

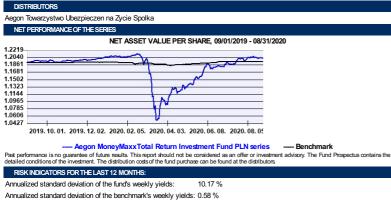
## Aegon MoneyMaxxTotal Return Investment Fund **PLN** series

| GENERAL INFORMATION                      |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Fund Manager:                            | AEGON Hungary Fund Manager Ltd. |
| Custodian:                               | Unicredit Bank Hungary Zrt.     |
| Main distributor:                        | AEGON Hungary Fund Manager Ltd. |
| Benchmark composition:                   | 100% RMAX Index                 |
| ISIN code:                               | HU0000712385                    |
| Start:                                   | 07/29/2013                      |
| Currency:                                | PLN                             |
| Total Net Asset Value of the whole Fund: | 27,016,041,376 HUF              |
| Net Asset Value of PLN series:           | 4,487,357 PLN                   |
| Net Asset Value per unit:                | 1.200886 PLN                    |

## INVESTMENT POLICY OF THE FUND:

Ris

The fund's aim is to assemble an investment portfolio for its investors that is comprised of both Hungarian and international money and capital-market instruments, which the fund can optimise through ongoing dynamic asset allocation in order to attain the highest possible yield. The fund is a 'total-return fund', which means that instead of concentrating on just one subsector of the money or capital market, at any given moment it focuses its investments on the area that holds the promise of the highe possible return. Accordingly, the fund may hold government securities and discount treasury bills issued by the State Debt Management Centre (ÅKK) on behalf of the State of Hungary, as well as bonds issued by the National Bank of Hungary, and also bank and corporate bonds that are low risk but are nevertheless likely to earn a higher return than government securities. Besides these the fund's portfolio may also contain shares listed on the domestic stock exchange and the bourses of OECD countries, as well as the government securities, bank and corporate bonds of OECD countries. The fund does not follow a fixed benchmark, and does not adhere to a permanent ratio of shares to bonds, but aims to constantly change this ratio within a broad range; indeed, it is also prepared to take on currency risk (just as international bond/equity funds tend to) through the purchase of international government securities and equities. At the same time, the fund maintains the option to hedge currency risks



| WAM (Weighted Average Maturity):<br>WAL (Weighted Average Life): |                |             |         |         | 4.74 years<br>6.72 years |         |
|--|----------------|-------------|---------|---------|--------------------------|---------|
| INVESTME   | INT HORIZON:   |             |         |         |                          |         |
| Suggested n  | ninimum invest | ment period | :       |         |                          |         |
|  |                |             |         |         |                          |         |
| 3 months   | 6 months       | 1 vear      | 2 years | 3 vears | 4 vears                  | 5 vears |

| k and Rew | ard Profile: |          |              |             |      |           |  |
|-----------|--------------|----------|--------------|-------------|------|-----------|--|
|           |              |          |              |             |      |           |  |
| very low  | low          | moderate | intermediate | significant | high | very high |  |
| TOP 3 POS | ITIONS       |          |              |             |      |           |  |
| et        |              |          |              |             |      |           |  |

The second wave of the coronavirus has reached Europe, and based on the numbers, it looks more severe than the first wave. It has been made clear that there will not be the same level of closures as in the spring, but if the numbers skyrocket, partial shut downs can be expected. Numbers are also starting to decline in America, but it is not known how the start of school year will affect the spread of the epidemic. The new economic bailout package has still not been adopted in the U.S., and it seems that the agreement between Democrats and Republicans can only be forced by a major stock market crash. U.S. macro data show an improving trend, but it should be noted that the numbers are improving from very low levels. The real state of the economy will not be clear for another 2-3 months. The president of the US Federal Reserve said at his usual annual Jackson Hole meeting that there are no plans to raise interest rates for a long time to come, even if inflation starts to rise. European economic data also show an improving trend, with the two most important indicators, the manufacturing purchasing index and the service activity index, exceeding 50, indicating an expansion. The German ZEW index also paints a positive outlook as it jumped from 59.3 to 71.5 in August. The big question for the coming months is how much the second wave of the epidemic will slow down European economies. In China, it is already believed that the virus has been defeated, as photos can already be seen of Chinese people having pool parties without any means of protection in the province from which the virus has spread world wide. Chinese economic data, like US and European data, show an improving trend. Both exports and economic output continued to grow in August, while retail sales declined. This suggests that the Chinese people are also afraid of another wave and are not spending as they used to.In Hungary, the MNB did not change the key interest rate level at its August meeting. After strengthening in July, the forint started to weaken again against the euro. The fund achieved a positive return in August. During the month, the fund opened silver and platinum positions within the precious metals sector. In credit, we performed a risk rebalancing during the month, which achieved by in the sale of Romanian and Ukrainian bonds and the purchase of Qatari bonds. On the foreign exchange front, the fund closed all HUF long positions. We further increased the weight of Hungarian equities and kept the WTi-Brent spread position which was taken last month. The fund continues to hold the European Banking Index position, believing that the worst-case scenario has been priced in. At the end of the month, we opened a speculative position on rising US long-term yields by selling futures contracts.

| ASSET ALLOCATION OF THE FUND ON 0          | 08/31/2020                  |                 |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------|
|  | Asset type                  | Weight          |
| Government bonds                           |                             | 47.84 %         |
| Corporate bonds                            |                             | 30.63 %         |
| Collective securities                      |                             | 6.00 %          |
| Hungarian equities                         |                             | 3.03 %          |
| T-bills                                    |                             | 1.91 %          |
| International equities                     |                             | 0.39 %          |
| Current account                            |                             | 10.16 %         |
| Receivables                                |                             | 1.34 %          |
| Liabilities                                |                             | -1.06 %         |
| Market value of open derivative positions  |                             | -0.23 %         |
| total                                      |                             | 100,00 %        |
| Derivative products                        |                             | 112.08 %        |
| Net corrected leverage                     |                             | 130.35 %        |
|  | Assets with over 10% weight |                 |
| There is no such instrument in the portfol | lio                         |                 |
| NET YIELD PERFORMANCE OF THE SER           | IES:                        |                 |
| Interval                                   | Yield of note               | Benchmark yield |
| From start                                 | 2.62 %                      | 1.16 %          |
| 2019                                       | 4.12 %                      | 0.23 %          |
| 2018                                       | -3.06 %                     | 0.31 %          |
| 2017                                       | 3.59 %                      | 0.20 %          |
| 2016                                       | 3.27 %                      | 1.22 %          |
| 2015                                       | 2.82 %                      | 1.50 %          |

4.39 %

| Asset                         | Туре             | Counterparty / issuer | Maturity      |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| ROMGB 2024/04/29 3,25%        | interest-bearing | Román Állam (RO)      | 2024. 04. 29. |
| MOL 2023/04/28 2,625%         | interest-bearing | MOL Nyrt. (HU)        | 2023. 04. 28. |
| EUR/HUF 20.10.26 Forward Sell | derivatív        | ING Bank Hun (HU)     | 2020. 10. 26. |
|                               |                  |                       |               |

2014

MARKET SUMMARY



**EGON** Befektetési Alapkezelő

3.31 %