

# Aegon Polish Equity Fund

## HUF series

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Fund Manager:	AEGON Hungary Fund Manager Ltd.
Custodian:	Unicredit Bank Hungary Zrt.
Main distributor:	AEGON Hungary Fund Manager Ltd.
Benchmark composition:	100% MSCI Poland IMI Loc Net
ISIN code:	HU0000710843
Start:	01/03/2012
Currency:	HUF
Total Net Asset Value of the whole Fund:	82,878,515 PLN
Net Asset Value of HUF series:	2,168,571,074 HUF
Net Asset Value per unit:	1.247926 HUF

### 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 Magyarország Befektetési Alapkezelő Zrt., CONCORDE Értékpapír Zrt., Raiffeisen Bank Zrt.

### NET YIELD PERFORMANCE OF THE SERIES:

Interval	Yield of note	Benchmark yield
From start	2.45 %	1.17 %
2020	-6.59 %	-7.85 %
2019	0.01 %	-0.29 %
2018	-10.05 %	-10.92 %
2017	28.61 %	28.15 %
2016	6.87 %	4.66 %
2015	-11.01 %	-12.48 %
2014	1.62 %	1.10 %
2013	-0.37 %	-1.33 %

### NET PERFORMANCE OF THE SERIES

#### NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE, 02/29/2020 - 02/28/2021



— Aegon Polish Equity Fund HUF 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.

### TOP 5 POSITIONS

Asset	Type	Counterparty / issuer	Maturity
KGHM Polska SA	share	KGHM Polska SA (PL)	
PKO Bank	share	PKO Bank (PL)	
Dino Polska SA	share	DINO POLSKA SA (PL)	
POWSZECHNY ZAKŁAD UBEZPIECZEŃ	share	POWSZECHNY ZAKŁAD UBEZPIECZEŃ (PL)	
CD PROJECT RED	share	CD PROJECT RED (PL)	

### MARKET SUMMARY:

The fear overwhelmed the stock markets in late February as 5-10-30 year US bond yields hit new highs. What caused the problem was, that not only nominal but also real interest rates rose, which could later be a problem for the economy. The U.S. Federal Reserve has previously communicated that they don't mind if long-term interest rates go up, they monitor short-term ones and make decisions based on it. If interest rates continue to rise, the Fed will have to decide whether, it will keep its promise that it will not raise the benchmark rate for the next 2 years or it will introduce a yield curve control. The European economy is mixed. The Eurozone Services Sector Purchasing Managers' Index fell from 54.4 to 44.7, marking a contraction for the sixth month in a row. In contrast, the manufacturing PMI jumped from 54.8 to 57.7, which has not seen such a high reading since February 2018. The composite indicator, formed by the weighting of the two, climbed back from 47.8 to 48.1, yet it is still the fifth month below the crucial 50 mark. Although China's and other Asian countries' economies may already be behind the coronavirus-induced crisis, China's macro data has begun to weaken. The Caixin Manufacturing PMI, which measures the output of smaller firms and exporters, fell to 51.5 from 53.5 in the previous month, and the index measuring the service sector also fell from 55.7 to 52.4. Although the economies of the Far Eastern countries have been much less affected by the epidemic, booming world trade remains an important factor for them and they will therefore have to wait for the spread of the epidemic to subside in the developed countries. The coronavirus continues to spread in Hungary without control. Although the spread seemed to be slowing down in early February, it unfortunately gained new momentum by the end of the month. Nothing has yet materialized from the previously announced economic stimulus package, and unfortunately more and more small businesses, especially those interested in hospitality, are closing permanently. The forint depreciated by 1.5% against the euro during the month. The fund achieved a small negative return in February but outperformed its benchmark. During the correction in February, the bank index was raised to a neutral level. We reduced the gaming sector to a slight underweight but the retail sector remained overweight. We still hold shares of Allegro underweight because we believe its pricing is still unrealistically high. In February, we further increased the weight of the mid-cap sector against the large-cap exposure. Despite the economic closures, we believe that the Polish economy will perform well in the coming months, so the fund is slightly outperforming the benchmark by 102%.

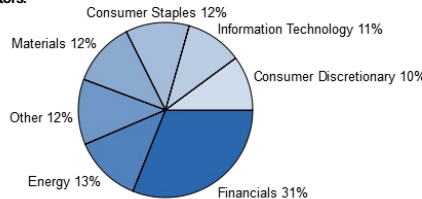
### ASSET ALLOCATION OF THE FUND ON 02/28/2021

Asset type	Weight
International equities	92.05 %
Current account	8.06 %
Liabilities	-0.15 %
Receivables	0.03 %
total	100.00 %
Derivative products	11.19 %
Net corrected leverage	111.15 %

### Assets with over 10% weight

KGHM Polska SA

### Stocks by sectors:



### RISK INDICATORS FOR THE LAST 12 MONTHS:

Annualized standard deviation of the fund's weekly yields:	34.91 %
Annualized standard deviation of the benchmark's weekly yields:	35.54 %
WAM (Weighted Average Maturity):	0.00 years
WAL (Weighted Average Life):	0.00 years

### INVESTMENT HORIZON:

Suggested minimum investment period:



Risk and Reward Profile:

