

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) is one of the largest multilateral development banks (MDBs) and the core organization of the World Bank Group (WBG). The ratings are primarily based on JCR's appraisal of: (i) the strong support IBRD 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 IBRD enjoys. A new capital increase proposal was approved by the Board of Governors in 2018. This is expected to further expand its risk-bearing capacity, enabling IBRD to increase lending in line with growing borrowing needs, particularly in lower middle-income countries, while maintaining its sound financial position under its prudent financial management. All these considered, JCR has affirmed the ratings with Stable outlook.
- (2) Founded in 1945, IBRD is headquartered in Washington D.C., the United States, and has 189 member countries. WBG consists of IBRD, the International Development Association (IDA), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). The ratings apply only to IBRD. Each of these institutions is legally and financially independent, with separate assets and liabilities. WBG defines ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity as its two main goals. In 2016, WBG introduced a new vision referred to as the "Forward Look" clarifying its role in supporting the "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" adopted at the United Nations in 2015. In 2018, the Board of Governors approved the proposal for institutional reforms aimed at realizing the new vision. This includes operational changes to improve the effectiveness of WBG, and revisions to lending rates and fees, designed to expand lending to lower middle-income countries, as well as capital increase plans for both IBRD and IFC.
- (3) The new capital increase proposal for IBRD plans to increase its paid-in capital and subscribed capital by USD 7.5 billion and USD 52.6 billion, respectively, over the next five years, demonstrating the continued strong support IBRD enlists from its member countries. At the end of June 2019, its paid-in capital accounted for only 6% of its total subscribed capital, with the callable capital accounting for the remaining 94%. However, approximately 60% of the callable capital was subscribed by advanced countries with high creditworthiness which have ample capacity to provide additional support to IBRD as needed.
- (4) IBRD's net outstanding balance of loans has been on the steady rise, standing at USD 192.8 billion at the end of June 2019, up 5.0% year-on-year. Its equity-to-loans ratio, to which IBRD attaches importance, stood at 22.8% at the end of June 2019, above the 20% minimum level set under its internal regulation. The quality of its loan assets has been kept sound due to the fact that all IBRD loans are made to, or guaranteed by, only the member countries with lower middle-income level, and that IDA provides loans or grants to developing countries, separately from IBRD. The top five borrowing countries as of the end of June 2019 were Indonesia, Brazil, China, India and Mexico, which together accounted for about 40% of the total. IBRD's concentration risk is relatively low compared to other MDBs. Like other MDBs, IBRD enjoys preferred creditor status in its borrowing member countries, and has not written off any of its loans since its inception. Its nonperforming loan ratio remained substantially low at 0.2% at the end of June 2019.
- (5) IBRD sets forth strict criteria on its lending, capital, borrowing and liquidity in accordance with its charter and policy guidelines. It continues to meet the financial ratios based on those criteria. Like other MDBs, IBRD does not aim to maximize its profit. Rather it seeks to earn adequate income to

ensure its financial strength and sustain its development activities. In FY2019, IBRD's allocable income stood at USD 1.2 billion and its earnings has been robust.

Yoshihiko Tamura, Shinichi Endo

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 rate of 6.4% p.a. payable in AUD, 6.1% p.a. in USD or 6.0% p.a. in EUR.

Rating Assignment Date: December 2, 2019

The criteria used for identifying matters which serve as assumptions for the assessment of the credit status, and the criteria used for setting of grades indicating the results of the assessments of the credit status 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 methodology for determination of the credit rating is shown as "Multilateral Development Banks" (March 29, 2013) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

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

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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:	December 5, 2019

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.

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.

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 Rule 17g-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.

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 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.

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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/>

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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.

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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
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	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	
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	

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

I, Atsushi Masuda, 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.



Atsushi Masuda
General Manager of International Rating 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