CREDIT OPINION
28 August 2026

Update

Send Your Feedback

RATINGS

EBRD

	Rating	Outlook
Long-term Issuer	Aaa	Stable
Short-term Issuer	P-1	--

Analyst Contacts

Evan Wohlmann +44.20.7772.5567
VP-Ratings
evan.wohlmann@moodys.com

Paolo Romanengo +44.79.6692.3402
Ratings Associate
paolo.romanengo@moodys.com

Dietmar Hornung +49.69.70730.790
Exec Dir-Ratings
dietmar.hornung@moodys.com

Marie Diron +44.20.7772.1968
MD-Global Sovereign Risk
marie.diron@moodys.com

CLIENT SERVICES

Americas	1-212-553-1653
Asia Pacific	852-3551-3077
Japan	81-3-5408-4100
EMEA	44-20-7772-5454

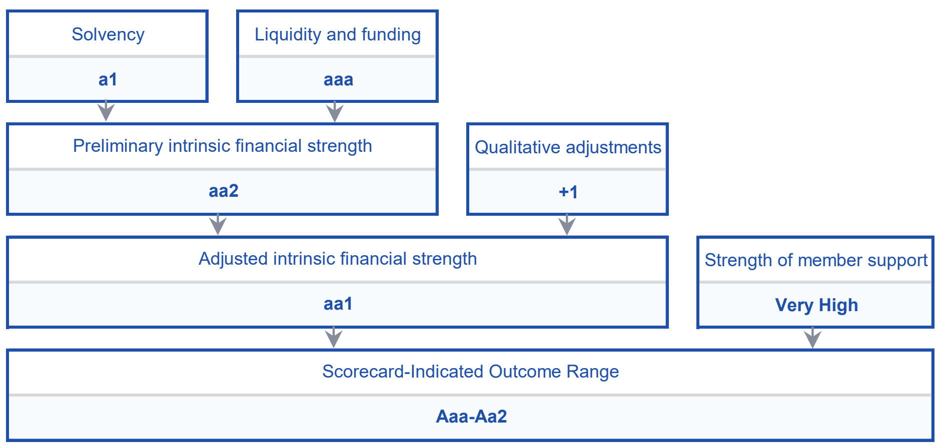
EBRD – Aaa stable

Regular update

Summary

The credit profile of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) reflects its strong solvency and liquidity profile, prudent risk management and strong shareholder support. The Bank's high capital buffer helps to mitigate asset performance risks from its predominant focus on private sector lending. The credit profile also reflects its robust market access, benefitting from its long-established presence in international bond markets. The size and quality of the bank's liquid asset base provide a solid cushion against macroeconomic and financial shocks. Finally, the very strong support by highly rated shareholders, evidenced by the recent capital increase to continue supporting Ukraine (Ca stable) also underpins the credit profile.

Exhibit 1
The EBRD's credit profile is determined by three factors



Source: Moody's Ratings

Credit strengths

» High cushion of paid-in capital and EBRD's proven expertise in its region of operations

» Strong liquidity levels and unquestioned market access

» Solid support of shareholders evidenced by shareholder guarantees on Ukraine and recent agreement on capital increase

The report was republished on 1 September 2026 to insert "Stage 3" in the following sentence: "The reported NPL ratio deteriorated in 2022 following Russia's invasion of Ukraine when the Bank adopted a collective impairment approach for those Stage 3 loans in Ukraine with no reasonable exit scenarios and no information about the state of the business."

Credit challenges

» Risks to asset performance from its private sector focus, exacerbated by the impact of Russia's invasion of Ukraine

Rating outlook

The stable outlook reflects our view that, EBRD will be able to maintain its solid capital adequacy and contain risks to asset performance. In particular, its very large capital base – supported by ongoing profitability and the general capital increase underway – will continue to provide a solid buffer against the comparatively higher credit risks from its private sector focus and its sizeable equity investments which are prone to volatility in mark-to-market valuations.

Factors that could lead to a downgrade

Downward pressure on the EBRD's rating would emerge in the unlikely event that the Bank experienced a significant deterioration in asset quality and losses over several years, eroding its capital buffer. This could arise in the context of a broadening of the current Russia-Ukraine conflict or a faster than expected expansion to new regions, combined with a lack of management or shareholder response. The financial disengagement of one or more shareholders which is not compensated by other member states and constrains EBRD's capacity to meet its strategic objectives would signal weaker than expected member support and also be negative for the rating.

Key indicators

Exhibit 2

EBRD	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Assets (USD million)	85,617	84,688	76,395	81,684	89,830	109,382
Total Risk-Adjusted Assets (Euro million)	--	--	--	--	61,951	65,243
Usable Equity [1] (Euro million)	17,891	20,345	19,336	22,268	24,285	26,202
MAC Ratio [2]	--	--	--	--	39.1	41.4
Non-Performing Assets / DRA	4.6	3.9	6.6	6.4	5.0	1.2
Liquid Assets / ST Debt + CMLTD	204.1	216.5	308.1	246.9	239.6	341.8
Liquid Assets / Total Assets	45.4	45.4	42.6	38.0	41.2	43.2
Availability of Liquid Resources [3]	218.2	239.5	178.1	139.9	145.1	368.2
Weighted Average Shareholder Rating	A2	A2	A3	A3	A3	A3
Callable Capital / Gross Debt	48.8	47.0	53.5	52.1	42.6	40.0

[1] Usable equity is total shareholder's equity and excludes callable capital
[2] Usable equity / risk-adjusted assets
[3] Liquid assets / net cash outflows (Upcoming 18 months)

There is a structural break in the NPA ratio in 2025 following an adjustment in our approach given additional disclosures on performing exposures provided in the audited financial statements.
Source: Moody's Ratings

Profile

The EBRD was established in 1991 to assist the economies of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in their transition from centrally planned to market economies. Unlike many of its peers, the EBRD has a large focus on lending to the private sector. It also invests in equity participations and provides various technical assistance programmes to its recipients, most notably in the development of private enterprise. The EBRD's mandate stipulates that it must only work in countries that are committed to democratic principles. Over the years, the EBRD has progressively extended its operations, including to Turkiye (Ba3 stable) in 2009 and to the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean (SEMED) region in 2011, and most recently to Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA).

This publication does not announce a credit rating action. For any credit ratings referenced in this publication, please see the issuer/deal page on https://ratings.moodys.com for the most updated credit rating action information and rating history.

We capture the bank's development mandate and focus on strengthening private enterprise in transition economies, often acting as anchor investor or lender, in our positive social risk assessment. The bank ceased approving new loans in the Russian Federation since the annexation of Crimea in 2014 and later also stopped its activities in Belarus (C stable). Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, the EBRD's Board of Governors approved the formal suspension of access by both countries to the resources of the Bank. This has meant that further disbursements under existing projects have been stopped, as have technical assistance projects. The combined exposure to both countries has been reduced to below 1% of development-related assets (DRAs) as of December 2025. The EBRD's largest country exposure is to Türkiye which accounts for around 14% of DRAs, while the gross exposure to Ukraine also remains material at around 10% of DRAs. The bank's total development-related loans and equity investments stood at just over €49 billion as of December 2025 on a gross basis.

Detailed credit considerations

Our determination of a supranational's rating is based on three rating factors: solvency, liquidity and funding, and strength of member support. For Multilateral Financial Institutions (MFIs), the first two factors combine to form the assessment of intrinsic financial strength, as shown on the cover page graphic. Additional factors can affect the intrinsic financial strength, such as risks stemming from the operating environment or the quality of management. The strength of member support is then incorporated to yield a rating range. For more information, please see our Rating Methodology Multilateral Financial Institutions

FACTOR 1: Solvency: a1

EBRD's “a1” solvency score reflects its strong capital adequacy over a diversified portfolio of development assets which benefit from significant credit enhancements, alongside risks to asset performance given the Bank's private sector focus.

Robust capital adequacy as EBRD's extensive credit protections help mitigate risks from its relatively risky exposure

Our key metric for capital adequacy is the MFI adjusted capital (MAC) ratio, which compares risk-adjusted development assets to useable equity. EBRD's ratio of 41.4% incorporates a wide range of credit protections and recognizes EBRD's preferred creditor status, which is higher than 2024 when the MAC ratio stood at 39.1%. This translates into an initial score of “a2” for capital adequacy.

EBRD benefits from a high level of paid-in capital of €7 billion augmented by significant retained earnings and reserves of €19.2 billion. This is lower than the €10 billion reported in EBRD's financial statements, which includes the full amount of €3.8 billion in newly subscribed capital. We include the portion of subscribed capital under the general capital increase which has already been received within our estimate of useable equity. As at end 2025, €821 million in new subscriptions had been paid.

The high capital level provides a solid buffer against the higher credit risks from its private sector focus and its sizeable equity investments which are prone to volatility in mark-to-market valuations. Private sector loans make up 65% of total loans as at end 2025, while equity investments comprise around 13% of development related assets. Strong capitalization and prudential capital management are key mitigating factors for EBRD's comparatively risky business profile given its focus on private-sector lending and equity investments. Furthermore, we also take account of the EBRD's good track record of project selection and its significant experience in operating within transition economies.

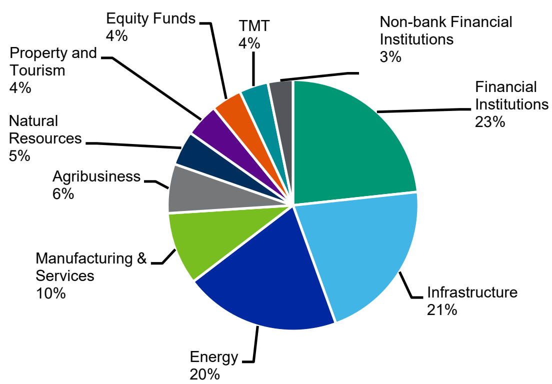
We incorporate EBRD's extensive credit protections into our assessment of capital adequacy that protect the institution from potential losses. These include donor guarantees, especially related to its Ukraine exposures. In addition, EBRD benefits from unfunded risk participations (URPs) against its operating assets which amount to €3.14 billion, which include non-payment insurance with highly rated insurers that we recognise by applying credit substitution and pari-passu guarantees. EBRD has been using unfunded risk participations and non-payment insurance since 2014 to lower the overall level of credit risk in the portfolio.

EBRD benefits from specific support from shareholders for its exposures in Ukraine. Operating assets in Ukraine stood at €3.3 billion at end 2025, up from €2.8 billion in 2024. Sovereign exposures accounted for just over 40% of operating assets, with around 30% each in the private and sub-sovereign sectors. A total of around €3.4 billion of donor support has been signed as of Q1 2026, including €2.6 billion in guarantees, €734 million in grants and €90 million has been provided through the shareholder special fund. The US (Aa1 stable), the EU (Aaa stable) and Norway (Aaa stable) have provided over half of this signed commitment. Donor-funded guarantees are now shifting to focus on specific priority projects since the approval of the capital increase, although we do not expect this to have a material impact on the risk posed by these exposures.

We also take account of EBRD's preferred creditor status (PCS) vis-à-vis its sovereign borrowers (€8.5 billion). We previously did not provide PCS benefit given the Bank's private-sector focus. However, we recognize that the institution has a demonstrated track record of preferred treatment on sovereign exposures, including in the case of the Russia crisis in 1998 and Hungary's (Baa2 negative) Covid-related debt payment moratorium, as well as the counter-cyclical nature of its lending.

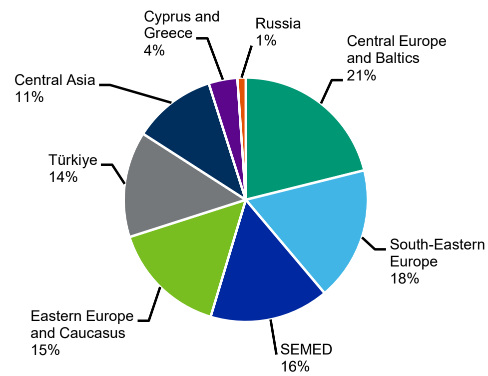
EBRD's loan portfolio is widely diversified across countries and sectors. Central Europe and the Baltics comprise the largest single region, with around 21% of operating assets. Single-name and top-5 concentration are also relatively low. The top 5 exposures comprised around 16% of the total portfolio while the largest exposure accounted for around 11% of useable equity. These concentration metrics are calculated before taking into account credit enhancements and, in particular, EBRD's substantial guarantees. We thus apply a "+1" adjustment to our initial capital adequacy score, raising the adjusted score to "a1".

Exhibit 3
EBRD benefits from a wide diversification across sectors...
% share of EBRD's reported operating assets as of end 2025



Source: EBRD

Exhibit 4
....as well as regions
% share of EBRD's reported operating assets as of end 2025



SEMED = Southern and Eastern Mediterranean
Source: EBRD

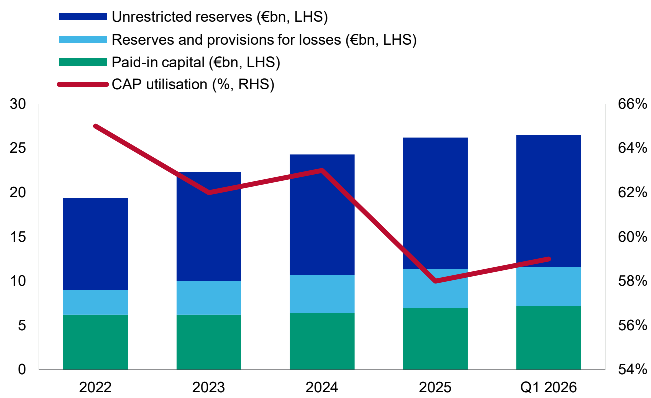
Despite some volatility, underlying profitability has remained relatively stable, and continues to support capital adequacy.

While profitability considerations are generally not a key determinant of MDB ratings, the EBRD's financial performance matters more than is the case for most peers. Shareholders have provided a solid buffer of paid-in capital, with the expectation that the Bank will manage to grow its operations through retained earnings. EBRD's headline financial results are heavily affected by valuation changes in its equity portfolio, although underlying realised income – excluding valuation changes – has been robust and much more stable in recent years. In 2025, EBRD recorded a net profit of €1.3 billion, its third year of profitability following the loss of €1.1 billion in 2022.

In June 2025, EBRD replaced its statutory 1:1 gearing ratio with a requirement for the Board of Directors to define suitable capital adequacy thresholds, with the policy to be reviewed every 3 years, in line with the G20 initiative for MFIs to adopt a slightly higher risk appetite.

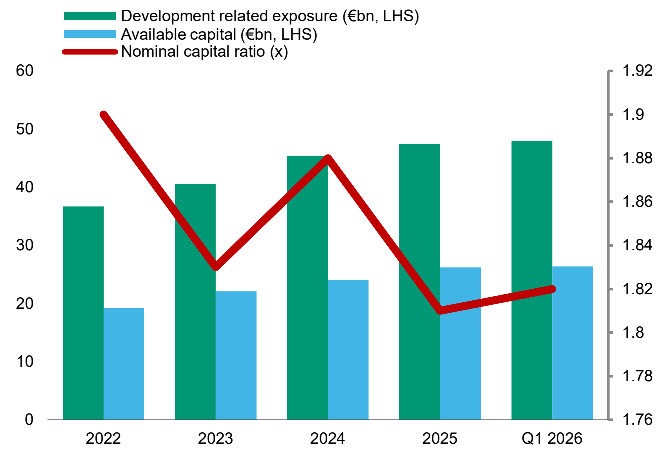
EBRD now operates under a new nominal capital ratio which limits development related exposures (defined as operating assets and guarantees) to a maximum of 4 times available capital (paid-in plus reserves), with EBRD remaining well within the limit at end 2025 (1.8x). EBRD expects the removal of the statutory constraint will increase EBRD's maximum operational capacity by €2.7 billion annually. EBRD also sets limits to risk-weighted economic capital usage at 90% of available economic capital. Economic capital utilization stood at 58% in 2025, broadly similar to previous years and comfortably below the policy ceiling.

Exhibit 5
Capital utilisation is well within the limit of 90% for economic capital...
€ billion (LHS), % (RHS)



Note: paid-in capital excludes capital subscribed but not yet received
Source: EBRD

Exhibit 6
... while EBRD is operating well within its new 4x nominal capital limit
€ billion (LHS), % (RHS)



Source: EBRD

EBRD's asset performance at "a2" balances our assessment of the relatively low share of NPAs with the risks to asset performance from EBRD's private sector focus and particularly its large operations in Ukraine.

EBRD's reported non-performing loan (NPL) ratio grew to 8.4% at the end of 2025 from 6.3% at the end of 2024, but fell back to 7.3% by Q1 2026. The reported NPL ratio deteriorated in 2022 following Russia's invasion of Ukraine when the Bank adopted a collective impairment approach for those stage 3 loans in Ukraine with no reasonable exit scenarios and no information about the state of the business.

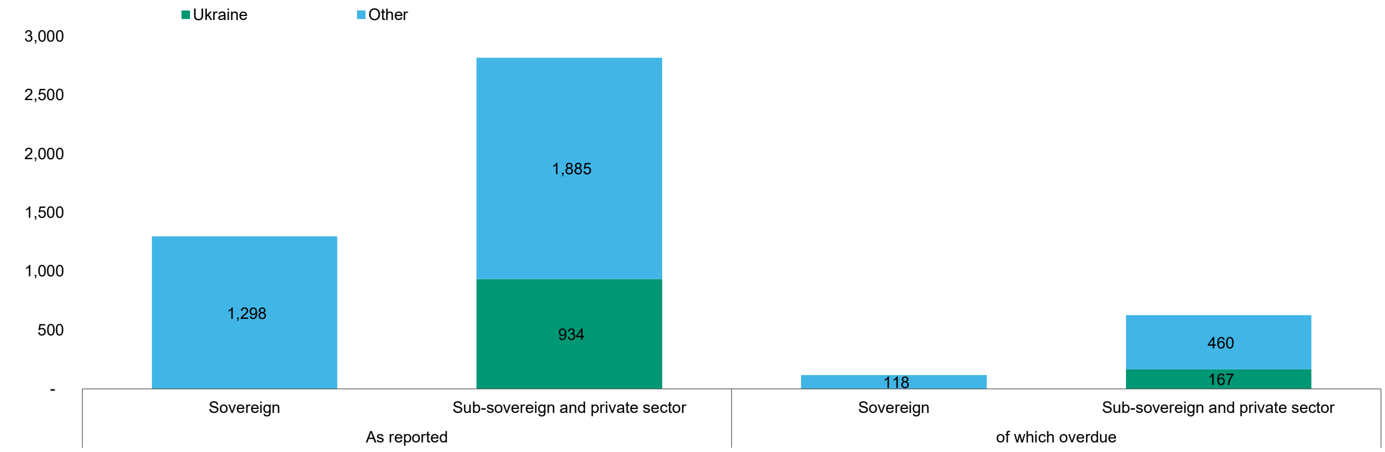
According to the audited annual financial statements, 75% of total reported NPLs were performing as at end 2025. This is a very prudent approach that sets EBRD apart from peers. Ukraine continues to account for the majority (66% in 2025) of reported NPLs - excluding Ukraine would significantly lower the EBRD's reported NPL ratio from 8.4% to 3.1% in 2025. Furthermore, the Ukraine-adjusted NPL ratio has remained broadly stable in the last two years.

For consistency purposes, we base our NPA ratio on non-performing loans which are more than 90 days overdue (and 180 days for sovereign lending) as well as losses on equity investments and called guarantees. The NPA ratio stood at 1.2% in 2025, significantly lower than that reported by EBRD. We previously included in our NPA ratio the reported NPLs from the annual financial statements – whether current or not – resulting in a much higher NPA ratio of 5% in 2024. We have now adjusted our approach given the additional disclosures on performing exposures provided in the audited financial statements and, in light of the structural break in this data series, we use the latest NPA ratio (rather than the 3 year average) within our 2025 scorecard.

Exhibit 7

Only a small share of exposures classified as reported NPLs are overdue according to our definition

Million €, data as of year-end 2025



Sovereign exposures are considered overdue past 180 days, and private sector and sub-sovereign past 90 days

Source: EBRD and Moody's Ratings

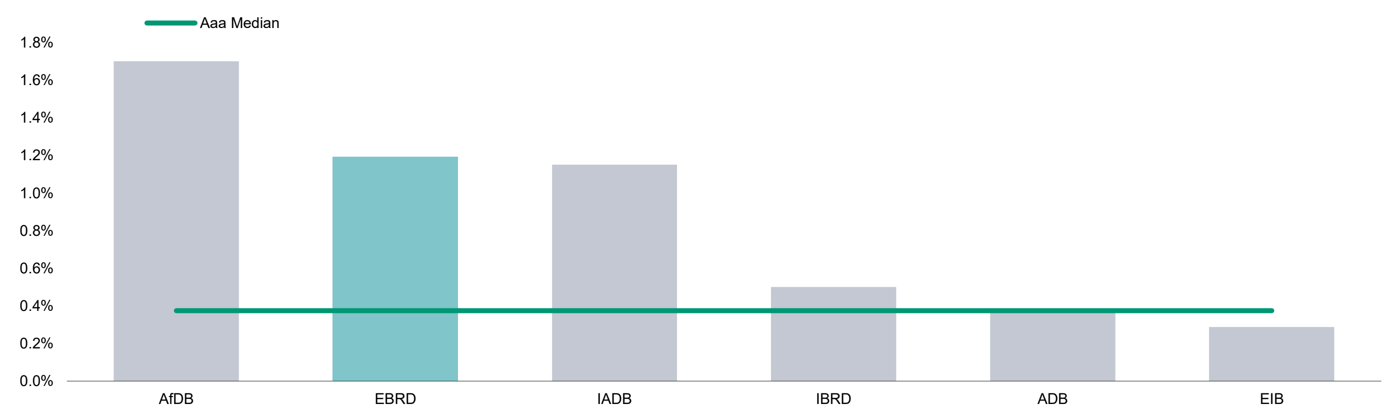
That said, reported NPLs per the audited financial statements still remain elevated and we expect EBRD's private sector focus, and especially its large exposure to the volatile and uncertain operating environment in Ukraine, to pose a risk to asset performance. This is despite the substantial shareholder guarantees and donor support provided for EBRD's Ukraine exposures. As such, we reduce the asset performance by one notch through a negative trend adjustment. This is equivalent to the NPA ratio being slightly higher by around 0.5pp.

Nevertheless, asset performance at "a2" remains strong as we expect EBRD's robust risk management and prudent provisioning policies should help to limit the impact of its volatile asset performance on the overall credit profile. Provisions for impairments and loan loss reserves stood at 6.6% of total loan operating assets as of Q1 2026 equivalent to 0.9x gross value of impaired assets.

Exhibit 8

EBRD's NPA ratio is in line with peers

% of total development-related assets, 2025 data



NPA ratio = non-performing assets ratio

Source: Moody's Ratings

FACTOR 2: Liquidity and funding score: aaa

The EBRD's liquidity and funding score of "aaa" incorporates its very strong and lengthy track record of access to market funding, as well as the strong liquidity levels supported by conservative internal requirements.

EBRD benefits from a sizeable buffer of liquid assets which helps to absorb shocks

We score the EBRD's liquid resources sub-factor at “aaa”, reflecting the size and quality of its liquid asset base, which provides a substantial cushion to cope with macroeconomic and financial shocks. The bank's liquid assets stood at around €40 billion in 2025, up from around €36 billion in 2024. The rise in liquid assets has mirrored growth in the overall asset base, with liquid assets accounting for just over 40% of total assets in each of the last two years. The credit quality of the treasury portfolio is high, with 97% of the assets rated single A or higher. Asset holdings are well diversified across mostly advanced economies. As a rule, the EBRD targets an average credit rating of its treasury investment portfolio (greater than 1 year) of Aa2 or better. The average maturity of treasury liquid assets has remained relatively stable, standing at 1.2 years in 2025.

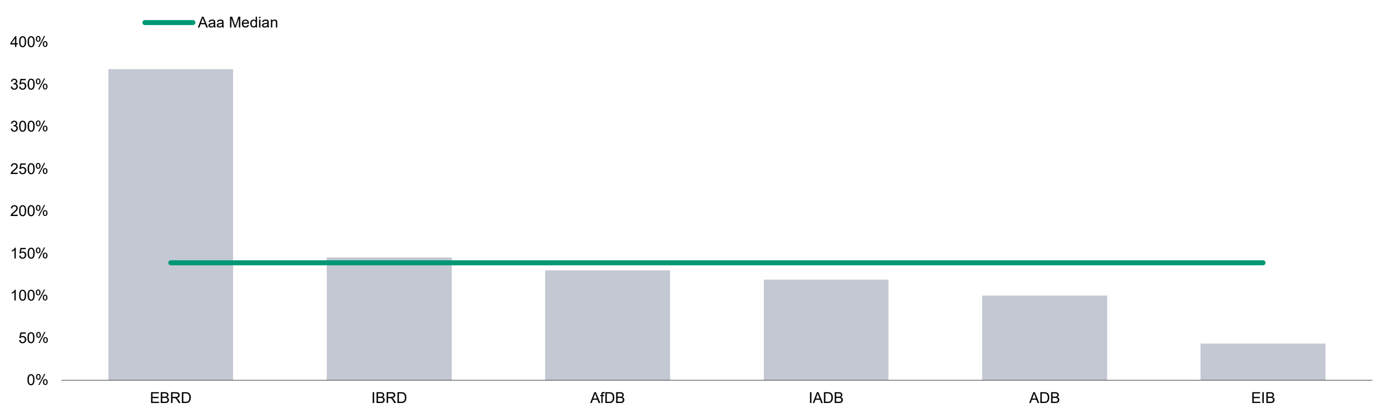
Our assessment of EBRD's liquidity is also supported by its prudent liquidity policies, with operational targets set comfortably above the policy minimum. Under its internal guidelines, liquidity levels must cover a minimum of 75% of projected net cash requirements over the next two years, and the Bank must be able to meet its obligations for at least 12 months under an extreme stress test scenario (1 in 100-year event based on EBRD stress tests). As of December 2025, net liquid assets represented 194% (2024: 143%) of requirements, significantly above the 75% limit.

Our own liquidity coverage calculations differ somewhat from the EBRD's internal guidelines but equally show very prudent levels of liquidity. We compare the size of the available liquid assets to cash outflows in a stressed scenario over the coming 18 months, in which the EBRD has no access to markets but continues its normal business operations. EBRD's liquid assets ratio stands at close to 368% of net cash outflows, demonstrating ample liquidity to cover the bank's projected outflows. The ratio has risen significantly above previous years (2024: around 145%) as we now include interest income from treasury assets in our ratio – in line with our methodology – which amounted to €4.5 billion over the 18 month projection starting Q1 2026 as well as lower redemptions over the forecast horizon.

Exhibit 9

EBRD benefits from an ample liquidity buffer

Available liquid resources over net cash outflows, % (2025 data)

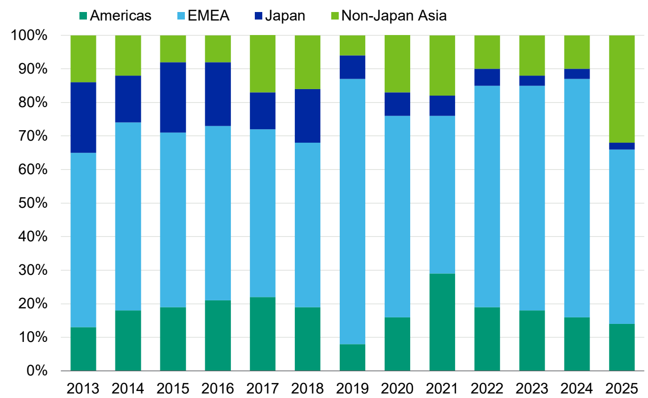


Source: Moody's Ratings

Strong market access provides a consistent and stable source of funding

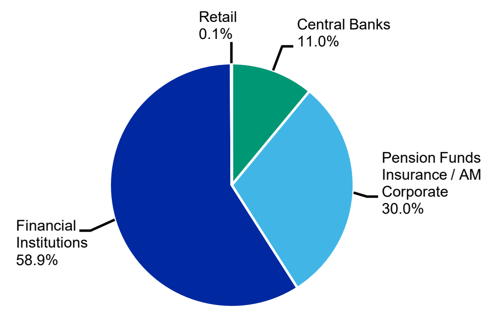
The EBRD's quality and structure of funding is assessed at “aaa”, given its strong market access which provides a consistent and stable source of funding for its operations, as reflected by the frequency and diversity of issuances. The EBRD has a long-established presence in international bond markets. It issues in a variety of markets and currencies, as well as in diverse formats and at consistently low cost. Its investor base is very diversified across both regions and types of investors, including a large share of buy-and-hold investors and central banks. The majority (52% as of end-2025) of its investor base is located in EMEA, and there is now a growing share of investors from Asia (34% of the total investor base, up from 13% in 2024). Investors from the Americas comprised a further 14%. This diversity demonstrates the EBRD's ability to obtain funding in different markets.

Exhibit 10
Over half of EBRD's investor base comes from EMEA, with a growing share from Asia
% of total debt issued



Sources: EBRD, Moody's Ratings

Exhibit 11
EBRD benefits from a diverse investor base
% of total issued debt, 2025



Source: EBRD

Apart from benchmark issuances in core currency markets, the EBRD also focuses on developing capital markets in its countries of operations, issuing regularly in their local currencies. In addition, the EBRD actively uses buybacks to offer its investors a secondary market bid for all its bonds. The Bank also uses private placements and innovative structures to meet specific investor demands, including exotic currencies and equity-linked structures, and the frequency of issuance allows the bank to tap existing issuances.

In 2025, the Bank issued €19.3 billion, up from €15 billion in 2024. The 2026 borrowing programme envisages up to €16 billion of net new issuance, with €14.7 billion already issued as at end June 2026. The borrowing programme is expected to remain at similar levels going forward with the higher borrowing levels in line with the planned growth in its operating assets. As of end March 2026, total outstanding debt stood at €55.4 billion (€49.5 billion in 2024), of which just over half is denominated in US dollars (before swaps).

In addition to maintaining a conservative debt maturity profile, the EBRD matches its assets and liabilities by: (1) hedging foreign currency and interest-rate risks through swaps and derivatives; and (2) borrowing and lending in a wide range of currencies and interest-rate structures. As of year-end 2025, around 21% of the EBRD's outstanding bonds were denominated in emerging market currencies, most significantly in Turkish lira and Indian rupee. After swaps, the exposure to emerging market currencies is considerably smaller.

Qualitative adjustments to intrinsic financial strength

Quality of management

We apply a "+1" adjustment to the EBRD's intrinsic financial strength on account of the high quality of management and particularly risk management, consistent with assessments for other large, well-established MDBs, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD, Aaa stable). The adjustment reflects the EBRD's very prudent risk management framework and practices, as well as conservative treasury management policies, which have allowed the institution to successfully navigate periods of acute stress in large countries of operation and respond swiftly to shocks, as seen during the pandemic and currently in the Russia-Ukraine conflict. The framework will also support the bank in minimizing risk as it expands into new regions of operation.

More specifically, capital and liquidity are managed such that the bank preserves at all times some distance between its actual operational targets and minimum policy requirements. Its governance structures are solid and include a dedicated chief risk officer. The EBRD's policies have also been enhanced over the years, including changes to the bank's liquidity policies in 2015 which linked liquidity requirements to the bank's own severe stress tests. Furthermore, the decision to change from a statutory gearing constraint to instead allowing the Board of Directors to define suitable capital adequacy thresholds reflects the ongoing refinement of the risk management framework.

Operating environment

We do not assign a qualitative adjustment for the EBRD's operating environment. While several of its countries of operation are heavily affected by conflict, EBRD's wide portfolio diversification across countries and sectors is an important mitigant. Also, the bank benefits from substantial guarantees and donor support for its lending to Ukraine, which is and will remain its highest-risk large exposure.

FACTOR 3: Strength of member support score: Very High

Our "Very High" assessment of the strength of member support provides three notches of uplift from the Bank's already high "aa1" adjusted stand-alone intrinsic financial strength. The score reflects a combination of the strong ability of highly-rated shareholders to provide support and the very high policy relevance of the EBRD's mandate for its members. We also take account of the EBRD's moderate buffer of callable capital, although the callable capital benefits from a strong enforcement mechanism.

The ability of the bank's shareholders to provide ordinary support remains strong…

We assess shareholder's ordinary support at "aa2" which captures the high weighted average shareholder rating of A3, pointing to the strong ability of members to provide support when needed. As at end 2025, over 90% of shareholder capital is subscribed by investment-grade issuers, with around a third of shareholders rated Aaa. As of June 2026, the largest shareholder is the US, representing around 10% of subscribed capital, followed by Japan (A1 stable), the United Kingdom (UK, Aa3 stable), Germany (Aaa stable), France (Aa3 Negative) and Italy (Baa2 stable) with each holding 8.6% of total capital[1]

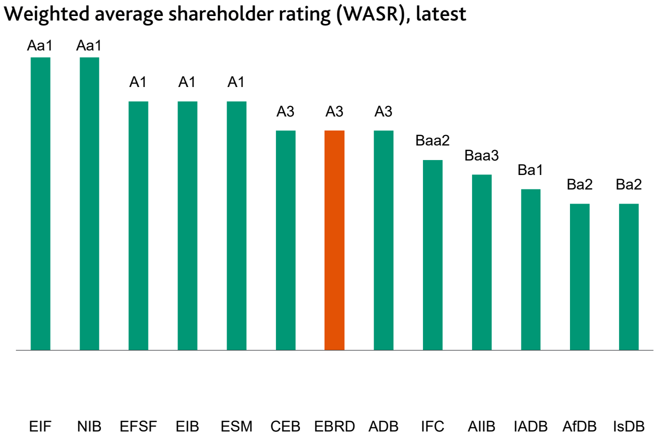
We apply a one-notch positive adjustment to ordinary support for the large share of highly rated non-borrowing shareholders (74% of subscribed capital), and another one-notch positive adjustment for the widely diversified shareholder base. Highly rated non-borrowing shareholders have a track record of providing support beyond regular capital increases, such as the provision of guarantees to Ukraine by, for example, the EU and US. Also, the shareholder base is broad and regionally diverse, limiting correlation between shareholders' creditworthiness, which adds to the resilience of support by reducing the risk that a large number of shareholders are simultaneously under stress.

The EBRD continues to attract new shareholders as part of the Bank's gradual expansion into Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Cote D'Ivoire (Ba2 stable) and Nigeria (B3 stable) completed the membership process in December 2024 and February 2025 respectively, while Kenya (B3 Stable) and Senegal (Caa1 negative) became the 78th and 79th members of the Bank in July 2025. Following an amendment to the Bank's Articles, Benin (Ba3 stable), Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Kenya and Senegal formally became recipient countries in 2025. Ghana (Caa1 positive) continues on track to become a member, following the approval of its application in 2023.

Exhibit 12

EBRD's shareholder base is highly rated and in line with peers…

Weighted average shareholder rating (WASR), latest

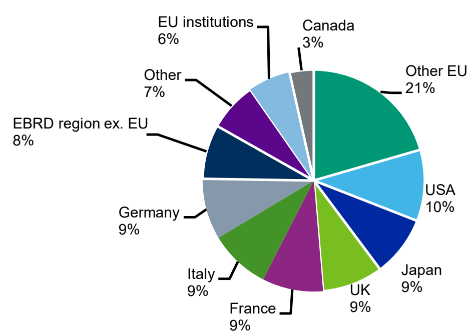


Source: *Moody's Ratings*

Exhibit 13

…with large shareholdings of EU countries and the US

% of total subscribed shares, June 2026



EBRD region ex. EU includes Russia at 3.6%

Sources: EBRD

…and the EBRD's policy relevance remains very high underpinned by a robust track record of support

We assess the track record of member support and relevance of the Bank's policies and mandate to be very high. The EBRD's strategic importance for its shareholders is supported by its proven expertise in regions of political importance to shareholders. This is most clear in the significant track record of shareholder support for Ukraine following Russia's invasion, with around €3.4 billion of donor support been signed as of Q1 2026.

The decision to increase the bank's paid-in capital by €4 billion is further evidence of the commitment by the bank's shareholders to the institution and its continued role in supporting Ukraine. The increase was approved in December 2023 and took effect at the end of 2024. The additional capital will strengthen the EBRD's already high level of paid-in capital which, along with its sizeable retained earnings, will provide a large buffer to absorb losses. The additional capital will allow the Bank to continue providing support to Ukraine, while also paving the way for a step-up in support once the reconstruction begins. Our view that the EBRD will remain one of the key financiers of Ukraine's reconstruction once hostilities end is supported by the Bank's long-established presence in Ukraine and private-sector expertise in the region, which is also raising the bank's already high profile among key shareholders.

The support by shareholders for the capital increase has been strong, albeit allowing for lengthy domestic approval processes by individual country shareholders. Close to 95% of the €4 billion general capital increase from eligible shareholders, including G7 governments and EU members, had been subscribed as at end 2025, reinforcing our assessment of very strong shareholder support and policy relevance of the institution, and alleviates uncertainty around the subscription of large shareholders such as the US.

The subscriptions are payable by way of 5 equal annual instalments, the first of which was due on 30 April 2025, with €821 million paid as at end 2025. In June 2026, the Board extended the subscription deadline to end 2026 to accommodate shareholder administrative processing times. We include only the portion of subscribed capital under the general capital increase which has already been received within our estimate of useable equity.

Furthermore, the gradual expansion of the Bank's operations to SSA and Iraq (Caa1 stable) also reflects acknowledgment by shareholders of EBRD's effective role in supporting transition.

Moderate callable capital buffer is balanced by high paid-in capital

Our key metric for assessing the extent to which shareholders can provide extraordinary support in case of need is the ratio of callable capital to the stock of debt. The EBRD has €23.6 billion of callable capital, a contractual obligation of each shareholder to provide additional equity in the unlikely event that the EBRD encounters difficulties repaying its borrowings, which covers 40% of total debt. Compared to close peers this is a moderate cushion, leading to an initial score of "baa2" for extraordinary support. That said, the relatively low callable capital coverage reflects the EBRD's high level of paid-in capital, which is significantly higher than peers to buffer against the risks of the Bank's private sector exposure.

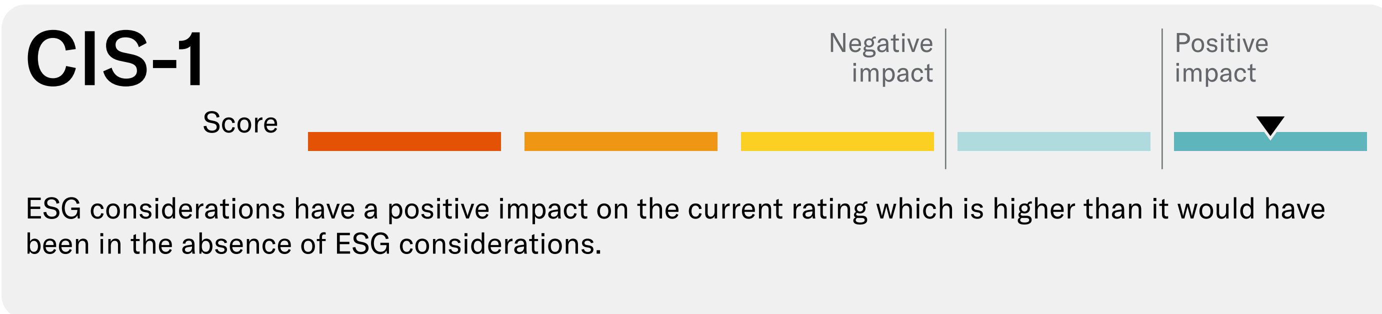
We provide a one-notch uplift for strong enforcement mechanism. In line with recommendations from the independent review of their capital adequacy frameworks, five of the world's largest MDBs, including the EBRD, published reports on their callable capital in April 2024 which set out (1) the legal and governance framework and the process for making a call; (2) reverse stress test analysis on how a situation could emerge in which the MDB needs to make a call; and (3) details on the shareholders' processes for responding to a capital call, including the share of callable capital that would be available on short notice.

The additional transparency provides useful details on the time frame in which shareholders would honour a capital call, the precise amounts that have already been appropriated by shareholders and therefore need no further parliamentary approval as well as descriptions from other shareholders on their processes that give confidence that a call could be honoured within a short time frame. We consider such strong enforcement mechanisms to be particularly important, since - by definition - the environment under which capital has to be called is a highly disrupted one. According to our analysis in 2024, we expect a significant share (around 62%) of EBRD's callable capital would be available within 6 months.

ESG considerations

European Bank for Reconstruction & Devlpmnt.'s ESG credit impact score is CIS-1

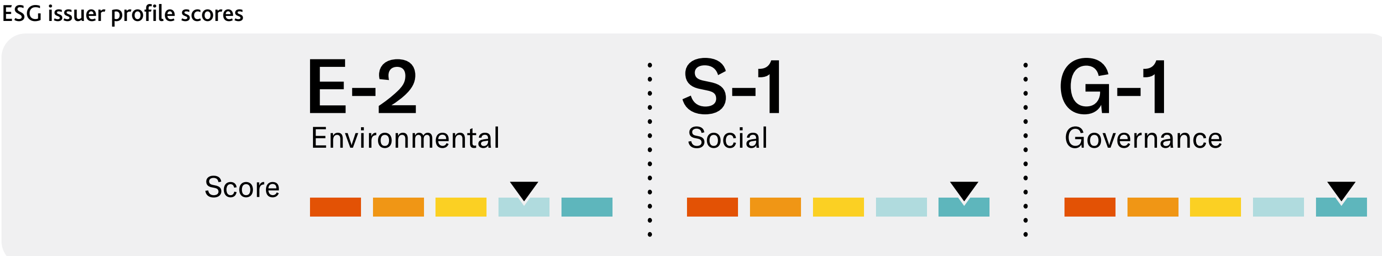
Exhibit 14
ESG credit impact score



Source: Moody's Ratings

The EBRD's positive credit impact score (**CIS-1**) indicates that the credit rating is higher than it would have been in the absence of ESG considerations. EBRD has low exposure to environmental risks, a strong social profile which benefits from the EBRD's support for private enterprises in transition economies and a very strong governance profile as exemplified by conservative financial management and high management credibility, further supported by strong shareholder support.

Exhibit 15
ESG issuer profile scores



Source: Moody's Ratings

Environmental

EBRD's environmental issuer profile score (**E-2**) reflects that, while some of its countries of operation have high exposure to physical climate and carbon transition risk, the EBRD is one of the leaders in 'green' financings to date, with total green economy financing amounting to 50% of total business volumes in 2023. The EBRD has also achieved its commitment to align its new financings with the Paris Agreement by the end of 2022.

Social

The positive impact from social considerations on EBRD's issuer profile (**S-1**) reflects strengths in the area of responsible production as well as benefits from demographic & societal trends, supporting private enterprise in transition economies, often acting as anchor investor or lender. The EBRD has developed a comprehensive set of policies and strategies which steer investment towards socially beneficial projects, in areas such as economic inclusion and gender equality. Use of public consultation processes contributes to ensure buy-in from key stakeholders which supports the effectiveness of its operations. EBRD does not face any issues attracting highly skilled personnel and there are no health & safety considerations that would negatively or positively affect the issuer profile.

Governance

The EBRD's positive issuer profile score for governance (**G-1**) reflects prudent and very strong risk management, including liquidity management. The EBRD has a very prudent risk management policy and governance structures, as demonstrated by its conservative treasury management policy and having a dedicated chief risk officer. Credibility of management and its track record are very strong, reflected among others in the continuing expansion of the bank's membership and successive endorsement by the board to extend the geographical remit of the bank to Sub-Saharan Africa. It has a very high level of transparency and quality of reporting on a timely basis, with financials published on a quarterly basis.

ESG Issuer Profile Scores and Credit Impact Scores for the rated entity/transaction are available on Moodys.com. In order to view the latest scores, please click here to go to the landing page for the entity/transaction on MDC and view the ESG Scores section.

Recent developments

EBRD's solid financial performance marks 3 years of profitability since the loss in 2022

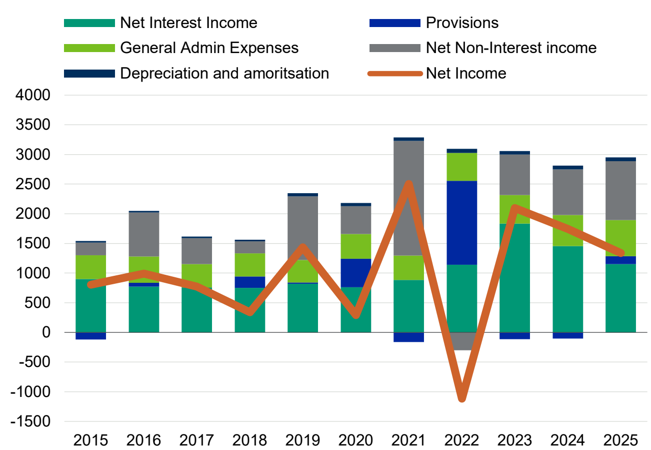
In 2025, EBRD recorded a net profit of €1.3 billion, its third year of profitability following the loss of €1.1 billion in 2022 which had been driven by a revaluation of equity investments in Russia, Ukraine and Belarus and an increase in provisions for expected credit losses in these countries. EBRD's headline financial results are heavily affected by valuation changes in its equity portfolio. At the same time, underlying realised income – excluding valuation changes – has been robust and much more stable in recent years. Net interest income decreased slightly to €1.1 billion in 2025 from €1.5 billion given the lower interest rate environment, while fair value gains on equity investments once again made a sizeable positive contribution to financial performance. Strong financial performance has carried into 2026 with €0.4 billion in net profit in Q1 per the EBRD's unaudited quarterly financial statements.

EBRD's consistent profits add to already high levels of reserves. Retained earnings and reserves stood at €19.3 billion in Q1 2026, up from €17.9 billion in 2024, and helps to further strengthen the capital base. As a result, the Bank's MFI adjusted capital (MAC) ratio – defined as usable equity over risk-adjusted development related assets - stood at 41.4% in 2025, up from 39.1% in 2024.

Exhibit 16

EBRD's profitability remained strong in 2025 with 3 consecutive years of profits since 2022

€ million

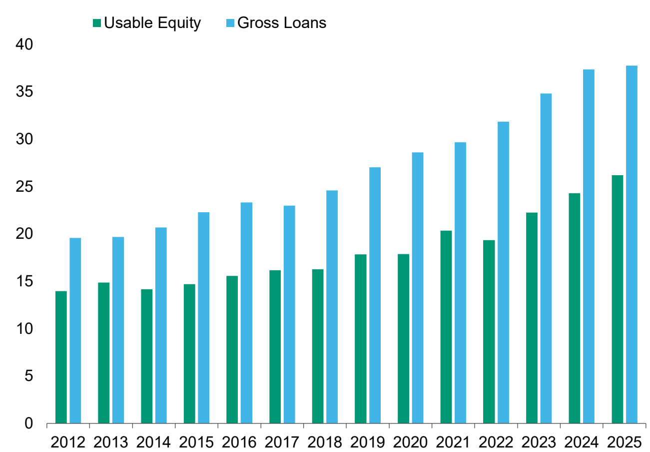


Source: Moody's Ratings

Exhibit 17

Robust financial performance supports a steady increase in EBRD's useable equity and lending operations

€ billion



Source: Moody's Ratings

As part of the Bank's effort towards private sector capital mobilization, the EBRD launched its first €1 billion securitization in May 2026, with a €145 million mezzanine tranche placed with institutional investors. The transaction sets a precedent for the Bank by demonstrating the EBRD's capacity to provide a new vehicle for institutional investors to engage with EBRD. That said, EBRD retained the vast majority of the exposure and the private participation is not at a scale which will materially change its lending capacity.

EBRD's reported NPLs remain elevated due to Ukraine although a large share is performing

The EBRD's reported NPL ratio rose to 8.4% at the end of 2025 from 6.3% at the end of 2024 following a rise in new credit impaired assets, with Ukraine accounting for 66% of reported NPLs. That said, the vast majority (75% in 2025) of total reported NPLs were performing.

We expect the reported NPL ratio to remain volatile but gradually improve as Ukraine exposures continue to repay, benefitting from EBRD's extensive expertise in the region. Indeed, EBRD's reported NPL ratio fell by 1.1pp to 7.3% in Q1 2026 with the repayment by a natural resources client in Ukraine alongside repayments on multiple sovereign guaranteed projects in the country.

We also expect only a minimal impact on NPAs from developments in the Middle East, given the Bank's relatively small operations in Lebanon (C stable) and Jordan (Ba3 stable). However, there could be wider repercussions from the conflict through secondary effects in Turkiye and Egypt (Caa1 positive) which would have a larger impact on the Bank's operations given the relative importance of these two markets. The conflict is also likely to slow the pace of disbursements in Iraq in the near term, although these remain small.

Our NPA ratio – which includes non-performing loans that are more than 90 days overdue (and 180 days for sovereign lending) as well as losses on equity investments and called guarantees – is much lower at 1.2% in 2025. That said, we expect EBRD's private sector focus, and especially its large exposure in Ukraine, to continue to pose a risk to asset performance.

EBRD has begun its gradual expansion in SSA and Iraq

The EBRD is progressing its gradual expansion to SSA and Iraq. Investment in the region is significant at €244 million as of Q1 2026 but still remains small relative to the overall portfolio, with operations mainly concentrated in Nigeria and Cote d'Ivoire to date. The Bank's ambition is to scale up operations to reach annual lending of around €1.5 billion per year in the longer term.

That said, we expect EBRD's expansion will continue at a measured pace, benefitting from the conservative nature of its risk framework and processes as well as its experience in expanding to previous new regions such as SEMED. At the same time, the Bank has reiterated its commitment to concentrate on Ukraine and other existing regions of operation even as it expands into SSA and Iraq. While unlikely, a rapid and substantial increase in lending within higher-risk regions—particularly those where the Bank lacks established expertise—would likely pose a credit concern.

Rating methodology and scorecard factors: EBRD - Aaa stable

Factor / Subfactor	Metric	Initial score	Adjusted score	Assigned score
Factor 1: Solvency (50%)			a1	a1
Capital adequacy (30%)			a1	
	MFI Adjusted Capital (MAC) ratio	a2		
	Trend	0		
	Concentration	+1		
Asset performance (20%)			a2	
	Non-performing assets	a1		
	Trend	-1		
	Excessive development asset growth	0		
Factor 2: Liquidity and funding (50%)			aaa	aaa
Liquid resources (5%)			aaa	
	Availability of liquid resources	aaa		
	Trend in coverage outflow	0		
	Access to extraordinary liquidity	0		
Quality of funding (45%)			aaa	
Preliminary intrinsic financial strength				aa2
Other adjustments				+1
Operating environment		0		
Governance		+1		
Adjusted intrinsic financial strength				aa1
Factor 3: Strength of member support (+3,+2,+1,0)			Very High	Very High
Ordinary support (70%)			aa2	
	Weighted average shareholder rating	A3		
	Track Record of Support and Policy Relevance	Very High		
	Large presence of highly-rated non-borrowing memb	1		
	Diversification of shareholder base	1		
Extraordinary support (30%)				
	Contractual support	baa2	baa1	
	Strong enforcement mechanism	+1		
	Payment enhancements	0		
Scorecard-Indicated Outcome Range				Aaa-Aa2
Rating Assigned				Aaa

Note: Our ratings are forward-looking and reflect our expectations for future financial and operating performance. However, historical results are helpful in understanding patterns and trends of an issuer's performance as well as for peer comparisons. Additional considerations that may not be captured when historical metrics are used in the scorecard may be reflected in differences between the adjusted and assigned factor scores. Furthermore, in our ratings we often incorporate directional views of risks and mitigants in a qualitative way. For more information please see our Multilateral Financial Institutions rating methodology.

Related websites and information sources

» Moody's Supranational web page

» Moody's Sovereign and supranational rating list

» European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

MOODY'S has provided links or references to third party World Wide Websites or URLs ("Links or References") solely for your convenience in locating related information and services. The websites reached through these Links or References have not necessarily been reviewed by MOODY'S, and are maintained by a third party over which MOODY'S exercises no control. Accordingly, MOODY'S expressly disclaims any responsibility or liability for the content, the accuracy of the information, and/or quality of products or services provided by or advertised on any third party web site accessed via a Link or Reference. Moreover, a Link or Reference does not imply an endorsement of any third party, any website, or the products or services provided by any third party.

Endnotes

1 The exact shareholdings will continue to fluctuate through the general capital increase underway

© 2026 Moody's Corporation, Moody's Investors Service, Inc., Moody's Analytics, Inc. and/or their licensors and affiliates (collectively, "MOODY'S"). All rights reserved.
CREDIT RATINGS ISSUED BY MOODY'S CREDIT RATINGS AFFILIATES ARE THEIR CURRENT OPINIONS OF THE RELATIVE FUTURE CREDIT RISK OF ENTITIES, CREDIT COMMITMENTS, OR DEBT OR DEBT-LIKE SECURITIES, AND MATERIALS, PRODUCTS, SERVICES AND INFORMATION PUBLISHED OR OTHERWISE MADE AVAILABLE BY MOODY'S (COLLECTIVELY, "MATERIALS") MAY INCLUDE SUCH CURRENT OPINIONS. MOODY'S DEFINES CREDIT RISK AS THE RISK THAT AN ENTITY MAY NOT MEET ITS CONTRACTUAL FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS AS THEY COME DUE AND ANY ESTIMATED FINANCIAL LOSS IN THE EVENT OF DEFAULT OR IMPAIRMENT. SEE APPLICABLE MOODY'S RATING SYMBOLS AND DEFINITIONS PUBLICATION FOR INFORMATION ON THE TYPES OF CONTRACTUAL FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS ADDRESSED BY MOODY'S CREDIT RATINGS. CREDIT RATINGS DO NOT ADDRESS ANY OTHER RISK, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO: LIQUIDITY RISK, MARKET VALUE RISK, OR PRICE VOLATILITY. CREDIT RATINGS, NON-CREDIT ASSESSMENTS ("ASSESSMENTS"), AND OTHER OPINIONS INCLUDED IN MOODY'S MATERIALS ARE NOT STATEMENTS OF CURRENT OR HISTORICAL FACT. MOODY'S MATERIALS MAY ALSO INCLUDE QUANTITATIVE MODEL-BASED ESTIMATES OF CREDIT RISK AND RELATED OPINIONS OR COMMENTARY PUBLISHED BY MOODY'S ANALYTICS, INC. AND/OR ITS AFFILIATES. MOODY'S CREDIT RATINGS, ASSESSMENTS, OTHER OPINIONS AND MATERIALS DO NOT CONSTITUTE OR PROVIDE LEGAL, COMPLIANCE, INVESTMENT, FINANCIAL OR OTHER PROFESSIONAL ADVICE, AND MOODY'S CREDIT RATINGS, ASSESSMENTS, OTHER OPINIONS AND MATERIALS ARE NOT AND DO NOT PROVIDE RECOMMENDATIONS TO PURCHASE, SELL, OR HOLD PARTICULAR SECURITIES. MOODY'S CREDIT RATINGS, ASSESSMENTS, OTHER OPINIONS AND MATERIALS DO NOT COMMENT ON THE SUITABILITY OF AN INVESTMENT FOR ANY PARTICULAR INVESTOR. MOODY'S ISSUES ITS CREDIT RATINGS, ASSESSMENTS AND OTHER OPINIONS AND PUBLISHES OR OTHERWISE MAKES AVAILABLE ITS MATERIALS WITH THE EXPECTATION AND UNDERSTANDING THAT EACH INVESTOR WILL, WITH DUE CARE, MAKE ITS OWN STUDY AND EVALUATION OF EACH SECURITY THAT IS UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR PURCHASE, HOLDING, OR SALE.

MOODY'S CREDIT RATINGS, ASSESSMENTS, OTHER OPINIONS, AND MATERIALS ARE NOT INTENDED FOR USE BY RETAIL INVESTORS AND IT WOULD BE RECKLESS AND INAPPROPRIATE FOR RETAIL INVESTORS TO USE MOODY'S CREDIT RATINGS, ASSESSMENTS, OTHER OPINIONS OR MATERIALS WHEN MAKING AN INVESTMENT DECISION. IF IN DOUBT YOU SHOULD CONTACT YOUR FINANCIAL OR OTHER PROFESSIONAL ADVISER.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS PROTECTED BY LAW, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, COPYRIGHT LAW, AND NONE OF SUCH INFORMATION MAY BE COPIED OR OTHERWISE REPRODUCED, REPACKAGED, FURTHER TRANSMITTED, TRANSFERRED, DISSEMINATED, REDISTRIBUTED OR RESOLD, OR STORED FOR SUBSEQUENT USE FOR ANY SUCH PURPOSE, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, IN ANY FORM OR MANNER OR BY ANY MEANS WHATSOEVER, BY ANY PERSON WITHOUT MOODY'S PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT. FOR CLARITY, NO INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN MAY BE USED TO DEVELOP, IMPROVE, TRAIN OR RETRAIN ANY SOFTWARE PROGRAM OR DATABASE, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, FOR ANY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, MACHINE LEARNING OR NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING SOFTWARE, ALGORITHM, METHODOLOGY AND/OR MODEL.

MOODY'S CREDIT RATINGS, ASSESSMENTS, OTHER OPINIONS AND MATERIALS ARE NOT INTENDED FOR USE BY ANY PERSON AS A BENCHMARK AS THAT TERM IS DEFINED FOR REGULATORY PURPOSES AND MUST NOT BE USED IN ANY WAY THAT COULD RESULT IN THEM BEING CONSIDERED A BENCHMARK.

All information contained herein is obtained by MOODY'S from sources believed by it to be accurate and reliable. Because of the possibility of human or mechanical error as well as other factors, however, all information contained herein is provided "AS IS" without warranty of any kind. MOODY'S adopts all necessary measures so that the information it uses in assigning a credit rating or assessment is of sufficient quality and from sources MOODY'S considers to be reliable including, when appropriate, independent third-party sources. However, MOODY'S is not an auditor and cannot in every instance independently verify or validate information received in the credit rating or assessment process or in preparing its Materials.

To the extent permitted by law, MOODY'S and its directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, licensors and suppliers disclaim liability to any person or entity for any indirect, special, consequential, or incidental losses or damages whatsoever arising from or in connection with the information contained herein or the use of or inability to use any such information, even if MOODY'S or any of its directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, licensors or suppliers is advised in advance of the possibility of such losses or damages, including but not limited to: (a) any loss of present or prospective profits or (b) any loss or damage arising where the relevant financial instrument is not the subject of a particular credit rating or assessment assigned by MOODY'S.

To the extent permitted by law, MOODY'S and its directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, licensors and suppliers disclaim liability for any direct or compensatory losses or damages caused to any person or entity, including but not limited to by any negligence (but excluding fraud, willful misconduct or any other type of liability that, for the avoidance of doubt, by law cannot be excluded) on the part of, or any contingency within or beyond the control of, MOODY'S or any of its directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, licensors or suppliers, arising from or in connection with the information contained herein or the use of or inability to use any such information.

NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO THE ACCURACY, TIMELINESS, COMPLETENESS, MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE OF ANY CREDIT RATING, ASSESSMENT, OTHER OPINION OR INFORMATION IS GIVEN OR MADE BY MOODY'S IN ANY FORM OR MANNER WHATSOEVER.

Moody's Investors Service, Inc., a wholly-owned credit rating agency subsidiary of Moody's Corporation ("MCO"), hereby discloses that most issuers of debt securities (including corporate and municipal bonds, debentures, notes and commercial paper) and preferred stock rated by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. have, prior to assignment of any credit rating, agreed to pay Moody's Investors Service, Inc. for credit ratings opinions and services rendered by it. MCO and all MCO entities that issue ratings under the "Moody's Ratings" brand name ("Moody's Ratings"), also maintain policies and procedures to address the independence of Moody's Ratings' credit ratings and credit rating processes. Information regarding certain affiliations that may exist between directors of MCO and rated entities, and between entities who hold credit ratings from Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and have also publicly reported to the SEC an ownership interest in MCO of more than 5%, is posted annually at ir.moodys.com under the heading "Investor Relations — Corporate Governance — Charter and Governance Documents - Director and Shareholder Affiliation Policy."

Moody's SF Japan K.K., Moody's Local AR Agente de Calificación de Riesgo S.A., Moody's Local BR Agência de Classificação de Risco LTDA, Moody's Local MX S.A. de C.V, I.C.V., Moody's Local PE Clasificadora de Riesgo S.A., Moody's Local PA Calificadora de Riesgo S.A., Moody's Local CR Calificadora de Riesgo S.A., Moody's Local ES S.A. de CV Clasificadora de Riesgo, Moody's Local RD Sociedad Calificadora de Riesgo S.R.L. and Moody's Local GT S.A.(collectively, the "Moody's Non-NRSRO CRAs") are all indirectly wholly-owned credit rating agency subsidiaries of MCO. None of the Moody's Non-NRSRO CRAs is a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization.

Additional terms for Australia only: Any publication into Australia of this document is pursuant to the Australian Financial Services License of MOODY'S affiliate, Moody's Investors Service Pty Limited ABN 61 003 399 657AFSL 336969 and/or Moody's Analytics Australia Pty Ltd ABN 94 105 136 972 AFSL 383569 (as applicable). This document is intended to be provided only to "wholesale clients" within the meaning of section 761G of the Corporations Act 2001. By continuing to access this document from within Australia, you represent to MOODY'S that you are, or are accessing the document as a representative of, a "wholesale client" and that neither you nor the entity you represent will directly or indirectly disseminate this document or its contents to "retail clients" within the meaning of section 761G of the Corporations Act 2001. MOODY'S credit rating is an opinion as to the creditworthiness of a debt obligation of the issuer, not on the equity securities of the issuer or any form of security that is available to retail investors.

Additional terms for India only: Moody's credit ratings, Assessments, other opinions and Materials are not intended to be and shall not be relied upon or used by any users located in India in relation to securities listed or proposed to be listed on Indian stock exchanges.

Additional terms with respect to Second Party Opinions and Net Zero Assessments (as defined in Moody's Ratings Rating Symbols and Definitions): Please note that neither a Second Party Opinion ("SPO") nor a Net Zero Assessment ("NZA") is a "credit rating". The issuance of SPOs and NZAs is not a regulated activity in many jurisdictions, including Singapore. EU: In the European Union, each of Moody's Deutschland GmbH and Moody's France SAS provide services as an external reviewer in accordance with the applicable requirements of the EU Green Bond Regulation. JAPAN: In Japan, development and provision of SPOs and NZAs fall under the category of "Ancillary Businesses", not "Credit Rating Business", and are not subject to the regulations applicable to "Credit Rating Business" under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan and its relevant regulation. PRC: Any SPO: (1) does not constitute a PRC Green Bond Assessment as defined under any relevant PRC laws or regulations; (2) cannot be included in any registration statement, offering circular, prospectus or any other documents submitted to the PRC regulatory authorities or otherwise used to satisfy any PRC regulatory disclosure requirement; and (3) cannot be used within the PRC for any regulatory purpose or for any other purpose which is not permitted under relevant PRC laws or regulations. For the purposes of this disclaimer, "PRC" refers to the mainland of the People's Republic of China, excluding Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan.

REPORT NUMBER 1492740

CLIENT SERVICES

Americas	1-212-553-1653
Asia Pacific	852-3551-3077
Japan	81-3-5408-4100
EMEA	44-20-7772-5454