25-I-0103
January 6, 2026

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR) announces the following credit rating.

Central American Bank for Economic Integration (security code: -)

<Rating Change>

Long-term Issuer Rating:	from AA to AA+
Outlook:	from Positive to Stable

Rationale

(1) Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) is a multilateral development bank (MDB) aimed to promote the economic integration and balanced economic and social development of Central American countries. In October 2024, CABEI formulated a 2025-2029 five-year strategy, which includes: (1) Capitalization policy; (2) New and improved financial strategy; (3) Five-year financial framework; (4) Institutional strategy; and (5) New capitalization. Based on this strategy, it has been implementing various measures to strengthen its lending capacity and capital base. In May 2025, CABEI executed "Sovereign Exposure Exchange Agreements (EEAs)" with the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and the Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF), followed by another agreement with the Fondo Financiero para el Desarrollo de la Cuenca del Plata (FONPLATA) in November 2025. Through these agreements, CABEI exchanged sovereign exposures totaling USD 1.6 billion, which significantly reduced the concentration of loans to the five founding member countries from 73% before the exchanges to 63%.

(2) Discussions have also progressed on options for increasing authorized capital from the current USD 7.0 billion to USD 10.0 billion, including amendments to the Constitutive Agreement (CA) to allow further expansion of membership. On the funding side, CABEI has diversified its funding sources, including its first-ever bond issuance in the UK market. Given these concrete developments in risk-diversification and strengthening its capital base, JCR has upgraded its rating by one notch with a stable outlook. JCR will continue to monitor the progress of lending expansion with financial discipline and the advancement of risk diversification.

(3) CABEI was established in 1960 by the five Central American countries of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. CABEI's shareholders have expanded from the five founding member countries to a total of 15 countries/territories, including non-regional members such as Taiwan, Mexico, Argentina, Colombia, Spain, Cuba, and the Republic of Korea. The five founding member countries together held 51.3% of CABEI's shares on a paid-in capital basis at the end of the first half of 2025. The ratio has been gradually declining since the end of 2005 when it stood at 63%. In 2025, discussions were underway to increase authorized capital from USD 7.0 billion to USD 10.0 billion, including further amendments to the CA to allow for the incorporation of highly-rated non-regional members. Attention will be paid to whether discussions among member countries toward the capital increase implementation will progress. Like other MDBs, CABEI does not pursue profit maximization. However, it has consistently recorded annual profits, allocating them to reserves to strengthen its capital base. For the first half of 2025, profits significantly exceeded the level recorded in the first half of 2024, which marked a record high.

(4) CABEI's loan balance stood at USD 11.7 billion at the end of the first half of 2025. Its new lending has focused on the public sector, while the share of loan exposure to private-sector borrowers (i.e., financial institutions and corporations without sovereign guarantees) stood at 3.5% at the end of the first half of 2025, significantly down from the peak-time 44% at the end of 2006. Its asset quality remains sound as CABEI enjoys preferred creditor status for sovereign exposures and private-sector lending has continued to decline. Its nonperforming loan ratio stood at 0% at the end of the first half of 2025. The EEAs have also contributed to reducing concentration risk.

(5) CABEI maintains prudent financial management in accordance with its CA and internal guidelines, which limit the total amount of outstanding loans and the balance of financial liabilities to less than 3.5 times and 3.0 times, respectively, of its shareholders' equity. These ratios stood at 2.22 times and 2.69 times, respectively, at the end of the first half of 2025. CABEI also has a strict capital adequacy requirement of 35% under Basel I. Its capital adequacy ratio stood at 38.3% at the end of the first half of 2025, indicating its strong capital adequacy. The guidelines also stipulate that its liquid assets shall be kept sufficient to cover more than six months of its future gross cash requirements (including

projected loan disbursements). CABEI retains resilience to continue its operations for a certain period even when faced with deterioration of the funding environment and delinquency by a specific member country. Since 2019, CABEI has expanded ESG bond issuance and is also considering hybrid bonds and CAT bonds, further diversifying its funding sources.

Atsushi Masuda, Masataka Itoh

Rating

Issuer: Central American Bank for Economic Integration

<Rating Change>

Long-term Issuer Rating: AA+ Outlook: Stable

Rating Assignment Date: December 29, 2025

The assumptions for the credit ratings and the definitions of the rating symbols are published as "Types of Credit Ratings and Definitions of Rating Symbols" (January 6, 2014) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/).

Outline of the rating methodology is shown as "Multilateral Development Banks" (March 29, 2013) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/).

The rating stakeholder participated in the rating process of the aforementioned credit ratings.

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.
Jiji Press Building, 5-15-8 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0061, Japan
Tel. +81 3 3544 7013, Fax. +81 3 3544 7026

Disclosure Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of Rule 17g-7

Issuer:	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
Rating Publication Date:	January 6, 2026

1 The Symbol, Number, or Score in the Rating Scale used to Denote Credit Rating Categories and Notches and, the Identity of the Obligor or the Identity and a Description of the Security or Money Market Instrument as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(A) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release. If the credit rating is a private rating, please see the report for private rating.

2 The version of the procedure or methodology used to determine the credit rating; as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(B) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release. If the credit rating is a private rating, please see the report for private rating.

3 The Main Assumptions and Principles used in Constructing the Procedures and Methodologies used to Determine the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(C) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, to be applied to assess the likelihood of a given debt payment in light of its issuer's condition and business environment, etc. in the relevant future. There is certain limitation, however, in the time horizon that the rating foresees.
- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, that the factors posted in the below are particularly important for such likelihood to be determined, and that the rating determination is made by evaluating each of them not only quantitatively but also employing qualitative analyses.

A) Business Bases

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly conditional to its issuer's business bases - how they can be maintained/ expanded into the future and thereby secure earnings and cash flows in adequacy and in a sustainable way.

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The likelihood of debt payment is highly dependent on the degree of the issuer's indebtedness and loss absorption capacity in terms of equity capital. Also notable is that a financial institution might see a significant loss of financial grounds as a result of changes in value of the assets under its possession.

C) Liquidity Positions

The likelihood of debt payment is highly dependent on the adequacy of the issuer's cash and other sources of repayment (liquidity positions).

D) Related Parties' Status and Stance of Support/ Assistance for the Issuer

The likelihood of debt payment is affected one way or the other by the issuer's related parties such as member countries, the issuer's related organizations, guarantor, and the government of the issuer's business domicile, etc. - by their own conditions and/ or position of support/ assistance for the issuer.

E) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment

The likelihood of debt payment can be different between given debts of the same issuer. The likelihood of debt payment for an individual debt is dependent on the issuer's discretion, and/ or its rank relative to other debts of the same issuer in the order of seniority in principal/ interest payment which is determined by design as financial product or by laws, etc.

4 The Potential Limitations of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(D) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- The objective of the credit rating herewith presented does not include any concerns other than the likelihood of debt payment, such as risks of price changes, market liquidity, etc.
- The credit rating herewith presented is necessary to be reviewed along with possible changes of the issuer of rated objects in its business performance and/ or circumstances which include regulatory environment, and hence subject to possible alteration.

5 Information on the Uncertainty of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(E) of Rule 17g-7

- The information used for the determination of credit rating as herewith presented is obtained by JCR from the issuer of rated objects and other sources that JCR trusts in terms of accuracy and reliability but possibly contains errors due to human, non-human or other causes. Consequently, the credit rating determined on the grounds of such information does not constitute, explicitly or implicitly, any representation or warrant of JCR on the information itself or any consequences of its use in terms of accuracy, relevance, timeliness, wholeness, market value, or usefulness for any specific purposes.

6 Use of Due Diligence Services of a Third Party in Taking the Rating Action as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(F) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any third-party due diligence service in the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.

7 Use of Servicer or Remittance Reports to Conduct Surveillance of the Credit Rating Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(G) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any servicer or remittance report to conduct surveillance of the credit rating herewith presented.

8 The Types of Data Relied Upon for the Purpose of Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(H) of Rule17g-7

- The information posted in the below, which includes data, is used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.

A) Audited financial statements presented by the rating stakeholders

B) Explanations of business performance, management plans, etc. presented by the rating stakeholders

9 Overall assessment of the Quality of Information Available and Considered in Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(I) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR holds its basic policies for securing the quality of information as a base of due diligence for the determination of credit ratings. The information used as a base for the determination of credit rating herewith presented satisfies such policies, which include the audit by an independent auditor, the publication by the issuer or some independent media or, otherwise, JCR analyst's scrutiny, etc.
- JCR sees no particular weakness in the quality of information used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented as compared to the information used in other cases of the credit rating for comparable issuers or ratable objects.
- If the credit rating is an Indication, please see the report for Indication.

10 Information Relating to Conflicts of Interest as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(J) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR receives payment of compensation for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented from either one of those parties who are issuer, underwriter, depositor or sponsor.
- JCR did not receive in the last fiscal year in the past payment of compensation from the same party for any kind of JCR's service other than the determination of public or private credit rating, such as one in the ancillary business.

11 Explanation or Measure of the Potential Volatility of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(K) of Rule 17g-7

A) Business Bases

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is improvement or deterioration of the issuer's business bases, since its revenue, etc. may improve or deteriorate by the change in its business management policies, clients' preferences, competitive situation, or a technological innovation. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change in the business bases is large.

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The credit rating is subject to alteration if the issuer increases/ decreases its debt/ capital or vice versa and thereby makes its individual debt payment liability less or more bearable and its loss absorption capacity into the future decreased or increased. Also, the changes in the quality of asset under the issuer's holding may affect the credit rating, since such changes could raise or lower the likelihood of future loss of the issuer's financial grounds. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change in the financial grounds and/ or asset quality is large.

C) Liquidity Positions

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's financial management policy or in the relations with fund procurement sources and the change thereby makes its liquidity positions improve or deteriorate. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

D) Related Parties' Status and Stance of Support/ Assistance for the Issuer

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's member countries, the issuer's related organizations, guarantor or other provider of credit enhancement, or the government of the issuer's business domicile, or other related parties' own conditions and/ or position of support/

assistance for the issuer, and the change thereby makes its business bases, financial grounds and/ or liquidity positions improve or deteriorate, and/ or making the effectiveness of guarantee and other credit enhancement improve or deteriorate. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

E) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment and Non-Payment Forgiven by Contract

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the rated debt's status in the order of seniority relative to other debts caused by the improvement/ deterioration of the issuer's financial condition. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large. Also, in case of the financial products for which non-payment of interest/ principal is contractually permissible, the credit rating is subject to alteration if and when the likelihood of such non-payment is projected to increase or decrease. The resultant alteration of the credit rating could be by a notch but often as much as a few notches.

F) Rise and Fall in General Economy and Markets

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a rise/ fall in the general economy and/ or the markets inducing the issuer's revenues/ expenses to increase/ decrease and vice versa, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is exceptionally large.

G) Various Events

The credit rating is subject to alteration on occurrence of various events, such as change in the issuer's major shareholders, M&A and other organizational change, accident, violation of the law, litigation, legal/ regulatory change, natural disaster, etc., which are unforeseeable at the time when the credit rating is determined, causing a significant change on the issuer's business bases, financial grounds, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating could be by a notch but more often than not as much as a few notches.

12 Information on the Content of the Credit Rating, Including the Historical Performance of the Credit Rating and the Expected Probability of Default and the Expected Loss in the Event of Default as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(L) of Rule 17g-7

- Historical records of the credit rating herewith presented are posted in the end of this paper.
- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- Facts of the probability of default are posted as Form NRSRO Exhibit 1 on the JCR website under the URL:

https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/service/company/regu/nrsro/

13 Information on the Sensitivity of the Credit Rating to Assumptions Made as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(M) of Rule 17g-7

A) Business Bases

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's business bases and powers of earning or cash flow generation, etc. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's business bases on some drastic change in the operational environments, etc.

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's financial grounds and asset quality. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's financial grounds and/ or asset quality on some drastic change in its business bases.

C) Liquidity Risks

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's liquidity positions. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's liquidity positions on some drastic change in its financial management policy or relations with fund procurement sources, etc.

D) Related Parties' Status and Stance of Support/ Assistance for the Issuer

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to member countries, the issuer's related organizations, guarantor or other providers of credit enhancement, the government of the issuer's business domicile or other related parties' status and stance of support/ assistance for the issuer. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if there is a major change on the part of related parties, such as replacement, disappearance, some drastic improvement/ deterioration of financial grounds/ balances, etc.

E) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment and Non-Payment Forgiven by Contract

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the order of seniority in repayment of interests and principal. JCR assumes the resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch. The change could be as much as a few notches if the issuer's financial structure differs so much and thereby the balance between debts shifted so greatly. Rating change is also possible in case of the financial products for which non-payment of interest/ principal is contractually permissible, if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turns out to be inaccurate. The change of the credit rating is assumed to be by a notch but often as much as a few notches.

14 Information on the Representations, Warranties, and Enforcement Mechanisms of an Asset-backed Security as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(N) of rule 17g-7

- The credit rating herewith presented is not for an ABS product, and hence no relevant issue.

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.
Jiji Press Building, 5-15-8 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0061, Japan
Tel. +81 3 3544 7013, Fax. +81 3 3544 7026

The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Issuer(Long-term)	June 5, 2006	A	Stable
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Issuer(Long-term)	May 30, 2007	A+	Stable
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Issuer(Long-term)	November 26, 2008	A+	Stable
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Issuer(Long-term)	February 17, 2010	A+	Stable
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Issuer(Long-term)	November 29, 2010	A+	Stable
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Issuer(Long-term)	February 10, 2012	A+	Stable
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Issuer(Long-term)	February 21, 2013	A+	Positive
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Issuer(Long-term)	April 1, 2014	AA-	Stable
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Issuer(Long-term)	April 1, 2015	AA-	Stable
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Issuer(Long-term)	March 2, 2016	AA-	Stable
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Issuer(Long-term)	May 30, 2017	AA-	Stable
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Issuer(Long-term)	April 4, 2018	AA-	Stable
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Issuer(Long-term)	March 25, 2019	AA	Stable
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Issuer(Long-term)	February 28, 2020	AA	Stable
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Issuer(Long-term)	March 31, 2021	AA	Stable
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Issuer(Long-term)	March 29, 2022	AA	Stable
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Issuer(Long-term)	April 13, 2023	AA	Stable
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Issuer(Long-term)	May 10, 2024	AA	Stable
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Issuer(Long-term)	April 3, 2025	AA	Positive
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Japanese Yen Bonds-Fourth Series (2015)	November 27, 2015	AA-	
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Japanese Yen Bonds-Fourth Series (2015)	March 2, 2016	AA-	
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Japanese Yen Bonds-Fourth Series (2015)	May 30, 2017	AA-	
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Japanese Yen Bonds-Fourth Series (2015)	April 4, 2018	AA-	
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Japanese Yen Bonds-Fourth Series (2015)	March 25, 2019	AA	
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Japanese Yen Bonds-Fourth Series (2015)	February 28, 2020	AA	
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Japanese Yen Bonds-Fourth Series (2015)	March 31, 2021	AA	
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Japanese Yen Bonds-Fourth Series (2015)	March 29, 2022	AA	
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Japanese Yen Bonds-Fourth Series (2015)	April 13, 2023	AA	
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Japanese Yen Bonds-Fourth Series (2015)	May 10, 2024	AA	
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Japanese Yen Bonds-Fourth Series (2015)	April 3, 2025	AA	

Attestation Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of Rule 17g-7

I, Kiichi Sugiura, have responsibility to this Rating Action and to the best of my knowledge:

A) No part of the credit rating was influenced by any other business activities.

B) The credit rating was based solely upon the merits of the obligor, security, or money market instrument being rated.

C) The credit rating was an independent evaluation of the credit risk of the obligor, security, or money market instrument.

杉浦 輝一

Kiichi Sugiura
General Manager of International Department

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.
Jiji Press Building, 5-15-8 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0061, Japan
Tel. +81 3 3544 7013, Fax. +81 3 3544 7026