Audit Report

OIG-26-007

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Audit of the Federal Financing Bank's Financial Statements for Fiscal Year 2025

January 9, 2026

Office of Inspector General
Department of the Treasury

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

OFFICE OF
INSPECTOR GENERAL

January 9, 2026

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARY BESSENT

FROM: Loren J. Sciurba /s/
Deputy Inspector General

SUBJECT: Audit of the Federal Financing Bank's Financial Statements for Fiscal Year 2025

We hereby transmit the attached subject report. Under a contract monitored by our office, KPMG LLP (KPMG), a certified independent public accounting firm, audited the financial statements of the Federal Financing Bank (FFB) as of September 30, 2025, and for the year then ended, provided a report on internal control over financial reporting, and on compliance with laws, regulations, and contracts tested. The contract required that the audit be performed in accordance with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletin No. 24-02, *Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements,* and the Government Accountability Office/Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency, *Financial Audit Manual.*

In its audit of FFB, KPMG found

- the financial statements were fairly presented, in all material respects, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles;
- no deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that are considered material weaknesses; and
- no instances of reportable noncompliance with laws, regulations, and contracts tested.

In connection with the contract, we reviewed KPMG's reports and related documentation and inquired of its representatives. Our review, as differentiated from an audit performed in accordance with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards, was not intended to enable us to express, and we do not express, an opinion on FFB's financial statements or conclusions on the effectiveness of internal control or compliance with laws and regulations. KPMG is responsible for the attached auditors' report dated January 9, 2026, and the conclusions expressed therein. However, our review disclosed no instances where KPMG did not comply, in all material respects, with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards.

If you wish to discuss this report, please contact me at (202) 927-5869, or a member of your staff may contact Pauletta Battle, Acting Assistant Inspector General for Audit, at (202) 927-5400.

Attachment

cc: Gary Grippo
Acting Fiscal Assistant Secretary

FEDERAL FINANCING BANK

Financial Statements

September 30, 2025

(With Independent Auditors' Reports Thereon)

FEDERAL FINANCING BANK

Table of Contents

FEDERAL FINANCING BANK

Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

September 30, 2025

(Dollars in thousands)

Introduction

The Federal Financing Bank (the Bank) is a government corporation under the general supervision and direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Congress created the Bank in 1973, at the request of the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury). The Bank borrows from Treasury and lends to Federal agencies and to private entities that have Federal guarantees. The Bank also has debt obligations to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund (CSR&DF).

Mission

The mission of the Bank is to reduce the costs of Federal and federally assisted borrowings, to coordinate such borrowings with the Government's overall fiscal policy, and to ensure that such borrowings are done in ways that least disrupt private markets. To accomplish this mission, the Bank exercises its statutory authority to purchase obligations issued, sold, or guaranteed by Federal agencies.

Objectives

The Bank was formed to be the vehicle through which Federal agencies finance programs involving the sale or placement of credit market instruments, including agency securities, guaranteed obligations, participation agreements, and the sale of assets. This objective is achieved in a manner consistent with the Federal Financing Bank Act of 1973 (12 U.S.C. 2281 et seq.) and its legislative history.

The Bank makes funds available to Federal agencies and to federally guaranteed borrowers in accordance with agency program requirements. The Bank is capable of providing lending terms for a wide variety of loan structures. The methods used to determine interest rates charged by the Bank for terms such as prepayment provisions and service charges are applied consistently for all borrowers.

The lending policy of the Bank is flexible enough to preclude the need for agencies to accumulate pools of funds. This policy does not preclude the maintenance of liquidity reserves for those agencies that have such a need. In no case are funds provided by the Bank invested in private credit instruments outside of Federal agency programs or used to speculate in the market for public securities.

Organizational Structure

The Bank is subject to the general supervision and direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Board of Directors is comprised of the incumbents of the following Treasury offices: the Secretary of the Treasury, who as provided by law is the Chairman; the Deputy Secretary; the Under Secretary for Domestic Finance; the General Counsel; and the Fiscal Assistant Secretary.

The officers are incumbents of the following Treasury offices (corresponding Bank positions are in parentheses): the Under Secretary for Domestic Finance (President); the General Counsel (General Counsel); the Assistant Secretary for Financial Markets (Vice President); the Fiscal Assistant Secretary (Vice President); the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Finance (Vice President and Treasurer); the Director, Office of Federal Program Finance (Vice President); and the Director, Office of Federal Lending (Secretary and Chief Financial Officer). A delegation by the Bank President authorizes any Bank Vice President, in consultation with any other Bank officer, to exercise the powers of the Presidency.

The staff of the Bank is organized into four units: accounting, information technology, lending, and operations. Each functional unit is headed by a Director who reports to the Chief Financial Officer. The Director of Accounting is responsible for loan transactions, including but not limited to overseeing loan disbursements and repayments as well as managing accounting and financial reporting. The Director of Information Technology is responsible for management and oversight of the IT infrastructure, including but not limited to software development and maintenance of mission critical applications that support lending and accounting functions. The Director of Lending is responsible for loan administration functions, including but not limited to loan origination, loan structuring, and managing customer relationships. The Director of Operations is responsible for general management functions, including but not limited to budgeting, procurement, human resources, strategic planning, and facilities.

Loan Programs Activity

The Bank makes funds available to Federal agencies and to federally guaranteed borrowers in accordance with agency program requirements. However, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, commonly known as Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act, the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985, and the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 included provisions that have prohibited or limited the Bank's financing of certain loans.

Impact of Economic Conditions

With the exception of loans to the United States Postal Service (USPS), all Bank assets are full faith and credit obligations of the U.S. government and economic conditions do not affect repayments to the Bank. See "Note (2) Loans Receivable" included in Notes to Financial Statements for further details about the loans receivable from the USPS.

Loans backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government are the credit equivalent of Treasury securities. The Bank does not expect to suffer any credit losses from loans backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

Credit Performance

The Bank has not incurred any credit-related losses on its loans as of the date of these statements.

Financial Highlights

For the year ended September 30, 2025, the Bank's interest revenue was $8,844,562 on a net portfolio balance of $220,742,679 at September 30, 2025. Accrued interest receivable at September 30, 2025 was $1,496,506.

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025, interest on borrowings was $8,299,482. Net borrowings were $217,774,452 and interest payable was $1,110,592 at September 30, 2025.

After including servicing revenue of $496 and deducting administrative expenses of $12,727, net income was $532,849. The Bank concluded the year at September 30, 2025, with a Treasury Fund balance of $3,836,234.

FEDERAL FINANCING BANK

Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

September 30, 2025

(Dollars in thousands)

Remaining loan commitments and net loans receivable were $320,470,917 and $220,742,679, respectively, at September 30, 2025. Details are below.

Programs		Remaining Loan Commitments	Net Loans Receivable Balance
Rural Utilities Service, Department of Agriculture (RUS)	$	6,248,944	54,865,570
Department of Energy (DOE)		37,230,625	28,987,622
Historically Black College and Universities, Department of Education (HBCU)		619,397	830,312
Community Development Financial Institution Fund (CDFI Fund), Department of Treasury		871,951	1,482,397
Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD)		-	3,135,678
Maritime Administration, Department of Transportation (MARAD)		-	301,423
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) (acting in its capacity as Receiver), net		-	96,043,101
U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)		-	20,092,920
Veterans Administration Transitional Housing Program		-	3,656
Defense Security Cooperation Agency – Foreign Military Financing (DSCA-FMF)		8,000,000	-
Department of Commerce		5,500,000	-
United States Postal Service (USPS)		-	15,000,000
Insurance Facilities:			
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation-Deposit Insurance Fund (FDIC-DIF)		232,000,000	-
Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation		10,000,000	-
National Credit Union Administration – Central Liquidity Facility		20,000,000	-
Total	$	320,470,917	220,742,679

On October 4, 2024, the Bank executed a Program Financing Agreement with the DSCA. At September 30, 2025, DSCA has outstanding commitments of $8,000,000 but no loan disbursements to date.

At September 30, 2025, the Department of Commerce has outstanding commitments of $5,500,000 but no loan disbursements to date.

On December 9, 2024, the Bank executed a Certificate Purchase Agreement with USAID, and Ukraine, represented by the Minister of Finance of Ukraine, to facilitate the purchase of a $20,000,000 Certificate of Indebtedness.

The Bank executed a significant number of commitments offered for purchase within the two DOE programs in 2025. At September 30, 2025, the DOE loan portfolio totaled $28,987,622.

The Rural Utilities Service (RUS) loan program continues to be an important FFB guarantor with its outstanding balance at $54,865,570 in 2025. The Historically Black College and Universities (HBCU) loan portfolio was $830.31 million in 2025.

The Housing and Urban Development (HUD)-542 Risk Share Program portfolio was $3,135,678 at September 30, 2025. With sixteen Housing Finance Agencies (HFAs) participating in the program in 2025, an additional five HFAs are finalizing documents to begin participation in 2026.

The loan portfolio of the Community Development Financial Institution (CDFI) Fund, Department of Treasury, was $1,482,397 at September 30, 2025. No new loans were disbursed in 2025 for MARAD or FDIC, acting in its capacity as Receiver, although interest was capitalized on certain FDIC loans disbursed in prior years.

The USPS is an independent establishment of the executive branch of the U.S. government, which borrows from the Bank to finance its capital improvements and operating expenses. The USPS Note Purchase Agreement (NPA) with the Bank was renewed in 2023. The USPS is authorized to borrow a maximum of $15,000,000. The USPS has utilized its total borrowing authority and has no new borrowings as of September 30, 2025.

The Bank's net position was $7,189,308 at September 30, 2025, and the current year net income was $532,849.

Performance Highlights

During fiscal year 2025, the Bank processed 86 new loan commitments. The interest rate was set or reset on 1,439 new loans or maturity extensions. The Bank processed 58 prepayments and 48,987 loan repayments.

Management Controls

The Bank completed an in-depth testing of its internal accounting and administrative control procedures in accordance with OMB Circular No. A-123, *Management's Responsibility for Enterprise Risk Management and Internal Control*, as of September 30, 2025. Accordingly, we believe that the Bank's systems of internal accounting and administrative controls fully comply with the requirements for agency internal accounting and administrative control systems, providing reasonable assurance that they are achieving the intended objectives.

KPMG LLP
Suite 12000
1801 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

Independent Auditors' Report

Deputy Inspector General, U.S. Department of the Treasury and
The Board of Directors, Federal Financing Bank:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Federal Financing Bank, which comprise the statement of financial position as of September 30, 2025, and the related statements of income and changes in net position, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Federal Financing Bank as of September 30, 2025, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS), the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletin No. 24-02, *Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements*. Our responsibilities under those standards and OMB Bulletin No. 24-02 are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Federal Financing Bank and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events considered in the aggregate that raise substantial doubt about the Federal Financing Bank's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards,* and OMB Bulletin No. 24-02 will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards,* and OMB Bulletin No. 24-02, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Federal Financing Bank's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events considered in the aggregate that raise substantial doubt about the Federal Financing Bank's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the financial statements. The other information comprises the Table of Contents and Management's Discussion and Analysis but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements as of and for the year ended September 30, 2025, we considered the Federal Financing Bank's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Federal Financing Bank's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Federal Financing Bank's internal control. We did not test all internal controls relevant to operating objectives as broadly defined by the *Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982*.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Federal Financing Bank's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Federal Financing Bank's financial statements as of and for the year ended September 30, 2025, are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* or OMB Bulletin No. 24-02.

Purpose of the Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

The purpose of the communication described in the Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and the Report on Compliance and Other Matters sections is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Federal Financing Bank's internal control or compliance. This communication is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Federal Financing Bank's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

KPMG LLP

Washington, DC
January 9, 2026

FEDERAL FINANCING BANK

Statement of Financial Position

September 30, 2025

(Dollars in thousands)

		2025
Assets:		
Funds with U.S. Treasury	$	3,836,234
Net loans receivable (note 2)		220,742,679
Accrued interest receivable		1,496,506
Total assets	$	226,075,419
Liabilities and Net Position:		
Liabilities:		
Net borrowings (note 3)	$	217,774,452
Accrued interest payable		1,110,592
Other liabilities		1,067
Total liabilities		218,886,111
Loan and interest credit commitments (notes 6 and 1(l))		
Net position:		7,189,308
Total liabilities and net position	$	226,075,419

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

FEDERAL FINANCING BANK

Statement of Income and Changes in Net Position

September 30, 2025

(Dollars in thousands)

		2025
Revenue:		
Interest on loans	$	8,844,562
Revenue from servicing loans		496
Total revenue		8,845,058
Expenses:		
Interest on borrowings		8,299,482
Administrative expenses		12,727
Total expenses		8,312,209
Net income	$	532,849
Net position:		
Beginning of year	$	6,656,459
Net income		532,849
End of year	$	7,189,308

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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FEDERAL FINANCING BANK

Statement of Cash Flows

September 30, 2025

(Dollars in thousands)

		2025
Cash flows from operations:		
Net income	$	532,849
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operations:		
Amortization of call option on loans		(125,021)
Amortization of call option on borrowings		125,021
Capitalization of interest receivable		(2,021,797)
Capitalization of interest payable		1, 950,824
Increase in accrued interest receivable		(271,908)
Increase in accrued interest payable		2,016
Increase in other liabilities		309
Net cash provided by operations		192, 293
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Loan disbursements		(37,715,684)
Loan collections		4,623, 974
Net cash used in investing activities		(33,091,710)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Borrowings		37,715,684
Repayments of borrowings		(4,593,192)
Net cash provided by financing activities		33,122,492
Net increase in cash		223,075
Funds with U.S. Treasury – beginning of the period		3,613,159
Funds with U.S. Treasury – end of the period	$	3,836,234
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Interest paid (net of amount capitalized)	$	6,221, 621

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Federal Financing Bank (the Bank) was created by the Federal Financing Bank Act of 1973 (12 USC 2281) as an instrumentality of the U.S. government and a body corporate under the general supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury (the Secretary). The budget and audit provisions of the Government Corporation Control Act apply to the Bank in the same manner as they apply to other wholly owned government corporations.

The Bank was established by Congress at the request of the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury), in order "to assure coordination of Federal and federally assisted borrowing programs with the overall economic and fiscal policies of the U.S. government, to reduce the cost of Federal and federally assisted borrowing from the public, and to assure that such borrowings are financed in a manner least disruptive of private financial markets and institutions." The Bank was given statutory authority to finance obligations issued, sold, or guaranteed by Federal agencies so that the Bank could meet these debt management objectives.

The Bank is authorized, with the approval of the Secretary, to issue publicly and have outstanding at any one-time obligations not in excess of $15,000,000. Additionally, the Bank is authorized to issue obligations in unlimited amounts to Treasury which, at the discretion of the Secretary, may agree to purchase any such obligations.

(a) Basis of Presentation

The Bank has historically prepared its financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), based on standards issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), the private-sector standards-setting body. The Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) has indicated that financial statements prepared based upon standards promulgated by the FASB may also be regarded as in accordance with GAAP for those Federal entities, such as the Bank, that have issued financial statements based upon FASB standards in the past. Accordingly, consistent with historical reporting, the Bank's financial statements are presented in accordance with accounting and financial reporting standards promulgated by the FASB.

In compliance with the Memorandum to the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies from Office of Management and Budget within the Executive Office of the President, dated June 23, 2025, the Bank only reports single-year of the statement of financial position, the related statement of income and changes in net position, statement of cash flows, and the related notes to the financial statements as of September 30, 2025 and for the year then ended.

(b) Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are presented on the accrual basis of accounting. The Bank recognizes loans when they are issued and related repayments when they are received. The Bank recognizes borrowings when they are received and repayments when they are made. In addition, the Bank recognizes interest on loans, interest on investments, and revenue from servicing loans when they are earned and recognizes interest on borrowings and expenses when they are incurred.

(c) Funds with U.S. Treasury

As a government corporation, the Bank maintains a Fund Balance with Treasury and does not hold cash. For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, the funds with Treasury are considered cash.

(d) Loans Receivable

The Bank issues loans to Federal agencies for their own use or to private sector borrowers whose loans are guaranteed by a Federal agency. When a Federal agency has to honor a guarantee because a private sector borrower defaults, the Federal agency must obtain an appropriation or use other resources to pay the Bank. Loans receivable and potential loss reserves are evaluated under FASB's Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 310 – Receivables and ASC 450-20 – Loss Contingencies. ASC 326-Financial Instruments Credit Losses is not applicable to the Bank, as all Bank lending is either a means of financing fully guaranteed Federal government lending activity or direct lending to a federal entity under common control. The Bank has not recorded a reserve for default on any loans receivable.

(e) Prepaid call option premiums

In certain situations, a borrower will choose to purchase a call option for the right to prepay a loan at par. The premiums associated with these call options are prepaid and non-refundable. At the same time, premiums are paid by the Bank for related borrowings from Treasury. The Bank defers premiums collected from borrowers and premiums paid to Treasury. Related interest revenue and interest expense are recognized over the life of the loan using the interest method. Premiums collected are reported as part of net loan receivables and premiums paid are reported as part of net borrowings on the Statement of Financial Position.

(f) Interest on Loans

The Bank's general policy is to capture the liquidity premium between Treasury securities and private sector lending rates, and to charge a rate that reflects the risk inherent in a borrower or transaction, when such a rate will accomplish a broader policy goal. Under amendments to the Federal Credit Reform Act (FCRA), effective October 1, 1998, while the Bank is permitted to charge a spread on loans to government-guaranteed borrowers, the spread is not retained by the Bank but rather is retained by the loan guarantor. In the event that this requirement results in the Bank being unable to fund its administrative expenses related to these loans, FCRA, as amended, states that the Bank may require reimbursement for administrative expense from loan guarantors.

(g) Capitalized Interest

In accordance with their loan agreements with the Bank, the Historically Black Colleges and Universities - Department of Education (HBCU), the Department of Energy (DOE), Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), acting in its capacity as Receiver, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) have the option of deferring payments of interest on their loans until future periods. When HBCU, DOE, FDIC, acting in its capacity as Receiver, or USAID elect, in advance, to defer interest payments, the accrued interest is recorded as capitalized interest receivable and added to the respective loan balance by the Bank. The Bank correspondingly capitalizes the interest payable on its related non-FCRA borrowings.

(h) Interest on Borrowings from Treasury

Interest rates, interest payable, and interest expense on borrowings from Treasury used to fund guaranteed loans that require the guaranteeing Federal agencies to comply with FCRA are determined annually by the borrowing agencies using FCRA and Office of Management and Budget

(OMB) guidelines. Interest on borrowings from Treasury for non-FCRA loans is based on the daily Treasury New Issue Curve (TNIC).

(i) Revenue from Servicing Loans

The Bank charges certain Rural Utilities Service (RUS) borrowers a loan service fee that is reported as revenue from servicing loans on the Statement of Income and Changes in Net Position. The Bank's loan servicing fee is equal to one-eighth of one percent more than the contractual interest rate with Treasury.

(j) Administrative Expenses

The Bank is subject to the general supervision and direction of the Secretary. As provided by law, the Secretary acts as Chairman of the Board of Directors. Employees of Treasury's Departmental Offices perform the Bank's management and operational functions, and its legal counsel is the General Counsel of the Treasury. The Bank reimburses Treasury for the facilities and services it provides. The amounts of such reimbursements are reported as administrative expenses in the Statement of Income and Changes in Net Position.

(k) Net Position

Net position is the residual difference between assets and liabilities and is composed of cumulative results of operations and prior capital transactions. The last capital transaction occurred when the Bank executed a debt exchange with the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund (CSR&DF) on May 25, 2023. The Bank can borrow from Treasury to meet its immediate cash needs and can also seek appropriations from Congress to make up for accumulated losses that will not be met by income.

Gains and losses related to early repayments of debt to Treasury in which there is no related prepayment by the Federal agency borrower are recognized immediately and treated as capital transactions in the Statement of Income and Changes in Net Position.

(l) Loan Commitments

The Bank is authorized to make commitments to purchase, and to purchase, on terms and conditions determined by the Bank any obligation which is issued, sold, or guaranteed by a Federal agency. The Bank has offered Federal agencies the opportunity to enter into mutually beneficial agreements, which provide for the standardization of processes, documents, and conditions upon which the Bank will purchase obligations. A Note Purchase Agreement (NPA) generally sets forth processes, documents, and conditions for the purchase of obligations issued by a Federal agency. A Program Financing Agreement (PFA) sets forth the processes, documents, and conditions for the purchase of obligations guaranteed by a Federal agency. The Bank can purchase obligations under NPA's up to the lesser of individual agency legally authorized borrowing limits or amounts set forth in the NPA. The Bank may purchase obligations under PFAs up to amounts authorized in individual agency annual program appropriations. All NPAs and PFAs are renewed annually upon the request of the agency and at the discretion of the Bank, unless otherwise provided for in the agreement.

Loan commitments represent the Bank's obligations to fund loans under fully executed promissory notes less amounts previously advanced under the notes and expired commitments. The Bank often uses a future advance promissory note structure allowing a borrower the contractual right to take a single or multiple advances under a note during an agreed upon allowable period for advance.

(m) Classified Activities

The operating results of classified programs (those designated as classified by the U.S. Government which cannot be specifically described), if any, are included in our financial statements and are subjected to the same oversight and internal controls as our other programs.

(n) Tax-Exempt Status

The Bank is exempt from tax in accordance with Section 11(a) of the Federal Financing Bank Act of 1973 (12 USC 2281).

(o) Related Parties

The Bank conducts significant transactions in the ordinary course of business with the Department of the Treasury and its components, which are considered related parties as defined by GAAP.

(2) Loans Receivable

Loans receivable represents the outstanding balances treated as loans to agencies. The Bank has the ability and intends to hold loans receivable until maturity or payoff.

At September 30, 2025, the Bank had outstanding loans receivable of $221,095,574. Certain of these loans were funded using FCRA borrowing procedures. The outstanding amount of loans funded using FCRA borrowing procedures was $97,907,921 with interest rates ranging from 0.378% to 5.858%, a weighted average rate of 3.651%, and maturity dates ranging from October 2, 2025 to October 15, 2065. The remaining non-FCRA loans receivable of $123,187,653 had interest rates ranging from 0.458% to 7.976%, a weighted average rate of 4.172%, and maturity dates ranging from October 15, 2025 to December 31, 2054.

The FDIC notes are backed by a guarantee from the FDIC in its corporate capacity. The unamortized premium was $352,895 at September 30, 2025, with $125,021 accreted for the year ended September 30, 2025.

(Dollars in thousands)

Loans receivable at September 30, 2025 consists of the following:

Agency	2025
Rural Utilities Service, Department of Agriculture	$ 54,865,570
Department of Energy	28,987,622
Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Department of Education	830,312
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, Department of Treasury	1,482,397
Department of Housing and Urban Development	3,135,678
Maritime Administration, Department of Transportation	301,423
FDIC (Acting in its capacity as Receiver)	96,395,996
U.S. Postal Service	15,000,000
U. S. Agency for International Development	20,092,920
Veterans Administration Transitional Housing Program	3,656
Total principal loans receivable	221,095,574
Less unamortized call option premiums	(352,895)
Net loan receivable	$ 220,742,679

The Bank evaluates, as part of its normal procedures, all loans for potential impairment. As of September 30, 2025, the Bank has not incurred any credit-related losses on its loans. All receivables are full faith and credit of the U.S. government with the exception of the USPS.

The loans receivable due within one year are $31,369,069 as of September 30, 2025.

USPS

Receivables due from the USPS are intragovernmental obligations, within the executive branch of the U.S. Government, which are incurred to finance postal activities authorized by Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

The Bank monitors the performance of the USPS through quarterly briefings from USPS senior management and through financial and operational reports that are required under the Bank's lending agreement with the USPS.

The USPS, pursuant to the lending agreement, maintains a dedicated interest repayment reserve account in the U.S. Treasury that is sufficiently funded to meet current debt service to the Bank. USPS has never defaulted on any payment due to the Bank.

USPS's debt obligations are not guaranteed by the Government of the United States, except as provided by 39 USC 2006(c), which states that USPS obligations shall be obligations of the Government of the United

States, and payment of principal and interest thereon is fully guaranteed by the Government of the United States, if and to the extent that the USPS requests the Secretary of the Treasury to pledge the full faith and credit of the Government of the United States and the Secretary determines that it would be in the public interest to do so.

The Bank will monitor the USPS's implementation of the operational, financial, and legal reforms in its strategic plan. As of the date of this report, management believes the USPS, as stated in its public filings, will, if necessary, prioritize payments to the Bank to meets its obligations to the Bank. Management has determined that no impairment of USPS loans receivable exists as of September 30, 2025 and the Bank does not record an allowance for credit loss on USPS obligations.

(3) Borrowings

Under the Federal Financing Bank Act of 1973, the Bank may, with the approval of the Secretary, borrow without limit from the Treasury.

For certain borrowings used to fund certain guaranteed loans based on FCRA, the interest rate is determined annually by the borrowing agencies using FCRA and OMB guidelines. At September 30, 2025, the Bank had $97,628,675 of Treasury borrowings used to fund guaranteed loans based on FCRA with interest rates ranging from 1.2219% to 4.5685%, a weighted average rate of 3.3%, and maturity dates from September 30, 2050 to September 30, 2065. Under FCRA borrowing procedures, interest on borrowings from Treasury are not capitalized.

For the Bank's non-FCRA borrowings, repayments on Treasury borrowings generally match the terms and conditions of corresponding loans made by the Bank and bear interest at the respective rate, as determined by the Secretary, and are repayable at any time, unless the underlying note terms provide for an agreed upon no-call period. At September 30, 2025, the Bank had $113,310,554 of Treasury borrowings for non-FCRA related loans, with interest rates ranging from 0.458% to 7.976%, a weighted average rate of 4.172%, and maturity dates from October 15, 2025 to December 31, 2054.

The Bank incurred interest expense of $125,021 for the year ended September 30, 2025 related to a prepaid call option premium to Treasury of $602,184. The unamortized premium at September 30, 2025 is $352,895. There were no new prepaid premiums in 2025.

Treasury may take certain extraordinary measures in the event that the public debt nears the statutory debt limit and a delay in raising the statutory debt limit occurs. During such a period, one option for Treasury is to exchange outstanding Treasury securities, which are subject to the debt limit, for securities of the Bank, which are not subject to the U.S. Federal debt limit, within the investment portfolio of the CSR&DF. At September 30, 2025, the Bank had borrowings of $4,092,675, from the CSR&DF, which is administered by the Office of Personnel Management. At September 30, 2025, these borrowings were at an interest rate range of 2.25% to 3.00%, a weighted average interest rate of 2.389%, and with maturity dates ranging from June 30, 2026 to June 30, 2035.

The scheduled principal repayments below reflect maturities of the Bank's borrowings and do not necessarily match the maturities of assets in the Bank's loan portfolio. Scheduled principal repayments of borrowings before unamortized prepaid premiums as of September 30, 2025, are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)

Repayment date		Amount
2026	$	30,345,152
2027		4,035,042
2028		91,565,491
2029		5,808,087
2030		4,201,019
2031 and thereafter		82,172,556
Total Principal Payments		218,127,347
Less unamortized call option premiums		(352,895)
Net borrowing	$	217,774,452

(4) Capitalized Interest

Capitalized interest receivable was $3,342,241 and the related capitalized interest payable was $3,095,433 as of September 30, 2025. Capitalized interest receivable and payable are reported as part of the loans receivable and borrowing balances, respectively, on the Statements of Financial Position. The difference between capitalized interest receivable and capitalized interest payable is due to the effects of debt limit transactions on October 15, 2015, and May 25, 2023. These transactions altered the structure of existing debt and capitalized interest.

(5) Loan Commitments

The Bank makes loan commitments to extend credit to Federal program agencies based on the loan agreements executed between the parties. The loan commitments are not reported on the Statements of Financial Position and generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses. Since many of the loan commitments are expected to expire without being completely drawn upon, the total loan commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The Bank uses the same credit policies in making loan commitments as it does for loans receivable reported on the Statements of Financial Position. The Bank funds loan commitments with its borrowing authority from Treasury. There is no exposure or credit risk related to these commitments.

The contract amounts and remaining loan commitments by program agency as of September 30, 2025, are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)

Agencies	Contract Amounts	Remaining Loan Commitments
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation-Deposit Insurance Fund (FDIC-DIF)	$ 232,000,000	232,000,000
Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation	10,000,000	10,000,000
National Credit Union Administration – Central Liquidity Facility	20,000,000	20,000,000
Rural Utilities Service, Department of Agriculture	12,057,744	6,248,944
Department of Energy	49,363,602	37,230,625
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, Department of Treasury	1,153,000	871,951
Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors Act Program, Department of Commerce	5,500,000	5,500,000
Defense Security Cooperation Agency – Foreign Military Financing	8,000,000	8,000,000
Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Department of Education	904,500	619,397
Total commitments	$ 338,978,846	320,470,917

In addition to the above, the Bank has PFAs to purchase obligations guaranteed by the Department of Transportation's Maritime Administration (MARAD) and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Financing Bank Section 542 Risk Share Program (HUD-542) and an NPA with the U.S. Postal Service. MARAD and HUD-542 program activities are expected to continue in fiscal year 2026 but currently have no active commitments. Obligations purchased under the HUD-542 program are immediately disbursed upon transaction close. U.S. Postal Service has reached its maximum borrowing authority as of September 30, 2025. There are no outstanding commitments with the FDIC (acting in its capacity as a Receiver) which is distinct from FDIC-DIF shown above.

(6) Subsequent Events

The Bank has evaluated subsequent events from the balance sheet date through January 9, 2026, the date at which the financial statements were available to be issued and determined that there are no other items to accrue or disclose.

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