Aegon Climate Change 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:	95% Solactive Climate Change Index + 5% Euro Cash Indices LIBOR Total Return 1 Month
ISIN code:	HU0000707195
Start:	09/05/2008
Currency:	HUF
Total Net Asset Value of the whole Fund:	3,670,140 EUR
Net Asset Value of HUF series:	993,611,332 HUF
Net Asset Value per unit:	1.266605 HUF

INVESTMENT POLICY OF THE FUND:

The aim of the fund is to profit from the return on climate change-related equity market investments, 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 primary investment targets are the securities of companies that earn most of their revenues from exploiting the business opportunities arising from global climate change (environmental management, energy efficiency, clean technologies etc.), harnessing alternative resources (renewable energy, water management, agricultural chemistry etc.) and from agricultural activity (biotechnology, animal husbandry, fish farming, agricultural technology, etc.). 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, the fund primarily buys publicly issued foreign equities that are listed on foreign stock exchanges, and secondarily, it may also invest in shares issued by Hungarian companies. In order to achieve its aim, the fund can hold collective investment vehicles and ETFs in its portfolio. 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 proportions, within the equity investments, of subsectors related to climate change, alternative energy sources and agricultural activity are determined so as to ensure that the fund - in line with our expectations with regard to future risks and yields - fulfils its objective, which is to outperform the thematic global sector index selected as the benchmark over the longer term. The fund records its assets in euro; the fund management company may, at its own discretion, choose to hedge all or a part of its currency risks with forward currency positions, in compliance with the applicable statutory requirements.

DISTRIBUTORS

Aegon Magyarország Befektetési Alapkezelő Zrt., CIB Bank Zrt., CONCORDE Értékpapír Zrt., Erste Befektetési Zrt., OTP Bank Nyrt., Raiffeisen Bank Zrt., Takarékbank Zrt, Unicredit Bank Hungary Zrt.

NET YIELD PERFORMANCE OF THE SERIES:

Interval	Yield of note	Benchmark yield
From start	3.73 %	9.65 %
2017	4.16 %	5.45 %
2016	-2.88 %	-0.97 %
2015	6.18 %	8.00 %
2014	23.34 %	25.80 %
2013	25.26 %	26.61 %
2012	2.71 %	2.87 %
2011	-18.65 %	4.95 %
2010	20.95 %	20.56 %
2009	27.24 %	31.06 %

RISK INDICATORS FOR THE LAST 12 MONTHS:

Annualized standard deviation of the fund's weekly yields: 11.43 %

Annualized standard deviation of the benchmark's weekly yields: 11.19 %

INVESTMENT HORIZON:

Suggested minimum investment period:

3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
☐	☐	☐	☐	■	☐	☐

Risk and Reward Profile:

very low	low	moderate	intermediate	significant	high	very high
☐	☐	☐	☐	■	☐	☐

MARKET SUMMARY:

In September, major equity indices did not show any significant change, emerging markets performed similarly to their developed counterparts but Japan proved to be an outperformer.
In the beginning of the month, the sentiment around the trade war became better thanks to the news about the new negotiation between China and America but in the middle of the month, Donald Trump hit China with tariffs on another $200 billion worth of Chinese goods with 10% duty, that will increase to 25% at the start of 2019. In response to that, China has cancelled all trade negotiations with America thus the trade war tensions continued to increase in September.
September was also rich in central bank pulses. The Bank of England and the European Central Bank have not changed the monetary policy conditions as expected but the Turkish central bank has raised its key interest rate to 24% in a dramatic bid from 17.5% to control inflation and prevent a currency crisis. Following the decision, the Turkish lira started to rise and the Turkish equities closed the month in the black. The Federal Reserve has raised US-short term interest rate by 25 basis points to 2-2.25 per cent and further strengthened the chance of another tightening in December, the market gives 85% probability for the next interest rate hike this year.
Until end of September, Italian assets could rise and the Italian yield spreads fell which caused rise in the banking sector. However, by the end of the month the Italy's coalition government agreed on a 2019 deficit at 2.4 percent of GDP compared to the EU's preferred level of less than 2 percent, which caused a significant drop in the Italian risky assets while the Italian 10 year government bond hit 3.4 per cent with almost a 20% increase.
In September the oil could also increase its price, the oil market is currently characterised by constriction of the supply-side: in addition to the expected impact of Iranian sanctions, US oil reserves have significantly fallen while the hurricane Florence has also supported the price of the black gold.
In September the Climate fund closed in the red, the agricultural sector alone could increase its value but this could not compensate for the weaker performance of the other sectors. The fund was transformed after 1th of October, the new objective of the Fund is to benefit from long term, global megatrends. These trends include demographical changes (aging society, emerging markets), efficiency improvements due to depletion of scarce resources (renewable resources, energy efficiency), urbanization, or even technical developments and innovations.

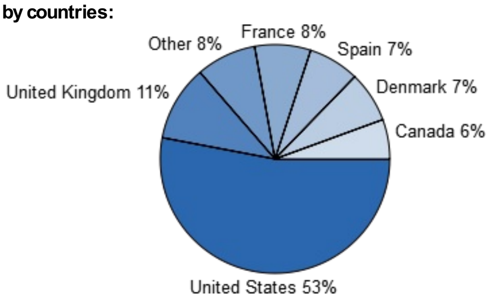
ASSET ALLOCATION OF THE FUND ON 09/30/2018

Asset type	Weight
International equities	96.02 %
Current account	4.47 %
Liabilities	-0.68 %
Receivables	0.21 %
total	100,00 %
Derivative products	0.00 %
Net corrected leverage	100.00 %

TOP 5 POSITIONS
ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND
Nutrien Ltd
Iberdrola Sa
Waste Management
ENGIE

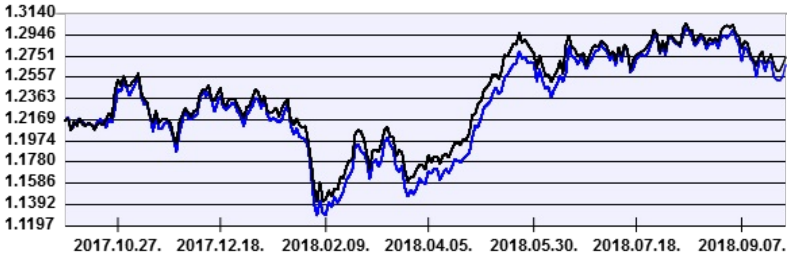
Assets with over 10% weight
There is no such instrument in the portfolio

Stocks by countries:



NET PERFORMANCE OF THE SERIES

NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE, 10/01/2017 - 09/30/2018



----- Aegon Climate Change 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.