

Aegon IstanBull Equity Fund institutional 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% TR20I Index + 5% ZMAX Index
ISIN code:	HU0000709522
Start:	01/03/2011
Currency:	HUF
Total Net Asset Value of the whole Fund:	3,478,258,625 HUF
Net Asset Value of institutional series:	1,045,848,911 HUF
Net Asset Value per unit:	1.951574 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., Raiffeisen Bank Zrt., Unicredit Bank Hungary Zrt.

NET YIELD PERFORMANCE OF THE SERIES:

Interval	Yield of note	Benchmark yield
From start	-3.00 %	-4.88 %
2017	19.55 %	18.55 %
2016	-6.27 %	-4.78 %
2015	-22.42 %	-25.86 %
2014	41.08 %	38.57 %
2013	-29.11 %	-28.22 %
2012	52.45 %	48.47 %

NET PERFORMANCE OF THE SERIES

NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE, 06/01/2017 - 05/31/2018



— Aegon IstanBull Equity Fund institutional series — Benchmark

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.

INVESTMENT HORIZON:

Suggested minimum investment period:

3 months
 6 months
 1 year
 2 years
 3 years
 4 years
 5 years

Risk and Reward Profile:

very low
 low
 moderate
 intermediate
 significant
 high
 very high

MARKET SUMMARY:

However, the US equity market managed to rise in May, the European and Regional equity indices suffered a fall. The Dollar was able to strengthen significantly against the Euro, thus the EURUSD cross reached the 1.151 rate. At the beginning of the month, the US currency was boosted by the record high US export data, while the European geopolitical tension and the widening US-German yield gap have put pressure on the Euro, after the 10-year US government yield hit a 7-year-high and reached the 3.1 level.

Last month, the fears of some vulnerable emerging markets' currency crisis come to the light. In May, the Argentine peso weakened by more than 20 percent in one week compared to the Dollar. At the beginning of the month, the foreign exchange intervention did not bring the expected result, thus the local central bank had to raise the base rate to 40% to reduce the pressure on the Argentine currency. Moreover, the Argentine President Macri had to request for an IMF help to save the Peso. Similar situation took place in Turkey in May, the Turkish Lira fell to a new absolute low against the Dollar, which only the local central bank was able to curb somewhat by an extra 300 basis point interest rates raise. The fears of the emerging market currencies also reached Hungary, thus the Forint has weakened over the 320 limit against the Euro, which has not been seen since June 2016.

In Europe, the Italian political tensions were in the limelight. At the end of the month, State-President Mattarella did not endorse Giuseppe Conte's Financial Minister nominee, the euro-skeptic Paolo Savona, in response to this, the League and the Five Star Movement have gave back the mandate of the government formation. Investors were afraid that Italy will leave the Eurozone, thus the Italian 10-year government yield has jumped to levels not seen since 2014.

Overseas, Trump's politics was a real roller coaster. In May, the US president declared that the US will officially quit the nuclear agreement with Iran, which the European countries are trying to maintain. Variable news came on the US-China trade war front as well, in the middle of the month we could hear some news about a cease-fire but by the end of the month, another tariff increase was announced. Similar situation took place in connection with the US-North-Korean summit (planned on June 12), the US president firstly resigned the meeting but by the end of the month, some good news emerged about this issue.

Oil price hit a new 3.5-year high in May, after the market participants worried about a significant downturn in Iran's oil supply, but the end of the month, the investors realized profit before the OPEC/Russian production negotiation.

The Turkish market had the weakest performance among the emerging markets in May due to the weakening of Lira and rise in yields. The 300 basis points rise in interest rates calmed down the Lira weakening and yield rise but this was not seen in the equity market's performance that suffered a fall again at the end of the month. Regarding the market's pricing, the Turkish equities are very cheap and are at 2008 levels but the economic outlook continues to deteriorate, which may also put pressure on the Turkish GDP. The fund underperformed in May, due to the weaker performance of some off-benchmark papers.

ASSET ALLOCATION OF THE FUND ON 05/31/2018

Asset type	Weight
International equities	92.37 %
Receivables	21.66 %
Liabilities	-21.30 %
Current account	7.27 %
total	100.00 %
Derivative products	0.00 %
Net corrected leverage	100.00 %

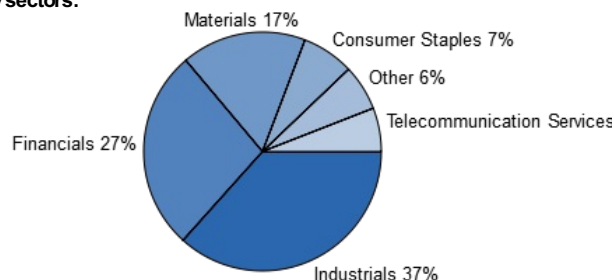
TOP 5 POSITIONS

AKBANK T.S.A
TURKIYE GARANTI BANKASI
Hektas Ticaret T.A.S.
KOC HOLDINGAS
TEKFEN HOLDING

Assets with over 10%weight

AKBANK T.S.A
TURKIYE GARANTI BANKASI

Stocks by sectors:



RISK INDICATORS FOR THE LAST 12 MONTHS:

Annualized standard deviation of the fund's weekly yields: 23.05 %
Annualized standard deviation of the benchmark's weekly yields: 22.19 %