchmark yield
From start	8.98 %	9.13 %
2016	-7.19 %	-4.78 %
2015	-23.06 %	-25.86 %
2014	39.20 %	38.57 %
2013	-30.41 %	-28.22 %
2012	50.47 %	48.47 %
2011	-25.11 %	-25.89 %
2010	29.33 %	28.95 %
2009	77.63 %	86.05 %

## NET PERFORMANCE OF THE SERIES

NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE, 10/01/2016 - 09/30/2017



Past performance is no guarantee of future results. This report should not be considered as an offer or investment advisory. The Fund Prospectus contains the detailed conditions of the investment. The distribution costs of the fund purchase can be found at the distributors.

## RISK INDICATORS FOR THE LAST 12 MONTHS:

Annualized standard deviation of the fund's weekly yields: 18.11 %  
Annualized standard deviation of the benchmark's weekly yields: 18.46 %

## MARKET SUMMARY:

Positive market sentiment continued in the markets in September thus the American main equity indices reached an absolute peak and the German DAX and the French CAC 40 indices broke out from their decreasing trend channel.

In September, rhetorical conflict between the United States and North-Korea continued after the Phenjan regime exploded an underground hydrogen bomb at the beginning of the month. The experimental explosion has increased risk aversion somewhat but investors are getting used to this kind of news. The United Nations Security Council endorsed the tightening of the sanctions against North-Korea; first, the country's textile import has been banned, second, the oil import has been limited and Chinese banks began restricting the financial operations of North-Korean companies. The FOMC (Federal Open Market Committee) is about to start reducing its balance sheet by \$ 10 billion in October. Despite the lower inflation rates, the market expects an interest rate rise in December. Donald Trump agreed with Congressional Democrats to raise the debt limit to 3 months, generating an internal conflict within the Republican Party.

Among the European Union member states, for the first time Austria issued a 100-year government bond this month. In the German parliamentary election, the CDU/CSU won by 32.8 percent which is lower than expected, while the anti-immigration and anti-euro AfD proved to be stronger and got 13 percent of the votes. First a "Jamaican" coalition is expected by the market, meaning CDU/CSU, FDP and Greens agreement. All of these have a neutral effect on the Euro, however the British could have more difficulties in dealing with Brexit.

In the middle of the month, S&P surprised the market expectations and upgraded the Portuguese government debt to the lowest grade of the investment category (BBB-), while China's long-term government debt was degraded to "A+". Because of the uncertainty of Brexit and deteriorating growth prospects, the British government debt was also degraded to "Aa2" by Mody's. As a result the British currency has plunged.

In September, oil price reached a 5-month peak due to the rumor of falling oil exports in the Kurdistan region, the rise in global oil demand and the decline in inventories.

The Turkish stock market has significantly underperformed developed markets. The reason for this was the profit realization after the Turkish government raised the level of corporate income tax for the banks. Furthermore, the weakening Dollar has also negatively affected the performance of the markets. The Turkish economy is benefiting from weakening Dollar and low interest rates but during the month, the developed market yields have also risen. The rise in oil prices also had a negative impact on the performance of the Turkish economy as the country is a raw material importer. In September, we closed the half of our heavily underweighted banking sector positions.

## ASSET ALLOCATION OF THE FUND ON 09/30/2017

Asset type	Weight
International equities	93.19 %
Receivables	26.70 %
Liabilities	-26.65 %
Current account	6.77 %
total	100.00 %
Derivative products	0.00 %
Net corrected leverage	100.00 %

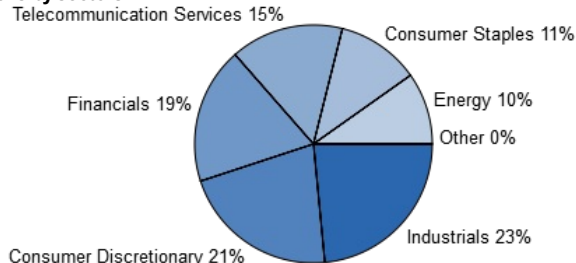
## TOP 5 POSITIONS

TURKCELL ILETISIM HIZMET AS  
TUPRAS  
BIRLESIK MAGAZALAR  
Mavi Jeans Class B  
HACI OMER SABANCI HOLDING

## Assets with over 10% weight

TURKCELL ILETISIM HIZMET AS

## Stocks by sectors:



## INVESTMENT HORIZON:

Suggested minimum investment period:



Risk and Reward Profile:

