Aegon Central European Equity Fund institutional series



GENERAL INFORMATION Fund Manager: AEGON Hungary Fund Manager Ltd. Custodian: Citibank Europe plc Magyarországi Fióktelepe AEGON Hungary Fund Manager Ltd. distributor:

45% MSCI Emerging Markets Poland Net Total Return Local Index + 15% MSCI Austria Net Total Return + 15% Benchmark MSCI Emerging Markets Czech Republic Net Total Return Local Index + 15% MSCI Emerging Markets Hungary composition: Net Total Return Local Index + 10% MSCI Romania Net Total Return

ISIN COUP.	100000709550
Start:	01/11/2011
Currency:	HUF
Total Net Asset Value of the whole Fund:	16,529,006,062 HUF
Net Asset Value of institutional series:	11,447,142,066 HUF
Net Asset	

6.080688 HUF Value per unit:

Risk and F

very low

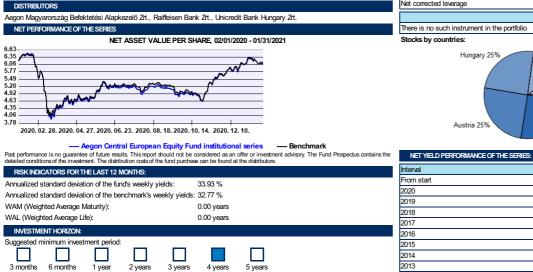
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low

moderate

INVESTMENT POLICY OF THE FUND:

The objective of the fund is to invest in Central and Eastern European equities. The fund is offered for investors who would like to benefit from the long term performance of regional listed companies. The average equity exposure of the fund is 95%. A primary consideration when compiling the fund's portfolio is the need to optimize the aggregate risk of the securities to be included in the fund. In the interest of reducing the risk, the utmost care is taken when selecting the securities to include in the fund's portfolio. The fund buys shares issued by corporations from countries in the Central European region (primarily Hungary, the Czech Republic, Poland, Austira and Romania, Slovenia and Croatia, and secondarily Slovenia Croatia, Russia and Turkey), but it may also invest in the shares of companies in other emerging and developed countries, as well as in other collective investment securities. Derivative transactions in equities and indices are allowed for the purpose of ensuring an efficient portfolio structure while shaping the fund's portfolio. To ensure liquidity the fund aims to hold in its portfolio the government securities on behalf of the State of Hungary and bonds issued by the National Bank of Hungary,



significan

high

very high

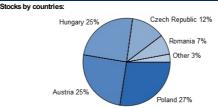
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In January, markets continued where they left off in December, with indices continuing to set new all-time highs. Investors again favored the growth sector over the value sector. What is most noteworthy is that in the last third of January, speculation rose to unprecedented levels. There were shares that went up more than a hundredfold because Elon Musk, the founder of Tesla, mentioned it on Twitter. However, the chairman of the US Federal Reserve was not interested in this, because at their meeting in late January, they communicated that they did not think that any bubble had formed in the stock market. The European economy is showing a sign of weakness. German business sentiment slipped back from 92.1 to 90.1, compared to the expected value of 91.4. The present index fell to 89.2 from 91.3 in December, which is also below the projected reading of 90.6. The future indicator index was expected to show some improvement, but in the shadow of the coronavirus, it also fell to 90.1 from 92.1 the previous month. The economies of China and other Asian countries may already be through the pandemic, at least macroeconomic data suggests so. According to recent Chinese macro data, in the fourth-quarter GDP grew by 6.5 percent year-on-year instead of the expected 6.1, and industrial production rose more than expected by 7.3 percent year-on-year. The GDP of South Korea, the other ading Asian economy, also grew more than expected on a quarterly basis by 1.1 percent in the last month of last year. Looking back to 2020, we can say that it is mainly China, but overall Asian countries, that have managed the pandemic the best, and this is also reflected in the economic data. The coronavirus continues to spread uncontrollably in Hungary, although by the end of January the numbers had started to improve slightly. None of the previously announced economic stimulus packages have yet materialized, and unfortunately more and more small businesses, especially those involved in hospitality, are closing down permanently. The forint moved in a relatively narrow range against the euro throughout the month, despite the fact that public debt reached a new all-time high. The fund achieved a slight positive return in January and slightly outperformed its benchmark. At the country level, we further increased the Hungarian and Austrian overweight in the fund, while we further reduced the underweight in the Czech, Polish and Romanian markets. At the sector level, the banking sector weight was further reduced, thus with the utilities sector it is underweight against the reference index. The energy and retail sectors are also underweight. The fund as a whole overweight against the benchmark by 104% due to its long-term positions.

ASSET ALLOCATION OF THE FUND ON 01/31/2021					
	Asset type	Weight			
International equities		70.04 %			
Hungarian equities		23.45 %			
Collective securities		1.93 %			
Current account		4.68 %			
Liabilities		-0.09 %			
total		100,00 %			
Derivative products		9.31 %			
Net corrected leverage		109.33 %			
Assets with over 10% weight					
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MARKET SUMMARY



Interval	Yield of note	Benchmark yield
From start	3.13 %	1.02 %
2020	-5.23 %	-5.77 %
2019	11.98 %	12.03 %
2018	-7.46 %	-7.91 %
2017	27.00 %	25.00 %
2016	8.12 %	5.96 %
2015	-0.80 %	-2.82 %
2014	3.53 %	0.69 %
2013	-1.31 %	-4.66 %
2012	18.51 %	14.61 %

TOP 5 POSITIONS			
Asset	Туре	Counterparty / issuer	Maturity
WIG20 INDEX FUT Mar21 Buy	derivatív	Erste Bef. Hun (HU)	2021. 03. 19.
OTP Bank törzsrészvény	share	Országos Takarékpénztár és Kereskedelmi Bank Nyrt. (HU)	
Erste Bank	share	ERSTE BANK AG (AT)	
Richter Nyrt. Részv. Demat	share	Richter Gedeon Vegyészeti Gyár Nyrt. (Budapest) (HU)	
OMV	share	OMV AV (AT)	



AEGON Befektetési Alapkezelő