Semi-annual report
as at 30th June 2018

ACCESS FUND

Investment Company with Variable Capital (SICAV)
Luxembourg

R.C.S. Luxembourg B 93 876

Contents

Registered Office

80 route d'Esch
L-1470 LUXEMBOURG

Board of Directors

Chairman

Wilfried KUPERS	General Manager KBC GROUP N.V. 2, avenue du Port B-1080 BRUSSELS

Directors

Lazlo BELGRADO	Conducting Officer – Head of Specialised Investment Fund KBC ASSET MANAGEMENT S.A. 4, rue du Fort Wallis L-2714 LUXEMBOURG
Bruno NELEMANS	Conducting Officer KBC ASSET MANAGEMENT S.A. 4, rue du Fort Wallis L-2714 LUXEMBOURG
Jos LENAERTS	Senior Legal Advisor KBC ASSET MANAGEMENT S.A. 4, rue du Fort Wallis L-2714 LUXEMBOURG

Management Company

KBC ASSET MANAGEMENT S.A.
4, rue du Fort Wallis
L-2714 LUXEMBOURG

Board of Directors of the Management Company

Chairman

Johan LEMA	President of the Executive Committee KBC ASSET MANAGEMENT N.V. 2, avenue du Port B-1080 BRUSSELS

Board of Directors of the Management Company (continued)

Directors

Ivo BAUWENS	General Manager KBC GROUP RE S.A. 4, rue du Fort Wallis L-2714 LUXEMBOURG
Linda DEMUNTER	Managing Director KBC ASSET MANAGEMENT N.V. 2, avenue du Port B-1080 BRUSSELS

Conducting officers of the Management Company

Lazlo BELGRADO
Bruno NELEMANS

Central administration

KBC ASSET MANAGEMENT S.A.
4, rue du Fort Wallis
L-2714 LUXEMBOURG

Delegated central administration and domiciliary agent

BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN (LUXEMBOURG) S.C.A.
80 route d'Esch
L-1470 LUXEMBOURG

Depositary and principal paying agent

BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN (LUXEMBOURG) S.C.A.
80 route d'Esch
L-1470 LUXEMBOURG

Cabinet de révision agréé

DELOITTE Audit
Société à responsabilité limitée
560, rue de Neudorf
L-2220 LUXEMBOURG

Financial services and paying agents

BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN (LUXEMBOURG) S.C.A.
80 route d'Esch
L-1470 LUXEMBOURG

Financial services and paying agents (continued)

in Germany
BREMER KREDITBANK AG
Wachtstrasse 16
D-28195 BREMEN

General information

ACCESS FUND (the "SICAV") is a "*Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable*" under Luxembourg law, established for an unlimited period at Luxembourg on 23rd May 2003. The SICAV is governed by the Part I of the amended Law of 17th December 2010 relating to Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS) and by the Council Directive 2009/65/EC as amended.

Shares may be issued within each sub-fund of the SICAV unless the Board of Directors of the SICAV decides otherwise. A distinct and separate group of assets is established for each sub-fund and invested in accordance with the investment policy of the sub-fund concerned. The SICAV is therefore a company with multiple sub-funds, allowing investors to choose between different investment objectives.

At the closing date, the following sub-funds are active:

- ACCESS FUND VermögensSchutzPlus Europe Best Of 3	in EUR
- ACCESS FUND VermögensSchutzPlus Europe Best Of 4	in EUR
- ACCESS FUND VermögensSchutzPlus Europe Best Of 5	in EUR

In each sub-fund distribution shares and capitalisation shares are issued at the shareholder choice, unless the Board of Directors of the SICAV decides otherwise (which will be specified in the prospectus).

The administration and depositary of the assets of the SICAV are entrusted to KBC ASSET MANAGEMENT S.A. and BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN (LUXEMBOURG) S.C.A., respectively, in Luxembourg.

The SICAV's financial year begins on 1st January and ends on 31st December of the same year.

The latest annual and semi-annual reports, the prospectus, the KIID and the articles of incorporation of the SICAV can be obtained free of charge from the SICAV's registered office, from the institutions responsible for providing financial services and from the paying agents.

Additional information for the investors in Germany

The financial data concerning all the shares and categories of shares of the sub-funds of the SICAV are available within four months following the year-end of the SICAV and may be directly visualised on the following internet site of BREMER KREDITBANK AG www.kbcfonds.de.

The statement of changes in the investment portfolio for the year related to the report is available free of charge at the German paying agent, BREMER KREDITBANK AG, Wachtstrasse 16, D-28195 BREMEN.

Additional information for the investors in Germany (continued)

Moreover, the prospectus, the KIID, the articles of incorporation of the SICAV, the semi-annual and annual reports including audited financial statements in paper form are available there free of charge. In supplement, copies of the following documents may be inspected there during usual business hours on any bank business day:

- the domiciliation agreement;
- the agreement of appointment of the Management Company;
- the depositary agreement;
- the paying agent agreement;
- the registrar and transfer agent agreement;
- the administration agreement;
- the swap and swaptions contracts between the SICAV and the counterparty.

The conversion, subscription and redemption prices are available at the paying agent.

Investment objectives of the capital protected sub-funds

“Best Of Capitalisation” Structure:

The objectives of the investment policy of the capital protected sub-funds “Best Of Capitalisation” are:

(1) preserving at maturity 100% of the initial value on subscription, plus the greater of:

- either a minimum amount expressed as a percentage of the initial subscription value (“Best Of”) (the initial subscription value being defined as the subscription price during the initial subscription period);
- or participation in the evolution in the value of the index or basket.

(2) providing a potential return at maturity through investments in “swap contracts”:

In order to achieve a potential return, the sub-fund concludes swap contracts with one or more prime counterparties. It is the reason why the sub-fund transfers part of the future income from its investments intended to provide the capital protection during the life of the sub-fund to the counterparty (counterparties). In return, the counterparty (counterparties) undertake(s) to provide a potential return as described in the current prospectus of the sub-fund.

The participation in the evolution of the index or basket implies that if the final value of the index or basket for the reference period is higher than the starting value of the respective index or basket, this increase will be definitively acquired. Similarly, if the final value of the index or basket for the reference period is lower than the starting value of the respective index or basket, this decrease will be definitively acquired.

Moreover, any periodic increases as well as decreases will be limited to a maximum percentage. If, during a reference period, an increase is realised that exceeds the maximum percentage, it will nevertheless be limited to that percentage. If, during a reference period, the decrease exceeds the percentage defined as the maximum percentage, it will nevertheless be limited to that percentage.

Investment objectives of the capital protected sub-funds (continued)

At maturity, the increases and decreases for each reference period (limited to the relevant caps and floors) will be added up. If the result of this addition is higher than the minimum amount expressed as a percentage of the initial subscription value, the result will accrue to the sub-fund. If the result of this addition is lower than the minimum amount expressed as a percentage of the initial subscription value, the minimum amount will accrue to the sub-fund. Any increases or decreases in value will be reflected in the net asset value calculated on each valuation day. At maturity, the net asset value upon liquidation will be paid out to the shareholders.

If the objectives set out above are met, the net asset value upon liquidation will equal to the initial subscription value plus either the result of evolution of the value of the index or basket, or the minimum amount expressed as a percentage of this initial subscription value. This minimum amount expressed as a percentage, or the performance of the index or basket, will be calculated against the initial subscription value.

Therefore, no formal guarantee of achievement of the investments objectives and of performance are given.

It should be noted that the investment policy of certain sub-funds may stipulate that the Best Of is zero and/or that the maximum percentage to which the periodic decrease is limited is also zero. If the value of the index or basket decreases during a period, a fixed amount (which may be zero) or a minimum amount will be distributed at the end of this period, depending on the case.

The investment objective is used by the following sub-funds: ACCESS FUND VermögensSchutzPlus Europe Best Of 3, ACCESS FUND VermögensSchutzPlus Europe Best Of 4 and ACCESS FUND VermögensSchutzPlus Europe Best Of 5 sub-funds.

General investment climate

1st January 2018 – 30th June 2018

Equity market review
In the past six calendar months (to 30th June 2018), worldwide equity markets (MSCI World AC expressed in euros) posted a positive return of 2.4%, including a dividend yield of around 1%. The markets actually achieved this return in the first month of 2018, thanks to the approval of tax cuts in the United States.

Investors were spooked in early February by a 2.8% increase in US wages, which was more than expected. This sparked fears of higher American inflation and hence also of monetary tightening by the US central bank (Fed) and substantially higher interest rates. Stock market prices fell in response and there was a spike in market volatility. A number of institutional investors decided to reduce their heightened portfolio exposure by selling extra shares. The wave of selling pushed share prices down across the world. The correction hit a level of 8% globally and 10% on Wall Street. Stock markets recovered a little in the course of February.

A second correction of over 3% followed in March, however, after President Trump began to implement his expected and feared threat to impose trade sanctions, beginning with an increase in import tariffs on steel and aluminium. America's 'allies' were exempted from these until the beginning of June, following which they too were hit. President Trump's sanctions against China, in response to the theft of intellectual property and an excessive trade surplus, risk unleashing a trade war. Not to mention his constant threats via Twitter, particularly against car imports. This is weighing most heavily on the German stock market. Most markets were able to recover a little in April, also thanks to a weaker euro. Trump withdrew from the nuclear accord with Iran at the beginning of May as well, and fresh sanctions against that country are in the pipeline. This pushed up oil prices even further, but had little impact on the stock market. A populist, eurosceptic government was formed in Italy at the end of May, which put an immediate brake on illegal migration from North Africa. Fear of migrant streams also triggered a government crisis in Germany.

The economic news remains overwhelmingly solid, despite a slowdown in GDP growth during the first quarter of 2018. Most growth prospects for 2018 were confirmed above trend. However, fears of a trade war have depressed producer confidence in recent months, primarily outside the US. Corporate earnings continued to expand. First-quarter earnings growth worked out at 15% in the traditional markets, substantially more than forecast. The tax cut in the US, strong growth and the weaker dollar resulted in 24% earnings growth in the US.

Fears of higher inflation and policy-tightening by the central banks pushed long rates considerably higher until the end of January. Ten-year rates rose in the United States in particular, actually topping 3% briefly at the end of April. Volatility (the extent to which the price of a share or other financial product fluctuates over time, or to which a share index or exchange rate moves up or down) remained very low on the stock markets until the beginning of February. The volatility indices peaked at that point, before stabilising slightly above the long-term average.

Stock markets in the euro area lagged the global market by 2% in the first half of the year. The market was depressed by the strong euro, the new government in Italy and the threat of US tariffs on imports such as cars. Switzerland brought up the rear among the traditional markets, with a loss of over 4%. The US led the way with a return of over 5% in euros.

Shares from emerging markets (countries or regions that are expected to experience rapid economic growth to make up their lag with the West) were hard hit on average. The high oil price pushed up the Russian market by over 5% in euros, despite the tightening of sanctions at the beginning of April. China too stayed out of negative territory, despite a 5% loss in June as the trade sanctions took shape. Turkey (-27%), Central Europe (-14%) and Brazil (-15%) fell sharply. Until the end of January, all these markets were still showing gains of over 10%. The Turkish stock market and currency slid as the president refused for a long time to address the issue of overly high inflation.

Equity market review (continued)
Brazil suffered from disappointing growth and political uncertainty. Disappointing business news and the slowdown in the euro area were the dominant factors in the euro area.

Technology – the growth sector par excellence – was far and away the best performer until mid-March. This sector too was then hit hard by, amongst other things, privacy problems at Facebook. All the same, the sector has returned a hefty 10% in the first half year. The energy sector was a big winner, returning over 9% in the wake of a higher oil price. Consumer discretionary came third, with a return of 7%. This reflected a 24% return for the retailers, given that media firms lost an average of 6.5%. The weakest performers included the financial sectors (-4%), which were hit in Europe in particular by the formation of an Italian government viewed as unreliable. Telecommunications (-7%) and consumer staples (-3%) posted substantial losses. Most of these businesses are fairly cheaply valued, but the market focuses primarily on growth, which it considers to be lacklustre in these sectors.

Review of the bond markets
Since November 2017, government bond yields had a very bumpy ride, experiencing a fairly steep increase at the beginning of 2018. Financial market uncertainty and intensified risk aversion caused yields in the euro area to fall by an almost equal amount in February and March.

Good economic news in recent times, oil prices rising above 70 US dollars a barrel and low levels of unemployment in the US caused markets to raise their inflation forecasts. This made itself felt at the beginning of 2018, with investors driving up bond rates. The surge was particularly visible in the US, but also in other developed countries. The Fed lifted its key rate again in June 2018. Its chair, Jerome Powell, also indicated that the Fed is sticking to its route map of gradual interest rate hikes. Ten-year rates in the US have remained around the 3% level in the US for some time now.

The European Central Bank (ECB) adjusted its communication as anticipated, indicating that the bond purchasing programme will dry up by the end of 2018. Along with sound economic growth this should lead to higher interest rates, which is not yet the case. German 10-year rates, in particular, remain stubbornly low, prompted by their role as a safe haven in times of turmoil. The Bund fell sharply, especially on the recent flaring up of political risk in Italy. It is currently yielding around 0.3% again, marking a pause in the upward trend.

The risk premium on corporate bonds responded to the fresh turbulence by increasing sharply in the past months. However, companies remain fundamentally sound, thanks to strong economic growth, which keeps the risk of bankruptcy low. Furthermore, the ECB continues to act as a major buyer on the market, keeping the yield of corporate bonds low in historical terms.

Outlook

Equity market
We have a clear preference for shares over bonds. Price/earnings ratios are close to their historical average and (except in the US) the dividend yield continues to exceed the slightly increased bond rate. This has a lot to do with the fact that bonds are heavily overpriced due to the low level of interest rates. Shares also benefit from strong worldwide economic growth. Nevertheless, the markets have taken quite a few hits this year. At the beginning of February, fears of high inflation and much higher interest rates emerged in the US. We believe that inflation will only rise gradually and will remain close to 2%. Salary increases can be sufficiently absorbed by increasing productivity. Then there was the fear of a eurosceptic government in Italy and an escalating trade war. Concerns about a trade conflict getting out of hand, which weighed on shares in March and in June, are the main risk, not only for trade but also for investment and hence for growth. The trade curbs announced by US president Trump and the countermeasures imposed by China, Canada and the European Union are not yet such as to really undermine growth. They still appear to be part of a negotiating strategy.

The economic outlook remains good. Economic growth has picked up since the autumn of 2016. During the first quarter, however, global growth did fall slightly, particularly in Japan and the euro area.

Equity market (continued)

This might be just a temporary effect. Solid consumer and business confidence indicates that growth could pick up again in the months ahead. Particularly in the US, where tax cuts and higher government spending are providing an additional boost to growth. The emerging markets are suffering to some extent from slower expansion in China. Measures to reduce excessive lending are bringing about a soft landing, although still with growth of some 6.5%.

Monetary policy remains supportive. The ECB extended its monetary stimulus package to the end of December 2018, albeit at a somewhat slower pace. It will then be wrapped up. A key rate hike is not expected before the autumn of 2019. As expected, the US central bank (Fed) raised its key rate to 2% in June. It has also started unwinding its balance sheet to a limited extent and might raise interest rates twice more in 2018 and another two times in 2019. The policy rate would then be 3% but this is still well below normal levels. The Bank of Japan continues to create money at a pace.

In the first quarter of 2018, corporate earnings grew by around 26% in the US and 14% in Europe, beating what were fairly high expectations. More and more businesses in the euro area are complaining about the strong euro, although the currency has lost some ground recently.

Regionally, there is no longer a clear preference. The more attractive valuation favours the euro area. The strong euro could dampen corporate earnings in the euro area, but this will be offset by vigorous domestic growth. Higher profit growth, robust economic growth and reduced vulnerability to a trade conflict benefit the US. However, the US stock exchange is not cheap.

Within the euro area we favour Germany. The country remains the region’s growth engine and boasts robust confidence indicators. The German stock market is cheaper than the euro area average – partly because investors overreacted to the trade threats made by President Trump – and is also quite cyclical (i.e. sensitive to changes in the economic cycle), which enables it to benefit from above-average worldwide growth. The stronger euro is of course weighing on revenues from outside the euro area, but the worst of the currency’s appreciation seems behind us now.

At sector level, the cyclical (sensitive to changes in the economic cycle) and growth-oriented sectors, in particular, should benefit from the strong economy. This is primarily the case with the consumer discretionary sectors (goods and services whose consumption is influenced by the economic cycle, with consumption higher during periods of strong economic growth, e.g., cars or tourism), financials and technology companies. Financial companies can benefit from rising interest rates. The technology sector continues to outperform the broad market. Expectations in the sector may be at a high level but companies once again managed easily to exceed analysts’ forecasts in the first quarter, with earnings growth of over 30%. Within the materials sector, we are upbeat about mining and metals. Companies in this sub-sector have slashed costs and their investment budget, and so higher metal prices can significantly boost cash flow and earnings.

We are tending towards neutral for the energy sector. The oil companies have benefited greatly from the sharp rise in oil prices (to 80 USD for a barrel of Brent crude). We expect the demand for oil to remain strong but that the supply will grow more strongly in the coming months (especially in the US). In all probability the price will fall towards 65 USD per barrel by the beginning of 2019. Despite the good fundamentals, further outperformance by the oil companies looks very difficult against this background. Defensive sectors like utilities, telecoms and consumer staples (e.g., food), are less well placed to benefit from robust economic growth. What’s more, these sectors perform less well in an environment of rising interest rates. We are avoiding these sectors, even though they are relatively inexpensive.

As regards investment themes, we are focusing on mature, stable businesses that pay out part of their earnings and especially their surplus cash to shareholders via high dividends. They are an attractive alternative for bond investors, primarily in Europe where the dividend yield (at roughly 3.5%) is much higher than bond yields. The reverse holds true in the US. Moreover, they remain the cheapest segment in an expensive stock market.

Equity market (continued)
A selection of European family firms presents another form of stability, in terms of growth and return on equity. A strong family-held shareholding where the family is involved in running the company leads to a well thought-out long-term vision. This means that the growth of family-led businesses is often more stable, and the focus is more on the success and expansion of core activities that are often found in niche segments. They focus relatively strongly on the domestic euro area market and so will suffer less from the strong euro or possible trade curbs.

Lastly, we also prefer water companies. The scarcity of drinking water – due in part to problems with obsolete and inadequate water infrastructure – and problems with water quality and waste-water treatment will boost their turnover in the long term. The shares of these companies are trading at a premium. After the disappointing stock market performance at the beginning of this year, this has become quite low, certainly given their higher than average revenue and profit growth.

Play the right bond themes
Owing to the extremely low level of interest rates (actually negative in some cases), we are invested well below the benchmark as regards government bonds from the euro area. Whereas the Fed is prioritising a gradual normalisation of its policy, the ECB has extended its purchase programme even further. This will come to an end in December 2018 and it was also announced at the June ECB meeting that the first interest rate hike would follow in the summer of 2019. In addition, rates are more likely to rise due to accelerating economic growth, the higher inflation we forecast and central banks that are steadily closing the monetary tap. We are limiting the duration considerably on account of this asymmetrical risk.

Within the government bonds segment, we are mainly seeking higher bond yields outside the euro area, as reflected in the positions we hold in Norway. The robust economy and higher coupon make Norwegian bonds an attractive investment.

Otherwise, we remain positive about high-interest bonds and are investing part of the portfolio in emerging market government bonds. The current yield is higher than that on traditional bonds, but volatility can also run high. In an environment of rising interest rates and uncertainty regarding the potential consequences of Donald Trump’s policy on the rest of the world, we are limiting the duration here, too.

Certain segments of the corporate bond market also remain attractive, especially subordinated bonds of financial companies. The expected returns are a little higher, offsetting the higher credit risk. What’s more, the expected increase in interest rates is a positive thing for banks’ margins. Although the credit premium has fallen to very low levels, companies from the euro area are generally healthier than ever, and often have substantial cash positions and a strong financial structure. Effective diversification within this theme also reduces the negative impact that individual companies can have. Moreover, the ECB will be supporting the broad bond market for some time yet by purchasing corporate bonds.

Strong economic growth is often favourable for convertible bonds and, for this reason, they merit a place in the bond portfolio. In an environment where interest rates are rising, low sensitivity to those rates is appealing. In particular, we assume that the expected increase in market prices and slightly higher fluctuations in 2018 will cause the price of this investment to appreciate.

Luxembourg, 17th July 2018 The Board of Directors of the SICAV

Note: The information in this report represents historical data and is not an indication of future results.

Combined statement of net assets (in EUR)
as at 30th June 2018

Assets	
Securities portfolio at fair value	5,432,873.99
Swaps at market value	3,079,073.24
Cash at banks	203,099.51
Total assets	8,715,046.74
Liabilities	
Interest payable on bank accounts	139.96
Unrealised loss on swaptions	43,585.62
Expenses payable and other payables	2,417.97
Total liabilities	46,143.55
Net assets at the end of the period	8,668,903.19

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of net assets (in EUR)
as at 30th June 2018

Assets	
Securities portfolio at fair value	1,294,641.12
Swaps at market value	942,537.84
Cash at banks	28,881.58
Total assets	2,266,060.54
Liabilities	
Unrealised loss on swaptions	9,297.34
Expenses payable and other payables	709.37
Total liabilities	10,006.71
Net assets at the end of the period	2,256,053.83
Number of capitalisation shares outstanding	1,343.2707
Net asset value per capitalisation share	1,679.52

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

ACCESS FUND VermögensSchutzPlus Europe Best Of 3

Statistical information (in EUR)
as at 30th June 2018

Total net assets	
- as at 30.06.2018	2,256,053.83
- as at 31.12.2017	2,492,520.47
- as at 31.12.2016	2,974,581.34
Number of capitalisation shares	
- outstanding at the beginning of the period	1,461.2707
- issued	–
- redeemed	-118.0000
- outstanding at the end of the period	1,343.2707
Net asset value per capitalisation share	
- as at 30.06.2018	1,679.52
- as at 31.12.2017	1,705.72
- as at 31.12.2016	1,717.83

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of investments and other net assets (in EUR)
as at 30th June 2018

Currency	Number / nominal value	Description	Cost	Fair value	% of total net assets
Investments in securities					
Transferable securities admitted to an official stock exchange listing or traded on another regulated market					
Bonds					
EUR	117,000	Amethyst Structured Fin Plc 23.03.40	118,384.63	117,894.24	5.23
EUR	119,000	Beechwood Structured Fin Plc 23.03.40	119,239.75	118,556.51	5.26
EUR	117,000	Brookfields Capital Plc 23.03.40	118,943.09	118,387.68	5.25
EUR	119,000	Eperon Finance Plc 23.03.40	119,308.38	118,563.05	5.27
EUR	59,000	Espaccio Securities Plc 23.03.40	59,157.29	58,739.55	2.60
EUR	58,000	Greenstreet Struct Fin Prod Plc 23.03.40	58,969.80	58,720.12	2.60
EUR	59,000	Ipanema Capital Plc 23.03.40	59,119.44	58,732.32	2.60
EUR	58,000	Nimrod Capital Plc 23.03.40	58,688.00	58,355.47	2.59
EUR	59,000	Opal Financial Prod Plc 23.03.40	59,178.24	58,884.55	2.61
EUR	58,000	Profile Finance Plc 23.03.40	59,016.63	58,733.68	2.60
EUR	59,000	Recolte Securities Plc 23.03.40	59,108.34	58,702.78	2.60
EUR	59,000	Silverstate Fin Inv Plc 23.03.40	59,109.80	58,710.44	2.60
EUR	59,000	Vermillion Protect Bond Ptf Plc 23.03.40	58,823.27	58,496.39	2.59
EUR	58,000	Vespucci Struct Fin Prod Plc 23.03.40	58,401.93	58,663.38	2.60
EUR	59,000	Vigado Capital Plc 23.03.40	59,077.60	58,661.12	2.60
EUR	58,000	Voyce Investments Plc 23.03.40	58,750.23	58,388.63	2.59
EUR	59,000	Waterford Cap Investments Plc 23.03.40	59,103.11	58,724.93	2.60
EUR	59,000	Waves Fin Inv Plc 23.03.40	59,113.02	58,726.28	2.60
Total investments in securities			1,301,492.55	1,294,641.12	57.39
Cash at banks				28,881.58	1.28
Other net assets/(liabilities)				932,531.13	41.33
Total				2,256,053.83	100.00

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of net assets (in EUR)
as at 30th June 2018

Assets	
Securities portfolio at fair value	2,948,713.91
Swaps at market value	1,556,311.70
Cash at banks	100,323.83
Total assets	4,605,349.44
Liabilities	
Interest payable on bank accounts	93.30
Unrealised loss on swaptions	20,502.42
Expenses payable and other payables	1,067.67
Total liabilities	21,663.39
Net assets at the end of the period	4,583,686.05
Number of capitalisation shares outstanding	3,076.6800
Net asset value per capitalisation share	1,489.82

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statistical information (in EUR)
as at 30th June 2018

Total net assets	
- as at 30.06.2018	4,583,686.05
- as at 31.12.2017	4,763,655.97
- as at 31.12.2016	4,988,410.05
Number of capitalisation shares	
- outstanding at the beginning of the period	3,133.6800
- issued	–
- redeemed	-57.0000
- outstanding at the end of the period	3,076.6800
Net asset value per capitalisation share	
- as at 30.06.2018	1,489.82
- as at 31.12.2017	1,520.15
- as at 31.12.2016	1,495.47

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of investments and other net assets (in EUR)
as at 30th June 2018

Currency	Number / nominal value	Description	Cost	Fair value	% of total net assets
Investments in securities					
Transferable securities admitted to an official stock exchange listing or traded on another regulated market					
Bonds					
EUR	266,000	Amethyst Structured Fin Plc 23.03.40	269,213.86	268,033.06	5.85
EUR	269,000	Beechwood Structured Fin Plc 23.03.40	269,249.59	267,997.48	5.85
EUR	265,000	Brookfields Capital Plc 23.03.40	269,512.65	268,143.05	5.84
EUR	269,000	Eperon Finance Plc 23.03.40	269,684.35	268,012.27	5.85
EUR	135,000	Espaccio Securities Plc 23.03.40	135,236.90	134,404.06	2.93
EUR	132,000	Greenstreet Struct Fin Prod Plc 23.03.40	134,288.24	133,638.90	2.92
EUR	135,000	Ipanema Capital Plc 23.03.40	135,407.23	134,387.51	2.93
EUR	133,000	Nimrod Capital Plc 23.03.40	134,650.72	133,815.12	2.92
EUR	134,000	Opal Financial Prod Plc 23.03.40	134,231.78	133,737.79	2.92
EUR	132,000	Profile Finance Plc 23.03.40	134,367.19	133,669.77	2.92
EUR	135,000	Recolte Securities Plc 23.03.40	135,151.34	134,319.92	2.93
EUR	135,000	Silverstate Fin Inv Plc 23.03.40	135,233.26	134,337.45	2.93
EUR	135,000	Vermillion Protect Bond Ptf Plc 23.03.40	134,717.60	133,847.68	2.92
EUR	132,000	Vespucci Struct Fin Prod Plc 23.03.40	133,286.23	133,509.77	2.91
EUR	135,000	Vigado Capital Plc 23.03.40	135,068.54	134,224.61	2.93
EUR	133,000	Voyce Investments Plc 23.03.40	134,798.56	133,891.18	2.92
EUR	135,000	Waterford Cap Investments Plc 23.03.40	135,105.39	134,370.60	2.93
EUR	135,000	Waves Fin Inv Plc 23.03.40	135,146.18	134,373.69	2.93
Total investments in securities			2,964,349.61	2,948,713.91	64.33
Cash at banks				100,323.83	2.19
Other net assets/(liabilities)				1,534,648.31	33.48
Total				4,583,686.05	100.00

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

ACCESS FUND VermögensSchutzPlus Europe Best Of 5

Statement of net assets (in EUR)
as at 30th June 2018

Assets	
Securities portfolio at fair value	1,189,518.96
Swaps at market value	580,223.70
Cash at banks	73,894.10
Total assets	1,843,636.76
Liabilities	
Interest payable on bank accounts	46.66
Unrealised loss on swaptions	13,785.86
Expenses payable and other payables	640.93
Total liabilities	14,473.45
Net assets at the end of the period	1,829,163.31
Number of capitalisation shares outstanding	1,242.1877
Net asset value per capitalisation share	1,472.53

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statistical information (in EUR)
as at 30th June 2018

Total net assets	
- as at 30.06.2018	1,829,163.31
- as at 31.12.2017	1,899,181.63
- as at 31.12.2016	2,077,330.22
Number of capitalisation shares	
- outstanding at the beginning of the period	1,272.5785
- issued	–
- redeemed	-30.3908
- outstanding at the end of the period	1,242.1877
Net asset value per capitalisation share	
- as at 30.06.2018	1,472.53
- as at 31.12.2017	1,492.39
- as at 31.12.2016	1,495.63

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of investments and other net assets (in EUR)
as at 30th June 2018

Currency	Number / nominal value	Description	Cost	Fair value	% of total net assets
Investments in securities					
Transferable securities admitted to an official stock exchange listing or traded on another regulated market					
Bonds					
EUR	108,000	Amethyst Structured Fin Plc 23.03.40	109,250.19	108,825.45	5.94
EUR	109,000	Beechwood Structured Fin Plc 23.03.40	109,054.55	108,593.77	5.94
EUR	107,000	Brookfields Capital Plc 23.03.40	108,736.86	108,269.08	5.92
EUR	109,000	Eperon Finance Plc 23.03.40	109,113.98	108,599.77	5.93
EUR	54,000	Espaccio Securities Plc 23.03.40	54,035.89	53,761.63	2.94
EUR	53,000	Greenstreet Struct Fin Prod Plc 23.03.40	53,873.98	53,658.04	2.93
EUR	54,000	Ipanema Capital Plc 23.03.40	54,045.05	53,755.00	2.94
EUR	54,000	Nimrod Capital Plc 23.03.40	54,591.18	54,330.95	2.97
EUR	54,000	Opal Financial Prod Plc 23.03.40	54,098.96	53,894.33	2.95
EUR	53,000	Profile Finance Plc 23.03.40	53,901.61	53,670.44	2.93
EUR	54,000	Recolte Securities Plc 23.03.40	53,986.29	53,727.97	2.94
EUR	54,000	Silverstate Fin Inv Plc 23.03.40	53,990.21	53,734.98	2.94
EUR	55,000	Vermillion Protect Bond Ptf Plc 23.03.40	54,793.55	54,530.54	2.98
EUR	54,000	Vespucci Struct Fin Prod Plc 23.03.40	54,748.43	54,617.63	2.99
EUR	54,000	Vigado Capital Plc 23.03.40	53,953.09	53,689.84	2.94
EUR	54,000	Voyce Investments Plc 23.03.40	54,616.67	54,361.83	2.97
EUR	54,000	Waterford Cap Investments Plc 23.03.40	53,990.05	53,748.24	2.94
EUR	54,000	Waves Fin Inv Plc 23.03.40	53,985.46	53,749.47	2.94
Total investments in securities			1,194,766.00	1,189,518.96	65.03
Cash at banks				73,894.10	4.04
Other net assets/(liabilities)				565,750.25	30.93
Total				1,829,163.31	100.00

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Note 1 - Significant accounting policies

a) Presentation of the financial statements

The financial statements of the SICAV are established in accordance with the legal and regulatory requirements in force and with generally accepted accounting principles in Luxembourg concerning Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities.

b) Valuation of assets

1) The value of cash in hand or on deposit, of bills and demand notes, accounts receivable, pre-paid expenses, received dividends and interest declared or accrued but not yet received is formed by the nominal value of such assets, unless it appears unlikely that the full value can be received at maturity, in which case the value will be determined by making such deduction as the Board of Directors of the SICAV considers appropriate to reflect the fair value thereof.

2) The value of all transferable securities traded or listed on a stock exchange or on another regulated market is determined on the basis on the last available price unless this price is not representative.

3) Notes issued by Special Purpose Vehicles (“SPVs”) are valued at fair value, based upon the mark-to-market or mark-to-model prices of the assets in the underlying portfolios of the SPV.

4) The value of transferable securities that are not traded or listed on a stock exchange or other regulated market, and of securities traded or listed on a stock exchange or other regulated market where the price determined according to the stipulations of the above indents is not representative of the fair value of such transferable securities, will be determined on the basis of the foreseeable sale price, as estimated by the Board of Directors of the SICAV prudently and in good faith.

c) Acquisition cost of securities in the portfolio

The acquisition cost of the securities held by each sub-fund that are denominated in currencies other than the reference currency of the sub-fund is converted into this currency at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of purchase.

d) Net realised gain/(loss) on sales of securities portfolio

The realised gains and losses on sales of securities portfolio are calculated on the basis of the average acquisition cost.

e) Investment portfolio income

Interest income accrued and payable are recorded, net of any withholding tax.

f) Swaps contracts and swaptions

Swaps contracts and swaptions are assessed as follows:

Cash flows received by the respective sub-funds in relation to the swaps are discounted on the valuation date at the zero-coupon rate corresponding to the maturity of each cash flow.

Note 1 - Significant accounting policies (continued)

f) Swaps contracts and swaptions (continued)

As the amount corresponding to the changes in the index and/or basket up to maturity is uncertain, the market bases itself, when valuing these payment flows (calculation of the asset value), on a commonly used pricing method that takes account of different elements such as the volatility of the index and/or of the basket, the interest rate, the average dividend rate of the Index and/or of the basket and the level of the latter.

The method used to price the swaps contracts is based on the Black & Scholes and Monte Carlo methods.

The Interest rate swap options contracts (swaptions) are valued based on the recalculated market price using classic pricing factors, namely interest rate volatility and the level of interest rates. Due to the complexity of the optional structures, the method used to price the swaptions is based on the Black & Scholes and Monte Carlo methods.

g) Formation expenses

Formation expenses were amortised on a straight line basis over a period of 5 years.

h) Conversion of foreign currencies

Cash at banks, other net assets and liabilities, and the fair value of the securities in portfolio expressed in currencies other than the reference currency of the sub-fund are converted into this currency at the exchange rates prevailing on the closing date. Income and expenses expressed in currencies other than the currency of the sub-fund are converted into this currency at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction.

i) Combined financial statements

The combined financial statements of the SICAV are expressed in EUR and are equal to the sum of the corresponding captions in the financial statements of each sub-fund converted into this currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the closing date.

Note 2 - Asset Allocation

In order to achieve the investment objectives, the sub-funds of the SICAV, may invest in securities (including bonds and other debt instruments), money market instruments, units in undertakings for collective investment, deposits, financial derivatives, cash and any other instruments permitted under the amended law of 17th December 2010.

Note 2 - Asset Allocation (continued)

As at 30th June 2018, the SICAV invested in notes issued by 18 SPVs incorporated under Irish law, listed on the Dublin stock exchange and managed by KBC ASSET MANAGEMENT N.V., 2, avenue du Port, B-1080 Brussels or one of its subsidiaries:

- Amethyst Structured Finance Plc
- Beechwood Structured Finance Plc
- Brookfields Capital Plc
- Eperon Finance Plc
- Espaccio Securities Plc
- Greenstreet Structured Financial Products Plc
- Ipanema Capital Plc
- Nimrod Capital Plc
- Opal Financial Products Plc
- Profile Finance Plc
- Recolte Securities Plc
- Silverstate Financial Investments Plc
- Vermillion Protect Bond Ptf Plc
- Vespucci Structured Finance Products Plc
- Vigado Capital Plc
- Voyce Investments Plc
- Waterford Capital Investments Plc
- Waves Financial Investments Plc

As at 30th June 2018, the underlying of the notes issued by these 18 SPVs were two diversified portfolios of deposits with financial institutions, bonds, other debt instruments, interest rate swaps and currency swaps: the General Long Portfolio and the General Short Portfolio. The main difference between the General Long Portfolio and the General Short Portfolio lies in the credit spread sensitivity of the underlying instruments. The remaining maturity of the underlying assets of the General Long Portfolio is on average longer than the remaining maturity of the underlying assets of the General Short Portfolio, which leads to a greater price impact of changes in the credit quality of the underlying instruments. The annual report including the audited financial statements and prospectus of the notes issued by these SPVs are available free of charge from KBC ASSET MANAGEMENT N.V., 2, avenue du Port, B-1080 Brussels.

Note 3 - Management fee

The SICAV has appointed KBC ASSET MANAGEMENT S.A., 4, rue du Fort Wallis, L-2714 Luxembourg, as Management Company according to the provisions of Chapter 15 of the amended law of 17th December 2010 relating to Undertakings for Collective Investment.

As remuneration for the services rendered regarding management, distribution and risk management, the sub-funds pay to the Management Company at the end of each semester a remuneration consisting of a fee of maximum 10 EUR per share outstanding at the beginning of the semester increased by a fee on an annual basis of maximum 0.1% of the net asset value of each sub-fund in the beginning of the quarter in question for risk management.

Note 3 - Management fee (continued)

The sub-funds pay a semestral management fee per share of:

Sub-fund	From 1 January to 30 June 2018 (in EUR)
- ACCESS FUND VermögensSchutzPlus Europe Best Of 3	5.6451
- ACCESS FUND VermögensSchutzPlus Europe Best Of 4	4.7162
- ACCESS FUND VermögensSchutzPlus Europe Best Of 5	6.7423

Note 4 - Fixed Service Fees and Depositary Fees

Apart from the portfolio management fee, each share class, unless otherwise stated in the description of the relevant sub-funds, is charged a Fixed Service Fee to cover the administration, the depositary and other on-going operating and administrative expenses, as is indicated for each share class in the latest prospectus. The Fixed Service Fee is paid to the Management Company, KBC Asset Management S.A. The Fixed Service Fee is charged at the level of the share class of each sub-fund. The Fixed Service Fee is determined on each calculation of the net asset value and is paid on a monthly basis.

This Fixed Service Fee is fixed to the extent that the Management Company will bear any real expense above the aforementioned fee invoiced to the share class. Furthermore, the Management Company may retain any portion of the Fixed Service Fee charged to the share class over and above the relevant expenses as actually incurred by the share class in question.

All sub-funds pay to the Management Company a Fixed Service Fee with amounts to an effective annual rate 0.090% of the net asset value, which is the maximum chargeable fee.

Note 5 - Subscription, redemption and conversion fees

The subscription fee for all the sub-funds is 5% maximum, of which 4% maximum is allocated to the professional intermediaries and 1% to the sub-fund concerned. Currently, 1% subscription fee is applied, payable to the sub-fund concerned.

Currently, no redemption fee is charged on redemption at the maturity of a sub-fund for all the sub-funds. However, any application for redemption prior to maturity of the sub-fund shall be subject to the payment of a redemption fee of 1% of the net asset value per share payable to the sub-fund concerned to cover the sub-fund's expenses for redemption prior to maturity.

Any conversion of shares shall be treated as a subscription followed by redemption. No fee other than that payable to the sub-funds concerned will be charged.

Note 6 - Subscription tax *“Taxe d’abonnement”*

The SICAV is governed by Luxembourg law.

Pursuant to the legislation and regulations in force, the SICAV is subject to an annual subscription duty ("*taxe d’abonnement*") of 0.05% which is payable quarterly and calculated on the basis of the net assets of each sub-fund on the last day of each quarter.

Pursuant to Article 175 (a) of the amended law of 17th December 2010, the net assets invested in investment funds already subject to the "*taxe d’abonnement*" are exempt from this tax.

Note 7 - Statement of changes in investments

The statement of changes in investments for the period of the report may be obtained free of charge from the SICAV's registered office and from the institutions responsible for providing financial services.

Note 8 - Commitments linked to swaps contracts and swaptions

For each sub-fund, the prospectus stipulates that swaps contracts and swaptions are entered into to achieve the investment objectives.

As at 30th June 2018, in order to achieve the investment objectives, the SICAV is committed in the following swaps contracts and swaptions with KBC Bank SA which is committed itself with other counterparties:

- **Index swaps contracts**

ACCESS FUND VermögensSchutzPlus Europe Best Of 3

Nominal	Currency	Counterparty	Maturity	Unrealised result (in EUR)
1,287,620	EUR	KBC Bank SA	20.11.2019	880,860.84
90,000	EUR	KBC Bank SA	20.11.2019	61,677.00
				942,537.84

ACCESS FUND VermögensSchutzPlus Europe Best Of 4

Nominal	Currency	Counterparty	Maturity	Unrealised result (in EUR)
2,710,000	EUR	KBC Bank SA	19.02.2020	1,344,431.00
423,000	EUR	KBC Bank SA	19.02.2020	211,880.70
				1,556,311.70

ACCESS FUND VermögensSchutzPlus Europe Best Of 5

Nominal	Currency	Counterparty	Maturity	Unrealised result (in EUR)
1,025,000	EUR	KBC Bank SA	17.09.2020	485,440.00
199,000	EUR	KBC Bank SA	17.09.2020	94,783.70
				580,223.70

Note 8 - Commitments linked to swaps contracts and swaptions (continued)

- **Swaptions**

ACCESS FUND VermögensSchutzPlus Europe Best Of 3

Nominal	Currency	Counterparty	Maturity	Unrealised result (in EUR)
662,000	EUR	KBC Bank SA	20.11.2019	-2,495.74
1,744,000	EUR	KBC Bank SA	20.11.2019	-6,801.60
				-9,297.34

ACCESS FUND VermögensSchutzPlus Europe Best Of 4

Nominal	Currency	Counterparty	Maturity	Unrealised result (in EUR)
951,000	EUR	KBC Bank SA	19.02.2020	-4,393.62
3,356,000	EUR	KBC Bank SA	19.02.2020	-16,108.80
				-20,502.42

ACCESS FUND VermögensSchutzPlus Europe Best Of 5

Nominal	Currency	Counterparty	Maturity	Unrealised result (in EUR)
613,000	EUR	KBC Bank SA	17.09.2020	-3,537.01
1,878,000	EUR	KBC Bank SA	17.09.2020	-10,248.85
				-13,785.86

To secure its swaps contracts and swaptions, the SICAV has received collateral government and supranational institutions bonds which are deposited with Brown Brothers Harriman (Luxembourg) S.C.A. for the following value:

- ACCESS FUND VermögensSchutzPlus Europe Best Of 3	929,610.41	EUR
- ACCESS FUND VermögensSchutzPlus Europe Best Of 4	1,643,041.06	EUR
- ACCESS FUND VermögensSchutzPlus Europe Best Of 5	582,190.17	EUR

I. Securities Financial Transaction Regulation (EU Regulation n°2015/2365)

During the period ended 30th June 2018, the SICAV did not engage in transactions which are subject to EU Regulation n°2015/2365 on the transparency of securities financing transactions and reuse. Accordingly, no global, concentration and transactions data or information on the reuse of safekeeping is required to be reported.