

Aegon MoneyMaxxTotal Return Investment Fund CZK 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:	HU0000716048
Start:	03/17/2016
Currency:	CZK
Total Net Asset Value of the whole Fund:	25,883,041,980 HUF
Net Asset Value of CZK series:	294,002 CZK
Net Asset Value per unit:	0.980008 CZK

INVESTMENT POLICY OF THE FUND:

TOP 3 POSITIONS

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 highest 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, are well as the government securities, bank and corporate bonds of OECD countries. The fund 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. At the same time, the fund maintains the option to hedge currency risks.



The corona virus continued to spread uncontrollably in October, reaching even the top of the political leadership. As it turned out, U.S. President Donald Trump and his immediate family were also infected with the virus. New cases are already higher than they
were in the spring, and the mortality rate is also rising proportionaly. It seems that "virus fatigue" is starting to take hold in the
population and austerity is no longer taken as seriously as it was in the spring. The result may be that certain sectors of the
economy will have to be shut down again. The only solution would be to produce the vaccine as soon as possible, but even in a
best case scenario, this is not expected until next spring. U.S. economic data improved in October. The September ISM non-
manufacturing index was better than expected, projecting an improvement in service sector, despite the still raging pandemic
situation. Further improvement of the economy depends on whether the next economic rescue package is approved by U.S.
lawmakers. Europe is suffering from wave 2 of the epidemic the same way as the U.S. In Germany, the hospitality and
entertainment industry will be closed down in November, while in France, due to the much faster-than-expected spread of the
epidemic, French President Macron has decided to certain closures in the economy, but unlike in the spring left the schools open.
The Chinese economy grew 4.9 percent year-over-year in the third quarter, massively outperforming other regions, although
analysts expected more, at 5.2 percent. Industrial production in September grew by 6.9 percent and retail sales by 3.3 percent in
September from a year earlier, they were both higher than expected. The PMI value of the Caixin / Markit service sector in
September came in strong at 54,8, showing economic expansion. For now, it seems that the Chinese economy has already
overcome the economic difficulties caused by the virus and started to grow again. The corona virus is also spreading uncontrollably
in Hungary. Nothing has been utilized from the previously announced economic stimulus package, and the forint shows very well
the vulnerability of the economy. Although the domestic currency has not weakened against regional currencies, it is very close to
the March low against the euro. The fund had a negative return in October. We are still holding the gold and platinum positions in
the fund. Gold as a hedge for the U.S. election, and we also believe it will be a good investment in a potentially inflationary
environment. The platinum is an important industrial metal, and we believe that those industries that are using platinum are
booming. We further reduced the risk in credit, especially in the high yield segment. We continue to hold long positions in the
ruble, forint and euro against the dollar. We changed the equity exposure be selling the Polish exposure and bought DAX instead.
We are still holding the WTI-Brent spread, bank index, and the short U.S. treasury futures positions.

Asset type		Weight
Government bonds		41.21 %
Corporate bonds		30.69 %
Collective securities		4.94 %
Hungarian equities		4.63 %
T-bills		4.23 %
International equities		0.37 %
Current account		17.11 %
Liabilities		-0.18 %
Receivables		0.10 %
Market value of open derivative positions		-3.07 %
total		100,00 %
Derivative products		113.65 %
Net corrected leverage		129.80 %
	h over 10% weight	
There is no such instrument in the portfolio		
NET YIELD PERFORMANCE OF THE SERIES:		
Interval	Yield of note	Benchmark yield
From start	-0.44 %	0.44 %
2019	3.80 %	0.23 %
2018	-3.91 %	0.31 %
2017	1.47 %	0.20 %
RISK INDICATORS FOR THE LAST 12 MONTHS:		
Annualized standard deviation of the fund's weekly yields:	10.56 %	
Annualized standard deviation of the benchmark's weekly yie	lds: 0.59 %	
WAM (Weighted Average Maturity):	3.62 years	
WAL (Weighted Average Life):	5.00 years	

Asset	Туре	Counterparty / issuer	Maturity
RUB/USD 20.11.05 Forward Buy	derivatív	ING Bank Hun (HU)	2020. 11. 05.
ROMGB 2024/04/29 3,25%	interest-bearing	Román Állam (RO)	2024. 04. 29.
EUR/HUF 21.01.27 Forward Sell	derivatív	ING Bank Hun (HU)	2021. 01. 27.

MARKET SUMMARY:

