

## INVESTMENT POLICY OF THE FUND

The aim of the Fund is to create an investment portfolio through asset allocation between and within asset classes that achieves annualised capital growth for investors higher than the benchmark over a 3-year time horizon. The Fund seeks investment opportunities primarily in emerging markets. In order to realise the investment objectives, the asset groups in the Fund's portfolio may be freely varied without having to adhere to any predetermined risk profile.

The Fund is a "total return" fund, which can invest in several asset classes, i.e. instead of focusing on just one sub-sector of the money or capital market, it concentrates its investments within a combination of assets that promises the highest possible return at any given time. The Fund does not aim to track a fixed benchmark, nor does it adhere to a fixed equity-to-bond portfolio ratio, but seeks to vary this ratio within broad boundaries, with the composition of the portfolio changing dynamically in order to achieve the Fund's return target. The Fund's investments focus on emerging markets. The Fund primarily allocates its assets between emerging-market local currency government securities, hard currency government and corporate bonds, and equity markets, in accordance with the latest market expectations. The Fund may thus assume interest rate risk, currency risk, credit risk, as well as equity market risk. The Fund may take positions in other regions and markets (e.g. commodity markets) besides the emerging markets. The Fund hedges most of its currency positions, but it may also take open currency positions. In the interest of efficient portfolio design, the Fund may also assume forward and futures positions.

## MARKET SUMMARY

Although the war between Russia and Ukraine is still ongoing, the investment world is much more concerned about inflation and how central banks will respond to it. Inflation around the world is at multi-decade highs. In the Eurozone it is at levels that is similar the early 2000s, in the US it is at a 40-year high, while Hungary has also not seen such high inflation for more than 20 years. The question on everyone's mind is what central banks will do to curb inflation, and whether they can do anything at all.

In March, the US Federal Reserve raised the Fed Funds rate by 25 basis points, which seems ridiculous in the face of inflation of almost 9%. The Fed is not in an easy position. If it raises rates too high, it could very easily create a recession, but if it raises them by only 25-50 basis points, it could be too slow and inflation could rise further. Let's not forget that over the past decade, the US national debt has more than doubled and a sustained rise in interest rates would be disastrous for the US economy. Europe is not better off. Since the 2008-2009 crisis, the ECB's main task has been to support the bond markets of the South-European countries by continuously buying them. If the ECB also raises interest rates, it will hit the South-European countries very badly, and some of them could enter into bankruptcy.

The MNB continued to raise interest rates in April in response to high inflation figures. In April, the MNB raised the base rate by 100 basis points to 5.40% and the one-week deposit rate to 6.45%. The EURHUF exchange rate was highly volatile in April due to the Russian-Ukrainian conflict. During the month, the forint weakened from 367 to 377 against the euro. Currently, higher interest rates are unable to strengthen the Hungarian currency.

The fund posted a negative return in April. We are closely monitoring the market for the Ukrainian government and Russian corporate bonds, and if we see a positive move in prices, we will consider a cut-down in the positions. The portfolio has been negatively impacted by a strong dollar, poor emerging market performance and further rise in yields. We reduced our weighting in Kazakh bonds during the month when the market normalized a little. We bought Polish 10-year and Hungarian 5-year government bonds and started to increase the duration risk in the fund again. On the equity side, we sold the fund's entire MOL exposure. In the FX markets we reduced the forint shorts during the month. Over the coming period we intend to gradually increase the bond weight in the portfolio and as recession fears increase we will reduce the equity weight to the same extent. Because of the geo-political events, we also currently hold 5% gold in the fund.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Fund Manager:	AEGON Hungary Fund Manager Ltd.
Custodian:	Unicredit Bank Hungary Zrt.
Main distributor:	AEGON Hungary Fund Manager Ltd.
Benchmark composition:	Hurdle rate, annual 0.9%
ISIN code:	HU0000716022
Start:	03/17/2016
Currency:	USD
Net Asset Value of the whole Fund:	16,818,402,293 HUF
Net Asset Value of U series:	227,055 USD
Net Asset Value per unit:	0.866009 USD

## DISTRIBUTORS

Aegon Magyarország Befektetési Alapkezelő Zrt., CIB Bank Zrt., Equilor Befektetési Zrt, Erste Befektetési Zrt., ERSTE Group Bank AG Austria, OTP Bank Nyrt., Raiffeisen Bank Zrt., Unicredit Bank Hungary Zrt.

## SUGGESTED MINIMUM INVESTMENT PERIOD

3 mths	6 mths	1 yr	2 yr	3 yr	4 yr	5 yr
--------	--------	------	------	------	------	------

## ASSET ALLOCATION OF THE FUND

Asset	Weight
Government bonds	35.76 %
Corporate bonds	32.52 %
Collective securities	11.94 %
International equities	6.36 %
Hungarian equities	6.27 %
T-bills	1.84 %
Current account	10.73 %
Liabilities	-2.99 %
Receivables	0.26 %
Market value of open derivative positions	-2.68 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,00 %</b>
Derivative products	82.34 %
Net corrected leverage	112.23 %

### Assets with over 10% weight

There is no such instrument in the portfolio

## RISK PROFILE

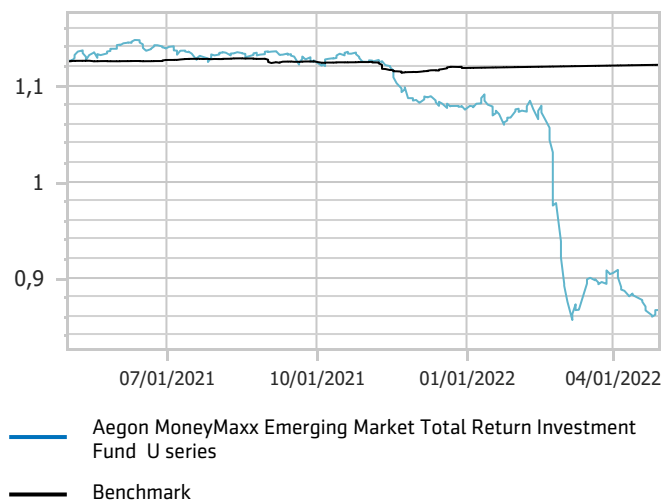
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

← Lower risk Higher risk →

NET YIELD PERFORMANCE OF THE SERIES		
Interval	Yield of note	Benchmark yield
From start	-2.32 %	0.33 %
2021	-4.83 %	-0.60 %
2020	4.03 %	0.41 %
2019	5.19 %	0.23 %
2018	-2.00 %	0.31 %
2017	3.52 %	0.20 %

## NET PERFORMANCE OF THE SERIES

net asset value per share, 05/01/2021 - 04/30/2022



## RISK INDICATORS FOR THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Annualized standard deviation of the fund's weekly yields	15.71 %
Annualized standard deviation of the benchmark's weekly yields	0.87 %
WAM (Weighted Average Maturity)	2.73 years
WAL (Weighted Average Life)	4.26 years

## TOP 3 POSITIONS

Asset	Type	Counterparty / issuer	Maturity
EUR/HUF 22.05.31 Forward Sell	derivatív	Erste Bank Hun	05/31/2022
MSCI EmgMkt Jun22 Buy	derivatív	Raiffeisen Hun	06/17/2022
Magyar Államkötvény 2029/A	interest-bearing	Államadósság Kezelő Központ Zrt.	05/23/2029

## 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@egon.hu | www.aegonalapkezel.hu