

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:	82,800,317 PLN
Net Asset Value of HUF series:	2,104,267,431 HUF
Net Asset Value per unit:	1.241512 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	2.37 %	1.06 %
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, 04/01/2020 - 03/31/2021



— 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)	
POWSZECHNY ZAKŁAD UBEZPIECZEŃ	share	POWSZECHNY ZAKŁAD UBEZPIECZEŃ (PL)	
Dino Polska SA	share	DINO POLSKA SA (PL)	
Allegro.eu SA	share	Allegro.eu SA (PL)	

MARKET SUMMARY:

Although the major stock indices closed at new all-time highs by the end of the month, the markets were volatile in March. U.S. long-term yields hit a 2-year high, to which stock markets reacted with fierce price movements. At first, investors reallocated from the growth sector to the value-based sector because of the rate rise, but when interest rates fell slightly, money flowed back into the growth sector again. It didn't help the investment environment that after the March the FOMC decision, the Fed president could not reassure the markets. Powell has finally stated that the central bank will not raise interest rates until at least 2023, but has not been able to give a meaningful answer as to what they will do if inflation is significantly higher than the forecast. Although the virus is still not under control in Europe, economic data show that the light is already visible at the end of the tunnel. The Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index jumped to an all-time high of 62.4 from a previous month's 57.9 and an expected 57.6. The key interest rate and the asset purchase program were not changed by the ECB at the interest rate decision meeting, and it was heavily emphasized, that they would not intervene during a temporary rise of inflation. Although the economies of China and other Asian countries may already be behind the crisis caused by the corona virus, it seems that, even temporarily, the Chinese economy has begun to slow down. The official Chinese manufacturing PMI fell to 50.5 after 51.3 in January, while Caixin's smaller company index fell from 51.5 to 50.9. The coming months will show whether this is just a temporary slowdown or whether we can expect a more serious slowdown. The forint approached last November's high in March, but by the end of the month closed where it started. The MNB fine-tuned its framework of the asset purchase program: they announced that the 50 per cent purchase limit on bonds' series had been abolished, while the weekly purchase volume would not change. They basically expanded the room for maneuvering in longer-term papers, having previously reached the earlier limits here. What is also worth mentioning is that the central bank is already expecting inflation of 4% or more for this year. The fund achieved a positive return in March and outperformed its benchmark. We have closed almost all the underweight of Allegro after finally reaching the level where we believe it is fundamentally investable. We continue to keep the gaming sector underweight, but the retail and banking sectors are overweight in the fund. In the commodities sector, we increased the overweight by buying shares in KGHM, taking advantage of the lower share price. In March, the mid-cap sector remained overweight 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 overweight against the benchmark by 4%.

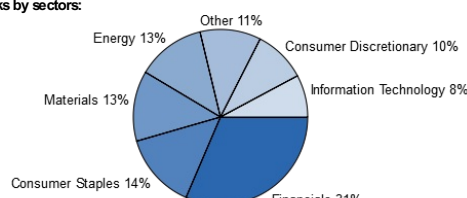
ASSET ALLOCATION OF THE FUND ON 03/31/2021

Asset type	Weight
International equities	98.01 %
Current account	2.30 %
Liabilities	-0.30 %
total	100.00 %
Derivative products	5.77 %
Net corrected leverage	105.78 %

Assets with over 10% weight

KGHM Polska SA
PKO Bank

Stocks by sectors:



RISK INDICATORS FOR THE LAST 12 MONTHS:

Annualized standard deviation of the fund's weekly yields:	25.03 %
Annualized standard deviation of the benchmark's weekly yields:	25.59 %
WAM (Weighted Average Maturity):	0.00 years
WAL (Weighted Average Life):	0.00 years

INVESTMENT HORIZON:

Suggested minimum investment period:



Risk and Reward Profile:

