Aegon Maraton Active Mixed Investment Fund

USD series





The objective of the Fund is to provide capital return for the investors within the appropriate risk limits. The aim of the Fund is to achive the highest possible return for a given risk level by buying undervalued stocks and fixed income assets and selling overvalued instruments. The Fund is allowed to buy shares, bonds and other instruments, to open short positions on the spot market, to take long and short forward and future positions. Morever, the Fund can trade on the option market. The portfolio of the

Fund is separeted into three classes according to their investment objective: Instruments of the first class consist of long postions of long term, fundamentaly undervalued, and short positions of overvalued equities. The method of stock picking is identical with the applied methods of Aegon equity related funds and mainly concentrate to the CEE regional markets, although the Fund is allowed to invest in other emerging and developed market instruments. The second class of the Fund's instruments implement the top-down equity strategy of Aegon Asset Management Co., mainly with long and short postions on the futures markets. These postions are based on the scores of the so-called "quadrant model", which is the internal asset allocation model of the Asset Management Company. Instruments of the third class involve the fixed income part of the Fund. The aim of the third class is to reach or exceed the performance of the RMAX Index. The target weight of the first and second classes altogether is 45%.

MARKET SUMMARY

The main concern for the investment world remains when and how much the US Federal Reserve will raise interest rates. It is now widely accepted that tapering will start soon, but opinions are still divided on the timing of the rate hikes. The Fed chairman has repeatedly stressed that the ending of monetary easing does not equate to an interest rate rise, the question is how the equity markets will interpret the Fed's action. The bigger issue is inflation. At the beginning of the year, the Fed chairman was emphatic that inflation would only be temporary and that he did not think it would cause serious problems for the economy. Later, when asked for his definition of "temporary", he gave an interesting answer that risked losing the rest of his credit. More recently, not once did the Fed's communiqué use the word 'transitory', they seem to have accepted the fact that inflation will be here for a longer period of time.

In Europe, the ECB is communicating exactly the same as the US Federal Reserve, and facing the same problems. High frequency indicators show that Eurozone residential activity is back to pre-pandemic levels, with the use of many services, while job vacancies are rising steadily. As in the United States, with inflation soaring, more and more German employees are demanding higher wages from their employers, and a wave of strikes could be on the way. This is of course generating inflation, which is reflected in the monthly economic figures.

In Hungary, the central bank raised the benchmark interest rate by a further 15 basis points in September to 180 basis points. The central bank's clear aim is to keep inflation in check without torpedoing economic growth. At the same time, they also want to stabilize the forint exchange rate, preferably in the EUR/USD 350-360 range. With inflation on the rise around the world, it is possible that the central bank will be forced to raise interest rates further in order to keep Hungarian inflation manageable.

The fund achieved a positive return in October. The main contributors to the fund's return were the commodities and the semiconductor sector. We reduced our equity weighting during the month. We sold some of the developed and emerging market positions, leaving the emerging market underweight, but within the emerging market the CEE region remained overweight, and also realized profits on the Mexican and the commodity exposures. We sold the entire MOL position at the end of the month. Against these sales we bought Greek and European banks, and increased a Polish copper mining and the green energy exposure. We bought shares in a smaller company which was spun off from a German multinational, as we believe the pricing does not reflect the fundamental value of the company. The currency exposure is fully hedged in the fund. By the end of the month, the equity weighting was reduced to 25%.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Fund Manager: AEGON Hungary Fund Manager Ltd.

Custodian: Raiffeisen Bank Zrt.

Main distributor: AEGON Hungary Fund Manager Ltd.

Benchmark composition: 100% RMAX Index

ISIN code: HU0000714902

Start: 10/06/2015

Currency: USD

Net Asset Value of the whole Fund: 21,351,910,289 HUF

Net Asset Value of USD series: 4,457,761 USD

Net Asset Value per unit: 1.259024 USD

DISTRIBUTORS

Aegon Magyarország Befektetési Alapkezelő Zrt., CIB Bank Zrt., CONCORDE Értékpapír Zrt., Equilor Befektetési Zrt, Erste Befektetési Zrt., MKB Bank Nyrt., Raiffeisen Bank Zrt., SPB Befektetési Zrt., Unicredit Bank Hungary Zrt.

| SUGGESTED MINIMUM INVESTMENT PERIOD | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 3 mths | 6 mths | 1 yr | 2 yr | 3 yr | 4 yr | 5 yr |

| Asset | Weight |
|--|----------|
| Collective securities | 26.17 % |
| Government bonds | 13.44 % |
| Corporate bonds | 12.95 % |
| Hungarian equities | 7.62 % |
| International equities | 6.85 % |
| T-bills | 1.61 % |
| Current account | 33.58 % |
| Liabilities | -1.05 % |
| Receivables | 0.45 % |
| Market value of open derivative positions | -1.61 % |
| Total | 100,00 % |
| Derivative products | 87.55 % |
| Net corrected leverage | 106.49 % |
| Assets with over 10% weight | |
| There is no such instrument in the portfolio | |



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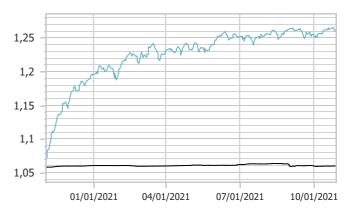
USD series

MONTHLY report - 2021 OCTOBER (made on: 10/31/2021)

| NET YIELD PERFORMANCE OF THE SERIES | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--|--|--|
| Interval | Yield of note | Benchmark yield | | | |
| From start | 3.87 % | 0.38 % | | | |
| 2020 | 1.68 % | 0.41 % | | | |
| 2019 | 10.46 % | 0.23 % | | | |
| 2018 | -3.11 % | 0.31 % | | | |
| 2017 | 5.09 % | 0.20 % | | | |
| 2016 | 5.78 % | 1.22 % | | | |

NET PERFORMANCE OF THE SERIES

net asset value per share, 11/01/2020 - 10/31/2021



Aegon Maraton Active Mixed Investment Fund USD series

---- Benchmark

| RISK INDICATORS FOR THE LAST 12 MONTHS | |
|--|------------|
| Annualized standard deviation of the fund's weekly yields | 6.86 % |
| Annualized standard deviation of the benchmark's weekly yields | 0.42 % |
| WAM (Weighted Average Maturity) | 1.50 years |
| WAL (Weighted Average Life) | 1.90 years |

| TOP 5 POSITIONS | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|--|--|--|
| Asset | Туре | Counterparty / issuer | Maturity | | | |
| US 10YR NOTE (CBT)Dec21 Sell | derivatív | Raiffeisen Hun | 12/21/2021 | | | |
| EURO-BUND FUTURE Dec21 Sell | derivatív | Raiffeisen Hun | 12/08/2021 | | | |
| US 10YR NOTE (CBT)Dec21 Sell | derivatív | Raiffeisen Hun | 12/21/2021 | | | |
| Invesco Bloomberg Commodity UCITS ETF | investment note | Invesco Bloomberg Commodity UCITS | ETF | | | |
| Mexico Bonos 7,75% 05/29/2031 | interest-bearing | Mexikó | 05/29/2031 | | | |

Legal declaration