News Release

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

26-I-0094
November 11, 2026

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

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

(security code: -)

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating:	AAA
Outlook:	Stable
Bonds:	AAA

Rationale

(1) The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD or the Bank), the largest multilateral development bank (MDB), is the core institution of the World Bank Group (WBG). The ratings are primarily based on JCR's appraisal of: (i) the strong support the Bank enlists from its member countries, (ii) its solid capital base, (iii) its sound financial position backed by prudent risk management, and (iv) the preferred creditor status it enjoys. Creating the conditions for more and better jobs and economic opportunity has become an increasingly important focus of the Bank's support to member countries, alongside its response to challenges including climate change, inflation, food insecurity and conflicts. JCR holds that the Bank will further enhance its lending capacity while maintaining financial soundness in line with its vision "to create a world free of poverty on a livable planet."

(2) Founded in 1944, the Bank is headquartered in Washington, D.C., the United States, and has 189 member countries. The WBG consists of IBRD, the International Development Association (IDA), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). IBRD's new lending commitments for FY26 increased by 23% from the previous fiscal year to USD 50.2 billion, expanding its support to member countries.

(3) The Bank continues to receive strong support from its member countries. Under the capital increase approved in October 2018, cumulative paid-in capital contributions reached USD 7.2 billion as of April 2026, equivalent to approximately 96% of the planned amount, indicating that the capital increase was substantially completed. At the end of FY26, the Bank's paid-in capital stood at USD 23.6 billion and callable capital at USD 308.9 billion. The high level of paid-in capital contributions demonstrates the strong commitment of member countries. The Bank can require its shareholders to make additional payments of callable capital only when necessary to meet its obligations on borrowings and guarantees. The callable capital commitments of shareholders with strong creditworthiness provide credit enhancement for bondholders. Enhanced Callable Capital (ECC), introduced in October 2024, can be called earlier than conventional callable capital under certain circumstances. In January 2026, the Bank entered into its first ECC agreement with New Zealand to convert USD 50 million of New Zealand's existing callable capital to ECC terms. Although ECC has no direct impact on capital until payment is actually made, it facilitates the more rapid provision of capital through calls on callable capital.

(4) The Bank's gross loans outstanding amounted to USD 290.8 billion at the end of FY26, while net loans outstanding after allowances increased by 3% from the previous fiscal year-end to USD 287.7 billion. Its equity-to-loans ratio remained unchanged at 21.6%, above the minimum level of 18% set under its internal rules. The five largest borrowing countries together accounted for approximately 32% of total loans outstanding, indicating a relatively low degree of concentration compared with other MDBs. The quality of the Bank's loan assets remains sound, partly because its loans are made to, or guaranteed by, the governments of creditworthy middle-income and low-income member countries. During FY26, loans to Iran were newly placed in nonaccrual status. Nevertheless, the nonperforming loan ratio, including loans to Belarus and Zimbabwe, remained low at 0.5%. Loans outstanding to Ukraine increased by 7% from the previous fiscal year-end to USD 18.1 billion. However, guarantees and other credit enhancements from member countries and other parties limited the Bank's net exposure to USD 5.5 billion. The Bank enjoys preferred creditor status and has not written off any of its loans since its inception.

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(5) The Bank sets strict operational standards for its lending, capital, funding and liquidity management in accordance with its charter and policy guidelines, and its financial indicators continue to remain within the prescribed limits. Its liquid asset portfolio stood at USD 92.2 billion at the end of FY26, representing a sufficient level of liquidity. In July 2026, the Bank simplified its liquidity framework by setting the Prudential Minimum at 100% of projected net loan disbursements and debt service over the following 12 months. The new Prudential Minimum for FY27 has been set at USD 78.5 billion. Like other MDBs, the Bank does not aim to maximize profits. Rather, it seeks to generate sufficient income to maintain its financial strength and sustain its development activities. Its allocable income for FY26 decreased by 3% from the previous fiscal year to USD 2.31 billion. Nevertheless, the Bank continues to maintain sufficient earning capacity and steadily accumulate capital through allocations of income to the general reserve and other measures.

Atsushi Masuda, Masataka Itoh

Rating

Issuer: The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: AAA Outlook: Stable

Issue	Amount (bn)	Issue Date	Due Date	Coupon	Rating
Reverse Dual Currency Euro Yen Bonds	JPY 20.0	June 19, 1996	June 19, 2029	(Note)	AAA

Note: The issuer chooses the annual coupon of JPY1,010,000,000, EUR7,974,733.52, or USD9,320,782.58.

Rating Assignment Date: November 6, 2026

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.

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JCR publishes its press releases regarding the rating actions both in Japanese and in English on the same day. In case that it takes time to translate rating rationale, JCR may publicize the summary version, which will be replaced by the full translated version within three business days. (Regarding Structured Finance products, JCR only publicize the summary version in English.)

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE FORM

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

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

Issuer:	The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Rating Publication Date:	November 11, 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)(l) 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 does not receive 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) Rise and Fall in General Economy and Markets

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 prospects of general economy and markets. JCR expects the change should be most likely by a notch but could be as much as a few notches, should the economy or the markets change so greatly.

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.

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The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Issuer(Long-term)	December 4, 2006	AAA	Stable
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Issuer(Long-term)	April 25, 2008	AAA	Stable
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Issuer(Long-term)	September 29, 2010	AAA	Stable
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Issuer(Long-term)	March 23, 2012	AAA	Stable
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Issuer(Long-term)	July 1, 2013	AAA	Stable
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Issuer(Long-term)	September 5, 2014	AAA	Stable
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Issuer(Long-term)	November 5, 2015	AAA	Stable
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Issuer(Long-term)	December 22, 2016	AAA	Stable
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Issuer(Long-term)	December 18, 2017	AAA	Stable
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Issuer(Long-term)	November 1, 2018	AAA	Stable
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Issuer(Long-term)	December 5, 2019	AAA	Stable
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Issuer(Long-term)	February 25, 2021	AAA	Stable
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Issuer(Long-term)	December 8, 2021	AAA	Stable
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Issuer(Long-term)	March 24, 2023	AAA	Stable
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Issuer(Long-term)	March 12, 2024	AAA	Stable
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Issuer(Long-term)	March 26, 2025	AAA	Stable
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Reverse Dual Currency Euro Yen Bonds	July 15, 1996	AAA	
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Reverse Dual Currency Euro Yen Bonds	January 20, 1997	AAA	
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Reverse Dual Currency Euro Yen Bonds	June 8, 1998	AAA	
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Reverse Dual Currency Euro Yen Bonds	March 15, 2001	AAA	
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Reverse Dual Currency Euro Yen Bonds	June 20, 2002	AAA	
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Reverse Dual Currency Euro Yen Bonds	October 27, 2003	AAA	
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Reverse Dual Currency Euro Yen Bonds	January 14, 2005	AAA	
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Reverse Dual Currency Euro Yen Bonds	December 4, 2006	AAA	
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Reverse Dual Currency Euro Yen Bonds	April 25, 2008	AAA	
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Reverse Dual Currency Euro Yen Bonds	September 29, 2010	AAA	
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Reverse Dual Currency Euro Yen Bonds	March 23, 2012	AAA	
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Reverse Dual Currency Euro Yen Bonds	July 1, 2013	AAA	
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Reverse Dual Currency Euro Yen Bonds	September 5, 2014	AAA	
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Reverse Dual Currency Euro Yen Bonds	November 5, 2015	AAA	

The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Reverse Dual Currency Euro Yen Bonds	December 22, 2016	AAA	
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Reverse Dual Currency Euro Yen Bonds	December 18, 2017	AAA	
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Reverse Dual Currency Euro Yen Bonds	November 1, 2018	AAA	
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Reverse Dual Currency Euro Yen Bonds	December 5, 2019	AAA	
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Reverse Dual Currency Euro Yen Bonds	February 25, 2021	AAA	
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Reverse Dual Currency Euro Yen Bonds	December 8, 2021	AAA	
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Reverse Dual Currency Euro Yen Bonds	March 24, 2023	AAA	
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Reverse Dual Currency Euro Yen Bonds	March 12, 2024	AAA	
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Reverse Dual Currency Euro Yen Bonds	March 26, 2025	AAA	

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

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