Aegon Polish Equity Fund institutional series



GENERAL INFORMATION

Fund Manager:	AEGON Hungary Fund Manager Ltd.		
Custodian:	Unicredit Bank Hungary Zrt.		
Main distributor:	AEGON Hungary Fund Manager Ltd.		
Benchmark composition:	60% WG-20 Index + 35% WG-40 Index + 5% WBOR 3MIndex		
ISIN code:	HU0000710850		
Start:	11/18/2011		
Currency:	PLN		
Total Net Asset Value of the whole Fund:	128,163,879 PLN		
Net Asset Value of institutional series:	117,148,032 PLN		
Net Asset Value per unit:	1.373768 PLN		
INVESTMENT POLICY OF THE FUND:			

The fund aims to share in the yields of the Polish equity market, and to profit from Poland'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 fund's primary investment targets are the exchange-traded securities of companies that are active in Poland or that generate the bulk of their revenues there, or whose shares are listed on the Warsaw Stock Exchange. The fund may also invest in the shares of other Central and Eastern European corporations. These are listed as Austria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Russia, Romania and Turkey, although the portfolio will always chiefly consist of the shares of companies listed on the Warsaw Stock Exchange. When building the fund's portfolio, beyond the minimum statutory requirements, the principles of safety and maximum diversification (the spreading of risk) are observed. Accordingly, only publicly issued securities listed or in the process of being listed on the stock exchange will be purchased as equity investments. 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. The weights of the shares within the portfolio are determined so as 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 holds more than 30% of its assets in a currency other than the domestic currency (HUF). In accordance with the current legislation, the proportion of shares in the portfolio may be up to 100%

DISTRIBUTORS

Aegon Towarzystwo Ubezpieczen na Zycie Spolka

NET YIELD PERFORMANCE OF THE SERIES:			
Interval	Yield of note	Benchmark yield	
From start	4.79 %	2.95 %	
2017	21.83 %	21.15 %	
2016	11.88 %	9.38 %	
2015	-10.34 %	-11.98 %	
2014	-0.78 %	-2.02 %	
2013	0.69 %	-1.47 %	
2012	24.40 %	16.71 %	

NET PERFORMANCE OF THE SERIES

NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE, 09/01/2017 - 08/31/2018



Aegon Polish 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.

RISK INDICATORS FOR THE LAST 12 MONTHS:

Annualized standard deviation of the fund's weekly yields: 14.49 %

Annualized standard deviation of the benchmark's weekly yields: 14.43 %

MARKET SUMMARY:

The US stock markets hit a new absolute peak in August, while the European and Emerging markets were characterized by fall; Apple also shows the US market strength as it has reached the 1000 billion dollar market capitalization as the first Western company.

Though in the middle of the month the markets have calmed down somewhat on the news of a possible US-China trade agreement, however, the trade negotiations ended with no material results and America activated the new 25% additional tariffs on \$16 billion worth of 279 Chinese products, moreover an additional \$200 billion worth of import is planned to be further charged.

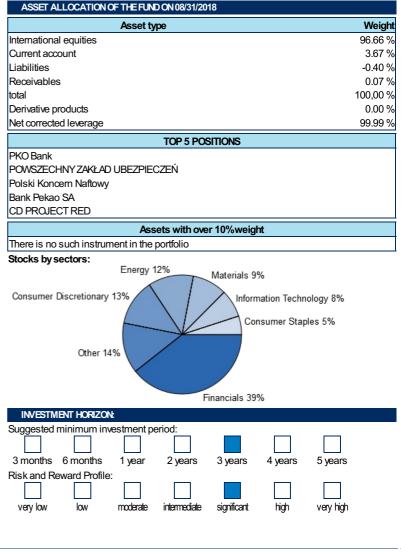
The most important event in August was the fall in the Turkish currency, which also put pressure on the performance of the Turkish equity market. The main reason for the weak performance of the Turkish stock market over the past period is the break of the investor confidence in the Turkish capital markets and monetary policy. Monetary steps to curb the currency fall and the missing of these actions caused panic among the investors, which led to a dramatic sell-off, the fall of Lira has broken records; the inflation rise rapidly, while the central bank does not raise interest rates, thus the investors question the independence of the central bank.

Russian stocks also suffered a fall in August, caused by the news of the new American sanctions, which are not related to election manipulation but to Scriptal poisoning, thus the Ruble also broke out in the weak direction from its multi-month trading range.

In the middle of the month, the Dollar also began to weaken after Trump criticized the US central bank for interest rate hikes and expressed disappointment with the Chairman of the Federal Reserve.

After several months of negotiations, a bilateral agreement was signed between the USA and Mexico at the end of August, but the US and Canada have not been able to agree on the renegotiation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) yet.

The Polish equity market performed in line with the Regional markets, while within the Polish market the large-cap papers significantly outperformed compared to the small and mid-caps. Regarding the sectors, the best performance was achieved by the oil&gas sector, while the energy sector proved to be the weakest in August. We think that in the long run, the Polish pension reform can cause favourable capital market movements but in the short-term, we are more pessimistic because of the emerging markets and because of the outflows of the mutual funds.



EGON Befektetési Alapkezelő