

## INVESTMENT POLICY OF THE FUND

The aim of the fund is to benefit on the economical growth of emerging countries. The fund accomplishes this goal basically via individual equity investments, however it may also hold collective investment instruments, if it is necessary for the efficient management of the portfolio. These can primarily be ETFs listed on the stock exchange, and open-end public investment funds. In the course of selecting the equities the Fund dedicates special attention to the compliance of individual companies with ESG (environmental, social, governance) criteria, so in addition to analyzing the financial factors, Portfolio managers also take into consideration environmental, social and governance factors during the investment decision making process. The Fund Manager seeks to build a portfolio in which the positive ESG characteristics of companies prevail, i.e. companies with high ESG scores are overrepresented in the portfolio as compared to companies with low ESG scores. The environmental criterion covers the elements where a business interacts with the environment. Environmental criteria include elements in the course of which the company comes into contact with the environment. These include for example the energy utilization, waste management, pollutant emission and/or the preservation of natural resources. Social criteria include all relations maintained by the company with its external partners, customers and internal employees. Corporate governance criteria are legal factors impacting reliable operation of a company. The Fund's main strategy is to provide broad emerging equity market exposure and to achieve performance above the emerging market index through active equity market allocation. An active strategy enables the Fund to achieve a return in excess of the benchmark. The Fund's risk exposure due to its geographical distribution is close to the benchmark.

## MARKET SUMMARY

In January, investors almost completely forgot about what has been weighing on their investment decisions over the past two years. It seems that the Omicron variant of the Covid virus, although spreading much faster, has a much weaker impact on humans than previous variants. The strain on the health infrastructure is not as great and the mortality rate is significantly lower. This was good news, because it meant that investors could finally focus on the things that would affect the long-term course of the economy. It was a cold shower for the markets that after the rate decision meeting in January, Fed Chairman Jay Powell stated in the strongest possible terms that now the Fed's leaders could see that their inflation expectations of last year had not been met, that inflation was significantly higher than they had expected and that they would therefore do everything possible to bring inflation down to the Fed's preferred level in 2022. The chairman outlined a plan that caused panic in the markets. According to these plans, the tapering would be drastically accelerated and interest rates would be raised as early as March. This was not well received by the markets and investors suffered the worst January sell-off ever. The ECB is facing similar problems to the US Federal Reserve. Inflation is already significant factor in Europe, but the ECB is reluctant to raise interest rates. What has been a particular problem over the past month is that energy prices have soared. This is affecting the performance of the economy, but the biggest problem is that the inflation figures remain very high. The Hungarian National Bank continued to raise interest rates in January in response to the high inflation figures. The base rate was increased by 50 basis points to 2.90% while the one-week deposit rate was raised by 30 basis points to 4.30%. The EURHUF exchange rate finally reacted to the continuous rate hikes, falling from 370 to 352.

The fund posted a negative return in January but significantly outperformed the benchmark index. The negative return is mainly due to the strengthening of the forint, which has appreciated strongly against the dollar and other currencies. The biggest contributors to the outperformance were the Taiwan-Korea "pair" trade, and the Russian, Indonesian and Saudi Arabian over weights. In January, we were more optimistic on emerging markets and therefore started to build equity overweight in the fund and significantly increased the fund weight in emerging market internet, Chinese equities and Russian equities. We are bullish on emerging markets this year, but it will be very important to watch the movement of the dollar as it can significantly affect the performance of these markets. Against its benchmark index, the fund is over weighted at 106%.

## 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 EM (EMERGING MARKETS) ESG
ISIN code:	HU0000723689
Start:	06/09/2020
Currency:	PLN
Net Asset Value of the whole Fund:	13,904,376,934 HUF
Net Asset Value of PI series:	6,603,581 PLN
Net Asset Value per unit:	1.307579 PLN

## DISTRIBUTORS

## SUGGESTED MINIMUM INVESTMENT PERIOD

3 mths	6 mths	1 yr	2 yr	3 yr	4 yr	5 yr
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## ASSET ALLOCATION OF THE FUND

Asset	Weight
Collective securities	73.55 %
International equities	24.52 %
Hungarian equities	0.30 %
Receivables	9.32 %
Liabilities	-9.17 %
Current account	1.47 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,00 %</b>
Derivative products	8.24 %
Net corrected leverage	108.01 %

### Assets with over 10% weight

There is no such instrument in the portfolio

## RISK PROFILE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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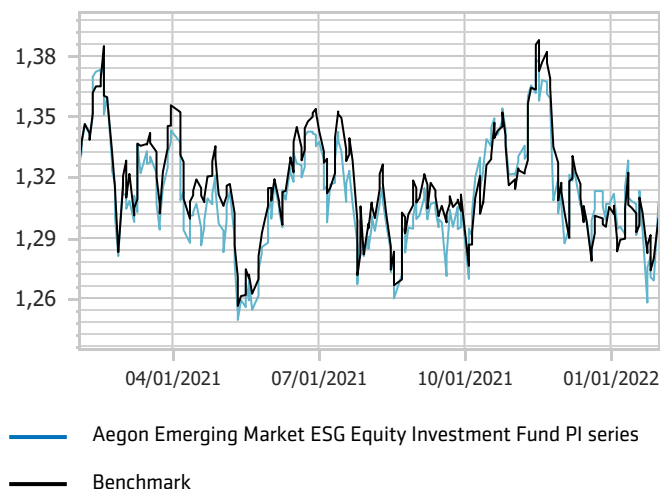
← Lower risk → Higher risk

## NET YIELD PERFORMANCE OF THE SERIES

Interval	Yield of note	Benchmark yield
From start	17.71 %	16.66 %
2021	5.47 %	5.02 %

## NET PERFORMANCE OF THE SERIES

net asset value per share, 02/01/2021 - 01/31/2022



## RISK INDICATORS FOR THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Annualized standard deviation of the fund's weekly yields	14.12 %
Annualized standard deviation of the benchmark's weekly yields	14.21 %
WAM (Weighted Average Maturity)	0.00 years
WAL (Weighted Average Life)	0.00 years

## TOP 5 POSITIONS

Asset	Type	Counterparty / issuer	Maturity
iShares MSCI Taiwan UCITS ETF	investment note	iShares MSCI Taiwan UCITS ETF	
Lyxor MSCI India UCITS ETF	investment note	Lyxor MSCI India UCITS ETF	
FTSE CHINA A50 Feb22 Buy	derivatív	Erste Bef. Hun	02/25/2022
Xtrackers MSCI EM ESG Leaders	investment note	Xtrackers MSCI Emerging Market	
Lyxor MSCI China UCITS ETF	investment note	Lyxor MSCI China UCITS ETF	

## Legal declaration

The recent document qualifies as Portfolio Report according to the Kbtv. requirements. It contains the following elements based on the last net asset value of the reporting month: presentation of the assets of the fund regarding asset type of portfolio investment and regarding other categories detailed in its investment policy; list of assets (issuers) representing more than 10% of the portfolio; net asset value of the fund, including the cumulated and the calculated value per unit share. Investors are kindly advised, that past performance of the fund does not guarantee future performance. The returns presented are to be considered without applicable taxes, distribution fees and commissions, fees related to account keeping and other costs in relation with holding an investment fund unit. Information presented in the Portfolio Report are for information purposes only, not intended to serve as investment advice, or any other offer. Investors are kindly advised to carefully read the Key Investors Document and Prospectus of the fund, in order to understand the risks of investing into the fund, and to be able to make an informed investor decision. The referred documents are available at the distribution locations and on the official website of Aegon Alapkezelő Zrt. Aegon Magyarország Befektetési Alapkezelő Zrt. | 1085 Budapest, Kálvin tér 12-13. | +36 1 477 4814 | alapkezel@aeon.hu | www.aegonalapkezel.hu