

Fixed Income Top Picks

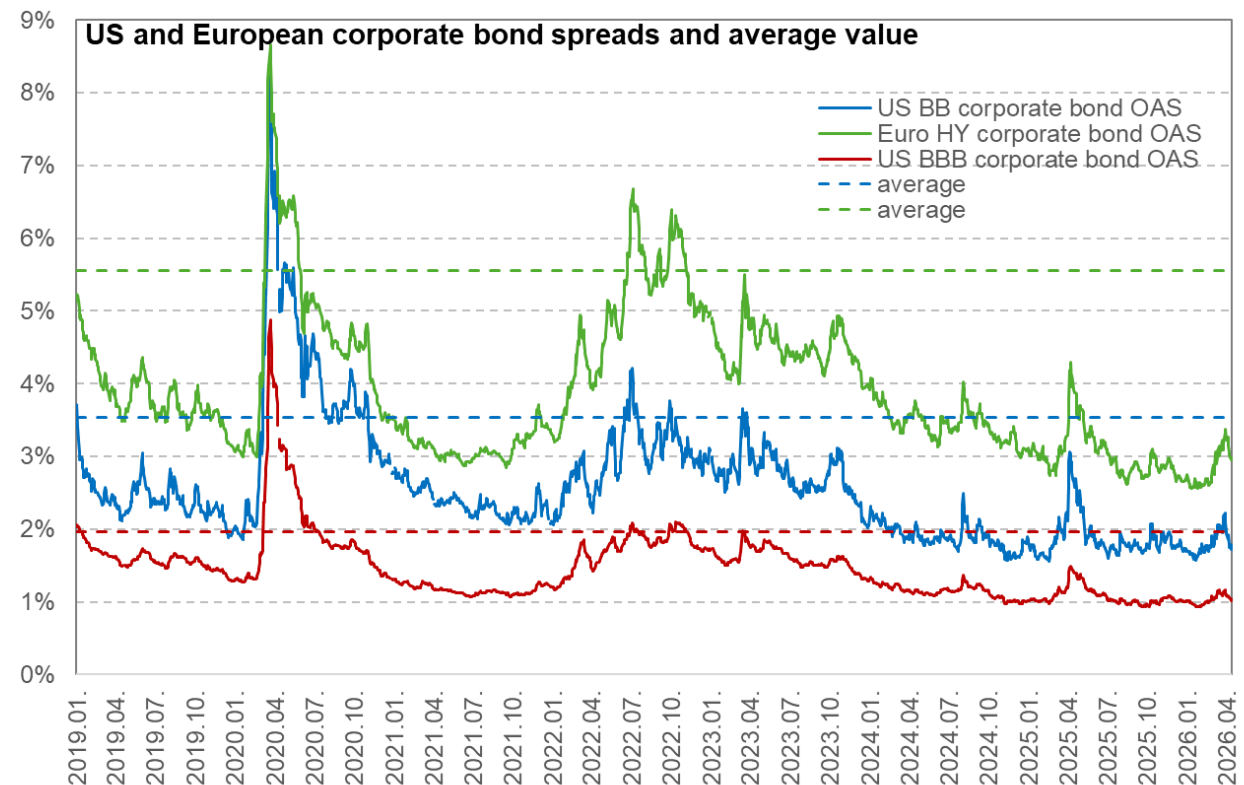
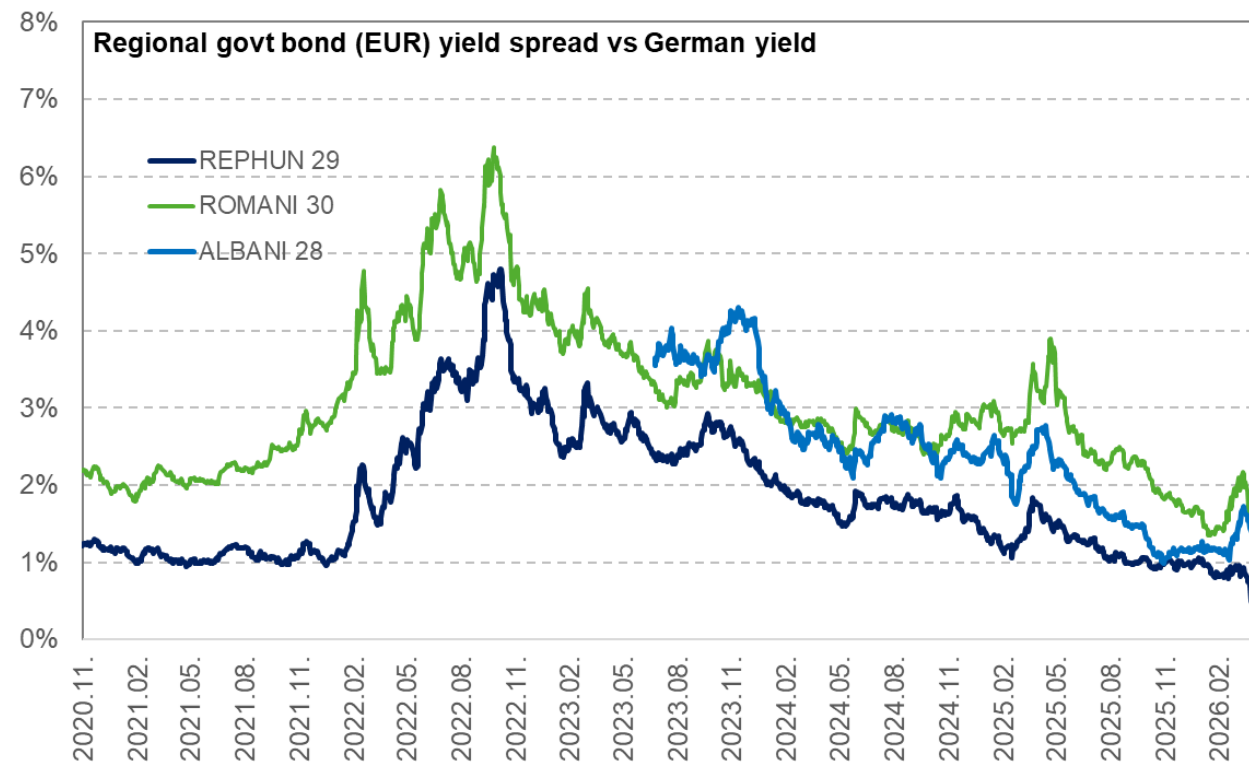
Multi-Asset
Strategies

22.04.2026



Bonds: The Iran war caused a rise in yields

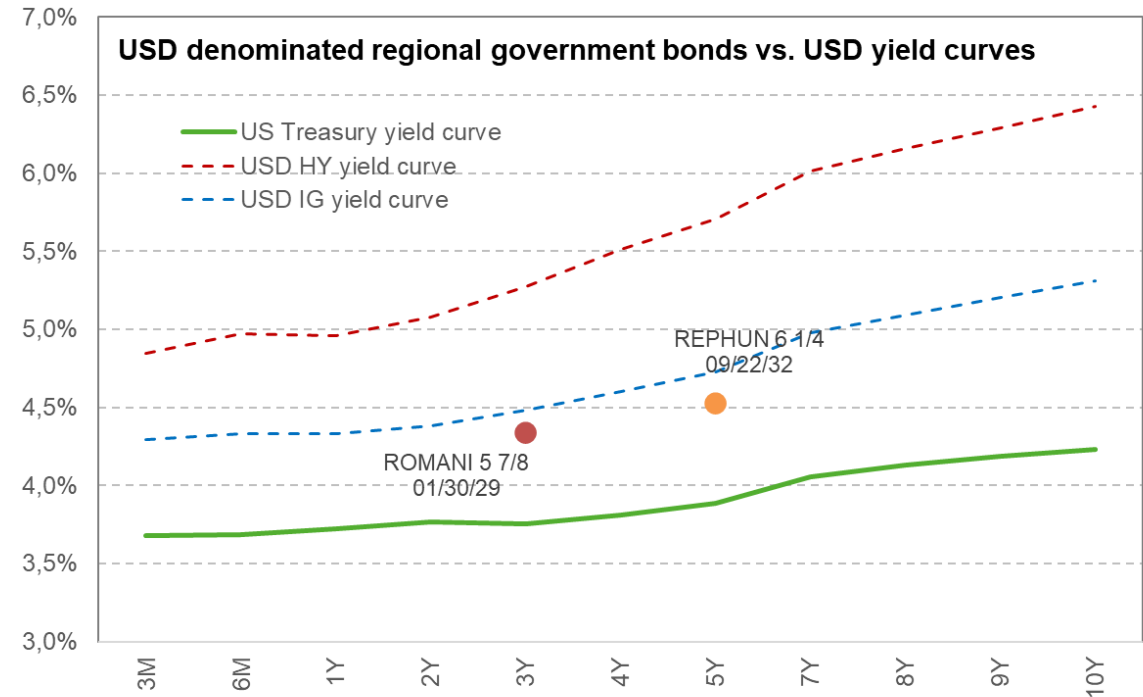
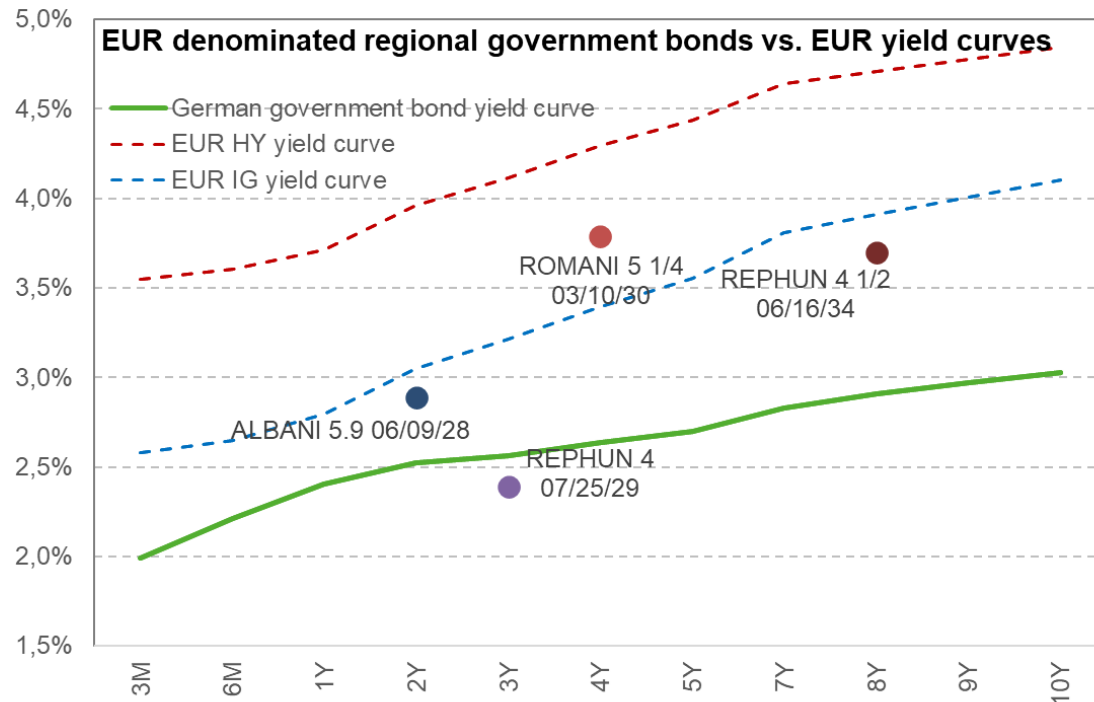
- Although forint-denominated assets are currently performing exceptionally well, we still consider it important to diversify the bond portfolio by currency, which should be achieved through euro- and dollar-denominated regional government bonds (Hungarian, Romanian, Albanian) and euro- and dollar-denominated securities issued by high-rated companies. Currency diversification is not a stance against forint-denominated assets, but is necessary to reduce concentration risk.
- Euro- or dollar-denominated bonds issued by Central and Eastern European companies (including Turkish exposures) offer a slight yield premium compared to their similarly rated European or U.S. counterparts, while their risk profiles are comparable.
- U.S. corporate bond spreads remain at historically very low levels, although they have risen slightly recently due to the conflict in Iran. Investment-grade (BBB) spreads are hovering just above 1%, but BB-rated spreads (1.72%) are also close to their lows (1.56%). We saw similar movements in the European high-yield bond segment; the spread rose from 2.60% in February to as high as 2.96% by mid-April, but it remains well below the long-term average.



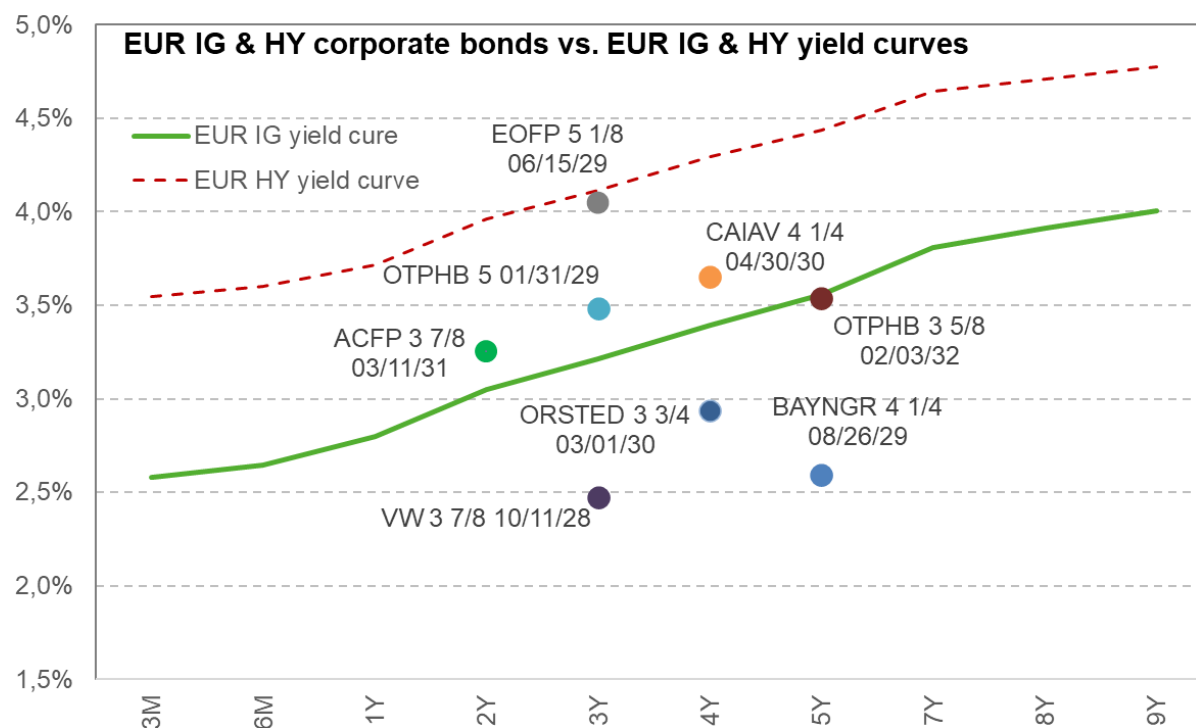
EUR and USD regional government bonds

Country	Bond	ISIN	Coupon (%)	Maturity	Yield to maturity	Rating (S&P)	Min. quantity
Government bonds (EUR)							
Hungary	REPHUN 4 1/2 06/16/34	XS2971936948	4,500	2034.06.16.	3,70%	BBB-	1 000
Hungary	REPHUN 4 07/25/29	XS2753429047	4,000	2029.07.25.	2,39%	BBB-	1 000
Romania	ROMANI 5 1/4 03/10/30	XS2999533271	5,250	2030.03.10.	3,79%	BBB-	1 000
Albania	ALBANI 5.9 06/09/28	XS2636412301	5,900	2028.06.09.	2,89%	BB	100 000
Government bonds (USD)							
Hungary	REPHUN 6 1/4 09/22/32	XS2574267261	6,250	2032.09.22.	4,53%	BBB-	200 000
Romania	ROMANI 5 7/8 01/30/29	XS2756521212	5,875	2029.01.30.	4,34%	BBB-	2 000

- For Hungarian and Romanian government bonds denominated in local currency, if held to maturity, the associated risks are considered manageable. For Hungarian government bonds, we have opted for longer maturities on the list; moreover, euro-denominated bonds have smaller face values, which allows us to better manage risk through position sizing.
- The list also includes an Albanian bond with a maturity of more than 2 years, as the country has solid macroeconomic prospects, although the yield on the euro-denominated paper remains well below 3%. For investors seeking a noticeable return, will have to accept the higher risks involved.



Company	Bond	ISIN	Coupon (%)	Maturity	Call opportunity	Yield (in case of call)	Yield to mat.	Rating (Fitch/Moody's/S&P)	Min quantity
Corporate bonds (EUR)									
Volkswagen Leasing	VW 3 7/8 10/11/28	XS2745725155	3,88	2028.10.11.	-	-	2,47%	BBB+	1 000
OTP Bank	OTPHB 5 01/31/29	XS2754491640	5,00	2029.01.31.	2028.01.31.	2,72%	3,48%	Baa3	100 000
OTP Bank	OTPHB 3 5/8 02/03/32	XS3281761901	3,63	2032.02.03.	2031.02.03.	3,22%	3,54%	BBB	100 000
Orsted	ORSTED 3 3/4 03/01/30	XS2591029876	3,75	2030.03.01.	2029.12.01.	2,89%	2,94%	Baa2	100 000
CA Immobilien	CAIAV 4 1/4 04/30/30	XS2927556519	4,25	2030.04.30.	2030.01.30.	3,62%	3,65%	Baa3	100 000
Bayer	BAYNGR 4 1/4 08/26/29	XS2630112014	4,25	2029.08.26.	2029.05.26.	2,47%	2,59%	Baa2	1 000
Forvia	EOFP 5 1/8 06/15/29	XS2774391580	5,13	2029.06.15.	2026.06.15.	0,38%	4,05%	B1	100 000
Accor	ACFP 3 7/8 03/11/31	FR0014000J02	3,88	2031.03.11.	2030.12.11.	3,23%	3,25%	BBB-	100 000



- Yields on corporate bonds remain low, even though the conflict in Iran has caused a slight increase. At the same time, as we get closer to the end of the war, risk appetite is returning to the capital markets.
- There is only a very minimal yield premium, if any at all, for euro-denominated high-yield (HY) bonds compared to the investment-grade category. Therefore, one must consider whether it is worth taking on greater risk for a relatively small premium. For this reason, only one speculative bond currently appears on the list: the **Forvia** 2029 bond.
- In this low-yield environment, we have kept the well-known names on our list because it is difficult to find better alternatives. Although the yield on the **Volkswagen** bond is relatively low, a face value of 1,000 is rare among euro-denominated securities, so it can be incorporated even into smaller portfolios. We included **Bayer's** 2029 bond for similar reasons.
- New additions to the list include **Orsted's** green bond maturing in 2030 and **Accor's** bond maturing in 2031. The list includes bonds with maturities ranging from 2.5 to nearly 7 years.

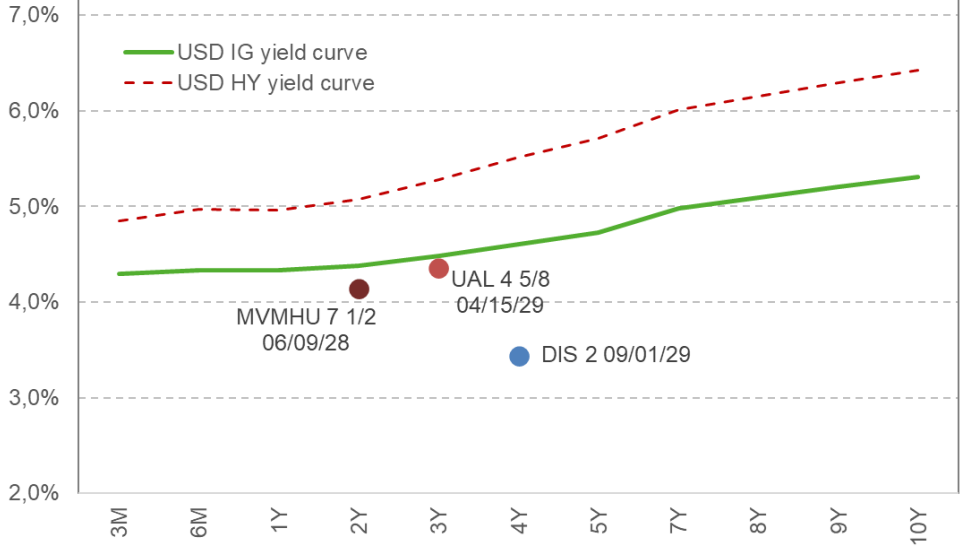
Company	Bond	ISIN	Coupon (%)	Maturity	Call opportunity	Yield (in case of call)	Yield to mat.	Rating (Fitch/Moody's/S&P)	Min quantity
Corporate bonds (USD)									
Walt Disney	DIS 2 09/01/29	US254687FL52	2,00	2029.09.01.	2029.06.01.	3,55%	3,43%	A2	2 000
United Airlines	UAL 4 5/8 04/15/29	US90932LAH06	4,63	2029.04.15.	2028.10.15.	4,30%	4,35%	Baa3	2 000
MVM	MVMHU 7 1/2 06/09/28	XS2634075399	7,50	2028.06.09.	2028.03.09.	3,73%	4,14%	BBB-	200 000
OTP Bank	OTPHB 8 3/4 05/15/33	XS2586007036	8,75	2033.05.15.	2028.02.15.	4,26%	7,63%	Ba1	200 000
OTP Bank	OTPHB 7.3 07/30/35	XS2988670878	7,30	2035.07.30.	2030.01.30.	5,04%	6,26%	Ba1	200 000
Anadolu Efes	AEFES 3 3/8 06/29/28	XS2355105292	3,375	2028.06.29.	2028.03.29.	5,72%	5,46%	BB	200 000
Ford Otomotiv	FROTO 7 1/8 04/25/29	XS2782775345	7,125	2029.04.25.	2029.01.25.	5,69%	5,79%	BB-	200 000
Ueno Bank	UENOPY 6.7 03/06/31	US903934AB37	6,70	2031.03.06.	2031.02.06.	6,49%	6,49%	BB	200 000

○ Companies in the region typically issue bonds in euros, with a much narrower list available in dollars. The list includes two **OTP-related** bonds–subordinated instruments maturing in 2033 and 2035. Both have early call options, which can significantly limit the yield investors ultimately realize. Another Hungarian-linked bond on the list is **MVM's** note maturing in June 2028.

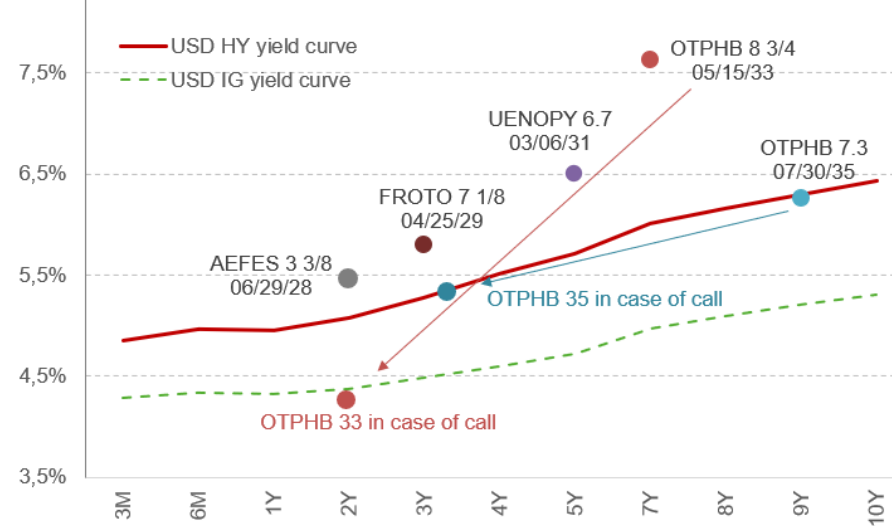
○ From the broader region, two Turkish companies–**Ford Otomotiv** and **Anadolu Efes**–remain on the list with dollar-denominated bonds. While these instruments carry higher risk levels, this is offset by a yield premium that exceeds the average return on high-risk corporate bonds. Default risk is mitigated by the fact that both companies have well-known international shareholders behind them.

The list includes bonds from globally renowned U.S. issuers such as **Walt Disney** and **United Airlines**. A new addition is a bond issued by Paraguay's **Ueno Bank**. OTP Bank also invested \$30 million in the South American financial institution at the end of last year, during its capital increase.

USD IG corporate bonds vs. USD HY and IG yield curves



USD HY corporate bonds vs. USD HY and IG yield curves



Description of the companies included in the list

Volkswagen is one of the world's largest automakers and also offers financial services (leasing, vehicle financing) to its customers. Its market capitalization currently stands at 47 billion euros, it employs over 650,000 people, and it operates factories in numerous countries around the world. In 2025, it sold 8.9 million vehicles, representing a 0.5% decline year-over-year, while revenue totaled €321 billion (-0.9% year-over-year). The company has low debt, and although it is currently facing numerous industry challenges, its operations are considered stable. Furthermore, among the major shareholders is the German state of Lower Saxony, which holds an 11.8% stake.

The **OTP Group** serves 17 million customers in 11 countries and operates more than 1,300 bank branches. OTP boasts a particularly strong liquidity and capital position among European banks (with a CET1 ratio of 18.1% and an LCR of 251% as of 2025), while maintaining stable profitability. The bank's growth in recent years has also been driven by acquisitions, thanks to which OTP now holds dominant market positions in several other countries in the region beyond Hungary, generating more than two-thirds of its profit outside of Hungary. In 2025, consolidated net income rose to HUF 1,146 billion, and ROE stood at 21.6%. The quality of the loan portfolio is stable, and the underlying trends characterizing credit quality continued to develop favorably overall. Several of the bank's bonds were added to the list, most of which are senior preferred securities that meet MREL requirements.

CA Immobilien is a Vienna-based company engaged in real estate management, sales, and development. Its properties are primarily located in major German cities, but the company also has a presence in Central and Eastern European capitals as well as in Vienna. Its main focus is on office buildings, supplemented by hotels and residential properties. The company has so far managed to maintain a high occupancy rate of nearly 90% for its properties. Its debt level is low by industry standards. The company is selling its non-strategic assets, including, for example, its properties in Budapest, to strengthen its presence in its key markets. The company has a sufficiently strong liquidity position to complete its otherwise limited number of development projects and meet any obligations that arise in the meantime. The risk is mitigated by the fact that the company has a significantly stronger balance sheet compared to its peers in the sector.

Walt Disney is one of the world's best-known entertainment companies, with a global presence in film production, television channels (e.g., ABC, ESPN), streaming services (Disney+, Hulu), and theme parks and resorts. The company owns iconic brands such as Pixar, Marvel, Star Wars, and National Geographic. Disney is in a strong financial position and shows stable growth thanks to its diversified revenue streams. The company's debt is moderate.

MVM Group is a key player in the Hungarian energy system, with a portfolio covering the entire Hungarian energy sector. Its activities include electricity retail and generation, natural gas retail and storage, and transmission system operation. MVM is also present as an investor and developer in the electricity markets of other countries in the region, with the primary goal of its international investments being to strengthen MVM's market position and increase shareholder value. An important element of the

company's strategy is to play a key role in the green transition and to diversify its existing portfolio. MVM is a 100% state-owned company with more than 140 member companies, which achieved revenues of HUF 2,587 billion and EBITDA of HUF 478 billion in the first half of 2025. MVM's debt level is not high, with a net debt/EBITDA ratio of around 1.4. Due to its state ownership, the risks associated with MVM bonds are moderate.

Orsted is a Danish utility company engaged in renewable power generation, as well as electricity and gas trading. The vast majority of its power generation comes from offshore wind farms, with a smaller portion coming from onshore wind farms, solar energy, and biomass. The Danish government is the largest shareholder with a 50.1% stake, and the Norwegian oil and gas giant Equinor also holds a 10% stake. The company has no debt-related issues, with a net debt/EBITDA ratio of just around 1. The maturity profile of its liabilities is relatively favorable, with more than 60% due in 2029 or later, while over 90% of the debt carries a fixed interest rate. Orsted carried out a capital increase last year because the company faced liquidity difficulties due to the capital requirements of numerous projects under construction. However, this primarily had a negative impact on shareholders due to dilution, but in return, the balance sheet structure was significantly strengthened, which is positive from a bondholder's perspective.

Bayer is one of the world's leading life science companies, with a global presence in the healthcare and agriculture sectors. The company operates in three main business segments: pharmaceuticals, medical products, and crop protection, which provide a balanced and diversified revenue structure. In 2025, the group's revenue was €45.6 billion, while EBITDA amounted to €9.3 billion. Net debt is on a downward trajectory, indicating a gradual strengthening of the balance sheet. In recent months, there has been a number of positive developments regarding Bayer, as the series of Monsanto lawsuits that have been ongoing for years appears to be nearing an end. Bayer would pay \$7.25 billion over 21 years to settle the lawsuits against it.

Accor, a French-based hotel group, offers accommodations in more than 110 countries. The company operates more than 5,800 hotels and resorts, as well as over 10,000 bars and restaurants, and wellness facilities; its portfolio encompasses more than 45 brands, ranging from luxury to more affordable options. Last year, the company employed 380,000 people under the Accor brand. Revenue in 2025 was €5.6 billion; 51% of last year's revenue came from the segment encompassing both premium and more affordable options, while the luxury and lifestyle segment accounted for 28% of revenue. Net profit last year was €499 million, with a net debt/EBITDA ratio of 2.7. Accor's bonds and bank loans are almost exclusively denominated in euros, and a significant portion of maturities falls after 2027.

Description of the companies included in the list

Forvia, a French company, is a global automotive supplier headquartered in Europe, founded in 2022 through the merger of Faurecia and Hella. The company is one of the world's largest automotive firms, playing a leading role in the development and manufacturing of lighting technologies, exhaust systems, seats, and vehicle interiors. In 2025, the company generated revenue of €26.2 billion, which represented stagnation on an annual basis, while automakers struggled. The debt level appears manageable, as the company has a net debt/EBITDA ratio of around 1.7. The company has made significant progress in its debt profile, successfully reducing maturities in 2026 and shifting to a more balanced maturity structure starting in 2027.

Anadolu Efes is primarily engaged in brewing and operates 21 breweries across 6 countries, making it the 10th largest brewer in the world. In addition, it holds a 50.3% stake in Coca-Cola Icecek, a company that bottles soft drinks and operates 33 bottling plants across 12 countries. Most of the breweries and bottling plants are located in Asia. Starting in Q1 2025, the company discontinued the consolidation of its Russian subsidiary in its financial statements. While operations in Russia have not ceased, the subsidiary has been legally and financially separated from the parent company. This has increased transparency and reduced risk. Revenue grew by 2.5% year-over-year in 2025 due to stronger volumes, while average selling prices declined. Margins also narrowed somewhat due to intense competition. Debt levels are not considered high; the adjusted net debt/EBITDA ratio stood at 1.4 at the end of 2025. The Turkish Anadolu Group owns 43% of Anadolu, while 24% is held by the international brewing company Anheuser-Busch (with which the company also has a partnership), which may provide some comfort regarding the purchase of the bonds.

Ford Otosan manufactures and distributes trucks, passenger cars, and vans, among other vehicles; the company sells its passenger cars and light commercial vehicles primarily in the domestic market, while exporting the majority of its commercial light truck production. The company is Ford's largest production center in Europe; it is owned in equal shares by Ford's German subsidiary and the Turkish Koc Holding, and employs more than 23,000 people. The company's revenue rose by 7% to 830 billion Turkish lira in 2025, but net profit fell by 33% to 34 billion. The significant decline in earnings is primarily due to a high base effect, weaker domestic demand, and cost pressures. The difficult economic situation in Turkey poses a challenge for the company, but it has stable export markets and strong strategic partnerships (e.g., Ford). All of the company's export agreements are denominated in euros (including those with countries outside the eurozone), meaning its foreign currency liabilities are naturally hedged to some extent.

Ueno Bank is Paraguay's first 100% digital bank and is currently the country's fastest-growing universal bank. With over 2.4 million customers, Ueno has built the country's largest customer base and, by mid-2025, had become the industry leader in credit card issuance with over 1 million active cards. The bank's merger with Vision Banco in June 2024 exponentially expanded its market presence. The bank's parent company is Grupo Vazquez S.A.E., which holds an 84% controlling stake and has over 45 years of financial experience. Ueno carried out a capital increase at the end of last year, in which OTP Bank also participated

with a \$30 million investment. In addition, the bank entered the international bond market with a \$350 million issuance.

Moody's	Fitch	S&P	Description of rating
Aaa	AAA	AAA	Prime
Aa1	AA+	AA+	
Aa2	AA	AA	
Aa3	AA-	AA-	High Grade
A1	A+	A+	
A2	A	A	
A3	A-	A-	Upper Medium Grade
Baa1	BBB+	BBB+	
Baa2	BBB	BBB	
Baa3	BBB-	BBB-	Lower Medium Grade
Ba1	BB+	BB+	
Ba2	BB	BB	
Ba3	BB-	BB-	Non-Investment Grade Speculative
B1	B+	B+	
B2	B	B	
B3	B-	B-	Highly Speculative
Caa1	CCC+	CCC+	
Caa2	CCC	CCC	
Caa3	CCC-	CCC-	Substantial Risk, Extremely Speculative
Ca	CC	CC	
Ca	C	C	
C	D	DDD	In Default, Low Probability of Return
-	D	DD	
-	D	D	
			In Default

We have listed dollar- and euro-denominated regional government bonds and regional, US and European corporate bonds that offer reasonable returns with acceptable risks. It is important to note that the potential for higher returns is associated with higher risks (as reflected in the rating), and this should be considered when making investment decisions.

The companies on the list have been compared quantitatively on the basis of the main indebtedness indicators, and the analyst consensus available on the companies in question has been used to assess their fundamentals/outlook, without examining the legal and tax aspects of the individual bonds. We have included corporate bonds that, based on the main indebtedness indicators and their debt rating, still appear to be at acceptable risk and offer a relatively attractive return. It is important to note that for bonds classified as high yield – i.e., not recommended for investment – the potential for higher yields may be associated with extra risks, and in these cases, it is worth proceeding with even more caution. We have not included securities in the highly speculative category, where the deterioration in the growth picture could increase the probability of default.

The information in the tables is based on the Bloomberg database. As some bonds may have low market liquidity, the yields shown in the table should be taken as an indication and may differ from current market pricing

The analysis does not cover the tax and legal aspects of bonds.

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The legal notice accompanying the Strategies, entitled 'OTP Global Markets Strategies Materials Legal Notice', forms an integral part of this document and is available via the link below:

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