

Aegon IstanBull 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:	100% MSCI Turkey 10/40 NETR Local
ISIN code:	HU00000707419
Start:	12/04/2008
Currency:	HUF
Total Net Asset Value of the whole Fund:	4,351,672,717 HUF
Net Asset Value of HUF series:	1,958,015,396 HUF
Net Asset Value per unit:	1.418823 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 Tőzsdéügynökség és Értéktár Zrt., Commerzbank Zrt., CONCORDE Értékpapír Zrt., Equilor Befektetési Zrt, Erste Befektetési Zrt., KBC Securities Magyarországi Fióktelepe, OTP Bank Nyrt., Raiffeisen Bank Zrt., Takarékbank Zrt, Unicredit Bank Hungary Zrt.

NET YIELD PERFORMANCE OF THE SERIES:

Interval	Yield of note	Benchmark yield
From start	3.45 %	2.95 %
2018	-36.82 %	-37.86 %
2017	18.68 %	18.55 %
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, 04/01/2018 - 03/31/2019



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:	45.05 %
Annualized standard deviation of the benchmark's weekly yields:	42.36 %
WAM (Weighted Average Maturity):	0.00 years
WAL (Weighted Average Life):	0.00 years

MARKET SUMMARY:

Major stock markets continued to rise in March thus the asset class closed the best first quarter since 2012. The strengthening was mostly due to the positive investor sentiment, analysts did not significantly improve their earnings forecasts which also means that shares became more expensive compared to metrics seen at the beginning of the year. At the beginning of the month, equities were under pressure because of the increasing growth fears, weaker US trade deficit and labour market data, however, the trade war optimism and the market-friendly FED have brought a turn. March was a rich month of Central Banks' pulses. The ECB did not change interest rates as expected but announced TLTROIII (the third wave of the longer-term refinancing operation) to provide banks with cheap sources. Moreover, the Hungarian National Bank has also held its interest rate decision-making meeting, where overnight deposit rate was raised by 10 basis points to -0.05% but the Governor of the Hungarian National Bank emphasized that this was a one-off decision, this does not mean a monetary policy turnaround. As a result of the decision, the Forint started to weaken against both developed and regional currencies, which helped to improve the performance of our assets dominated in foreign currencies. However, the Hungarian equity market managed to reach a new historic peak with the leadership of OTP Bank. The Central Banks' measures triggered a decline in yields thus the yield of German 10-year papers fell under zero, while the US three-month and 10-year bond yields (for the first time since the crisis) were inverted. We had a busy month behind us in connection with the Brexit but we did not get closer to the final solution. In March, the May-plan was rejected for the third time, despite the fact that Teresa May offered her resignation in return for the approval. The current final deadline is 12th of April, so far they have reached a consensus on a single issue: exit without agreement must be avoided at all costs. Due to the fall of the Turkish equity market, the fund also closed in the negative territory but significantly outperformed the benchmark index thanks to a more defensive strategy. In March, the Turkish authorities raised the overnight interest rate to over 300%, which virtually made the short selling of Turkish currency impossible and banned financial actors from lending lira to foreign banks. The Turkish stock market is attractive in terms of pricing but the macroeconomic slow down is getting deeper and the country entered into recession phase. In March, when the Turkish stock market began to underperform compared to global markets, we created underweighted positions in the portfolio, mainly from bank shares, which were selectively repurchased during the post-election volatile period.

ASSET ALLOCATION OF THE FUND ON 03/31/2019

Asset type	Weight
International equities	98.67 %
Receivables	4.81 %
Liabilities	-4.24 %
Current account	0.79 %
total	100.00 %
Derivative products	0.00 %
Net corrected leverage	100.00 %

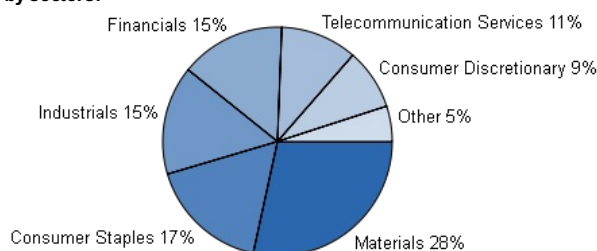
TOP 5 POSITIONS

Asset	Type	Counterparty / issuer	Maturity
BIRLESIK MAGAZALAR	share	BIM BIRLESIK MAGAZALAR (TR)	
TURKCELL ILETISIM HIZMET AS	share	TURKCELL ILETISIM HIZMET AS (TR)	
TURKIYE GARANTI BANKASI	share	TURKIYE GARANTI BANKASI (TR)	
KOZAL	share	KOZAL (TR)	
PETKIM PETROKIMYA HOLDING SA	share	PETROKIMYA HOLDING SA (TR)	

Assets with over 10% weight

BIRLESIK MAGAZALAR	28.00 %
TURKCELL ILETISIM HIZMET AS	17.00 %
TURKIYE GARANTI BANKASI	15.00 %

Stocks by sectors:



INVESTMENT HORIZON:

Suggested minimum investment period:



Risk and Reward Profile:

