NCUA 2023
FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDITS
FOR
SHARE INSURANCE FUND
OPERATING FUND
CENTRAL LIQUIDITY FACILITY
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

For the year ended December 31, 2023

Audited Financial Statements	Audit Report Number
Share Insurance Fund	OIG-24-02
Operating Fund	OIG-24-03
Central Liquidity Facility	OIG-24-04
Community Development Revolving Loan Fund	OIG-24-05

February 13, 2024

February 13, 2024

The Honorable Todd M. Harper, Chairman
The Honorable Kyle S. Hauptman, Vice Chairman
The Honorable Tanya F. Otsuka, Board Member
National Credit Union Administration
1775 Duke Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

Dear Chairman Harper, Vice Chairman Hauptman, and Board Member Otsuka:

I am pleased to transmit KPMG LLP's (KPMG) report on its financial statement audit of the National Credit Union Administration's (NCUA) financial statements, which includes the Share Insurance Fund, the Operating Fund, the Central Liquidity Facility, and the Community Development Revolving Loan Fund, as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. The NCUA prepared financial statements in accordance with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular No. A-136 Revised, *Financial Reporting Requirements*, and subjected them to audit.

Under a contract monitored by the NCUA OIG, KPMG, an independent certified public accounting firm, performed an audit of NCUA's financial statements as of December 31, 2023. The contract required that the audit be performed in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, OMB audit guidance, and the *Government Accountability Office/President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency Financial Audit Manual*.

KPMG's audit report for 2023 includes: (1) an opinion on the financial statements, (2) conclusions on internal control over financial reporting, and (3) a section addressing compliance and other matters. In its audit of the NCUA, KPMG found:

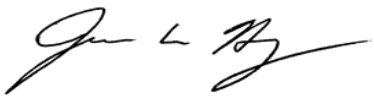
- The financial statements were fairly presented, in all material respects, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles,
- There were no deficiencies in internal control identified as material weaknesses[1] or significant deficiencies,[2] and
- No instances of reportable noncompliance with laws and regulations it tested or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards or OMB guidance.

[1] A material weakness is defined as a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis.
[2] A significant deficiency is defined as 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.

To ensure the quality of the audit work performed, we reviewed KPMG's approach and planning of the audit, evaluated the qualifications and independence of the auditors, monitored the progress of the audit at key points, and reviewed and accepted KPMG's reports and related documentation and inquired of its representatives. Our review, as differentiated from an audit in accordance with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards, was not intended to enable us to express, and we do not express, opinions on the NCUA's financial statements or conclusions about the effectiveness of internal control or conclusions on compliance with laws and regulations. KPMG is responsible for the attached auditor's reports dated February 13, 2024, and the conclusions expressed in the reports. However, our review disclosed no instances where KPMG did not comply, in all material respects, with generally accepted government auditing standards.

We would like to extend our thanks to NCUA management and staff involved in issuing the financial statements within the established milestones. In addition, we appreciate the professionalism, courtesies, and cooperation extended to KPMG throughout the audit and to the OIG during our oversight of the audit process.

Respectfully,



James W. Hagen
Inspector General

cc: Executive Director Larry Fazio
Deputy Executive Director (Audit Follow-up Official) Rendell Jones
General Counsel Frank Kressman
OEAC Director Elizabeth Eurgubian
Chief Financial Officer Eugene Schied
Chief Information Officer Rob Foster
CURE Director Martha Ninichuk
AMAC President Cory Phariss
E&I Director Kelly Lay
President Central Liquidity Facility Anthony Cappetta

OIG-24-02

National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund

Financial Statements as of and for the Years Ended
December 31, 2023 and 2022, and
Independent Auditors' Report

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION SHARE INSURANCE FUND

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Overview

I. Mission and Organizational Structure

NCUSIF Mission

The National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) administers the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF or Fund).[1] Congress created the NCUSIF in 1970 to insure members' shares (deposits) in credit unions. The NCUSIF protects members' accounts in insured credit unions in the event of a credit union failure. The NCUSIF insures the balance of each members' accounts, dollar-for-dollar, up to at least the standard maximum share insurance amount of $250,000, including principal and posted dividends through the date of a failure, subject to various rules on account types, rights, and capacities. As of December 31, 2023, the NCUSIF insures $1.7 trillion in member shares in 4,615 credit unions, which includes 11 corporate credit unions.

Organizational Structure

The NCUA's Executive Director is responsible for the agency's daily operation. The Director of the Office of Examination and Insurance (E&I) is responsible for the NCUA's supervision programs, which ensure the safety and soundness of federally insured credit unions. The E&I Director is also responsible for managing the NCUSIF. Regional offices and the Office of National Examinations and Supervision are responsible for the examination and supervision of federally insured credit unions. Other NCUA offices provide operational and administrative services to the NCUSIF.

The Asset Management and Assistance Center (AMAC) is responsible for conducting credit union liquidations. Upon liquidation, a credit union is closed and becomes an Asset Management Estate (AME), for which AMAC collects the obligations due to the liquidated credit union, monetizes assets and distributes amounts to claimants, including the NCUSIF, according to their respective regulatory payout priorities. AMEs include assets and liabilities from failed natural person credit unions (NPCU AMEs) and corporate credit unions (Corporate AMEs).

II. Performance Goals, Objectives, and Results

Performance measures are designed to enable management and stakeholders to assess programs and financial performance. In measuring the performance of the NCUSIF for 2023 and 2022, the following additional measures should be considered:

[1] The NCUSIF is one of four funds established in the U.S. Treasury and administered by the NCUA Board as of December 31, 2023. The four permanent funds include the NCUSIF, the Operating Fund, the Central Liquidity Facility (CLF) and the Community Development Revolving Loan Fund. All four funds report under separate financial statements.

2023 and 2022 Performance Measures		
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Equity Ratio	1.30%	1.30%
Insured Shares	$1.7 trillion	$1.7 trillion
Number of Credit Union Involuntary Liquidations and Assisted Mergers	3	6
Assets in CAMELS[2] 3, 4 and 5 rated Credit Unions	$165.7 billion	$77.0 billion

Equity Ratio and Normal Operating Level

The financial performance of the NCUSIF can be measured by comparing the equity ratio to the Normal Operating Level (NOL). The equity ratio is calculated as the ratio of the one-percent (1.00%) contributed capital deposit plus cumulative results of operations, excluding net cumulative unrealized gains and losses on investments, to the aggregate amount of insured shares in all federally insured credit unions.

The NOL is the NCUA Board's target equity level for the NCUSIF. Pursuant to the FCU Act, the NCUA Board sets the NOL between 1.20% and 1.50%. The NOL set by the Board for 2023 and 2022 was 1.33%. The NCUSIF equity ratio was 1.30% as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. The NCUSIF available assets ratio was 1.22% and 1.19% as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The NCUSIF equity ratio and available assets ratio are both based on total insured shares of $1.7 trillion as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

The NCUA Board may declare a distribution when the year-end equity ratio exceeds the NOL and the available assets ratio exceeds 1.00% at year-end. The NCUA Board did not declare or pay a distribution to insured credit unions in 2023 and 2022.

Insurance Related Activities

The NCUA identifies credit unions at risk of failure through the supervisory and examination process. Estimated losses are based on economic trends and each credit union’s financial condition and operations. The NCUA also evaluates overall credit union trends and monitors potential system-wide risk factors, such as increasing levels of consumer debt, bankruptcies, and delinquencies.

For 2023, there were three credit union failures compared to six failures in 2022. The cost of these failures, or the estimated cost of resolution at the time of liquidation, in 2023 was $1.4 million compared to $9.8 million in 2022.

The NCUA’s supervisory actions may result in the conservatorship of federally insured credit unions. As of December 31, 2023, there was one credit union operating under the NCUA’s conservatorship. Estimated losses related to conserved credit unions are determined as part of the fund’s reserve methodology and are contained within the Insurance and Guarantee Program Liabilities in the Balance Sheets.

The credit union industry remained stable during 2023. The aggregate net worth ratio increased

[2] The CAMELS system, which applies a rating to the credit union ranging from “1” (strongest) to “5” (weakest), is based upon an evaluation of six critical elements of a credit union's operations: Capital Adequacy, Asset Quality, Management, Earnings, Liquidity Risk, and Sensitivity to Market Risk (CAMELS). The NCUA employs the CAMELS rating system as a tool to measure risk and allocate resources for supervisory purposes.

during the year ending at 10.95% versus 10.78%[3] at December 31, 2022. Assets in CAMELS 3, 4 and 5 rated credit unions increased to $165.7 billion at the end of 2023 versus $77.0 billion at the end of 2022.

III. Financial Statement Analysis

The NCUSIF ended 2023 with an increase in Total Assets and Net Position, primarily as a result of an increase in Investments, Net. Net Cost of Operations increased to $222.0 million, primarily as a result of an increase in Operating Expenses and Provision for Insurance Losses. These changes are explained in further detail below.

Summarized Financial Information				
(Dollars in Thousands)	2023	2022	Increase / (Decrease) $	%
Net Position				
Assets:				
Fund Balance with Treasury	26,163	25,905	258	1.0%
Investments, Net – U.S. Treasury Securities	21,208,175	20,138,514	1,069,661	5.3%
Accrued Interest Receivable - Investments	94,531	107,945	(13,414)	-12.4%
Receivables from Asset Management Estates (AMEs), Net	70,318	76,463	(6,145)	-8.0%
Other	15,418	14,815	603	4.1%
Total Assets	**$21,414,605**	**$20,363,642**	**$1,050,963**	**5.2%**
Total Liabilities	**$213,057**	**$188,208**	**$24,849**	**13.2%**
Net Position (Assets minus Liabilities)	**$21,201,548**	**$20,175,434**	**$1,026,114**	**5.1%**
Net Cost				
Gross Costs:				
Operating Expenses	234,421	208,194	26,227	12.6%
Provision for Insurance Losses	(12,202)	(39,518)	27,316	69.1%
Other Losses	9	150	(141)	-94.0%
Total Gross Costs	**$222,228**	**$168,826**	**$53,402**	**31.6%**
Exchange Revenue	**$235**	**$685**	**($450)**	**-65.7%**
Total Net Cost of Operations	**$221,993**	**$168,141**	**$53,852**	**32.0%**
Cumulative Results of Operations				
Beginning Balances	**$3,258,998**	**$4,780,200**	**($1,521,202)**	**-31.8%**
Non-Exchange Revenue:				
Interest Revenue - Investments	431,707	286,795	144,912	50.5%
Net Unrealized Gain / (Loss) - Investments	497,975	(1,639,856)	2,137,831	130.4%
Total Non-Exchange Revenue	**$929,682**	**($1,353,061)**	**$2,282,743**	**168.7%**
Net Cost of Operations	**$221,993**	**$168,141**	**$53,852**	**32.0%**
Cumulative Results of Operations	**$3,966,687**	**$3,258,998**	**$707,689**	**21.7%**
Contributed Capital	**$17,234,861**	**$16,916,436**	**$318,425**	**1.9%**
Net Position	**$21,201,548**	**$20,175,434**	**$1,026,114**	**5.1%**

[3] The net worth ratio is calculated according to NCUA regulations part 702. The prior year net worth ratio of 10.75% was recalculated to 10.78% based on regulatory updates and disclosed for comparative purposes.

Fiduciary Activity Highlights

In accordance with the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board's Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) No. 31, *Accounting for Fiduciary Activities*, the financial results of the NPCU AMEs and Corporate AMEs are not presented in the results of the NCUSIF as described above, but are presented as fiduciary activities of the NCUSIF and included in the notes to the NCUSIF financial statements.

Limitations of the Financial Statements

The principal financial statements are prepared to report the financial position, financial condition, and results of operations, pursuant to the requirements of 31 U.S.C. § 3515(b). The statements are prepared from records of federal entities in accordance with federal generally accepted accounting principles and the formats prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget. Reports used to monitor and control budgetary resources are prepared from the same records. Users of the statements are advised that the statements are for a component of the U.S. Government.

Liquidity Risk and Capital Resources

For liquidity, the NCUSIF maintains cash in its Fund Balance with Treasury (FBWT) account as well as investments in U.S. Treasury securities. Investments in U.S. Treasury securities include overnight securities as held-to-maturity investments, which are available to meet urgent liquidity needs of the NCUSIF.

2023 and 2022 Fund Balance with Treasury and Investments		
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Fund Balance with Treasury	$ 26.2 million	$ 25.9 million
U.S. Treasury Securities		
Held to Maturity (Overnights)	5,184.6 million	1,666.2 million
Available-for-Sale	16,023.6 million	18,472.3 million

During 2023, the NCUSIF's Investments increased slightly, primarily due to a decrease in the Net Unrealized Loss of Available-for-Sale U.S. Treasury Securities.

The NCUSIF has multiple funding sources which include:

- capitalization deposits contributed by insured credit unions, as provided by the *Federal Credit Union Act*, Public Law 73-467, as amended (FCU Act);
- guarantee fees;
- cumulative results of operations retained by the NCUSIF;
- premium assessments on insured credit unions, as necessary;
- borrowings from the U.S. Treasury; and
- borrowings from the Central Liquidity Facility (CLF).

The NCUSIF is a revolving fund in the U.S. Treasury and has access to sufficient funds to meet its obligations, including its Insurance and Guarantee Program Liabilities.

IV. Systems, Controls, and Legal Compliance

The NCUSIF was created by Title II of the FCU Act, 12 U.S.C. §1781 *et seq*., as amended. In January 2011, the *National Credit Union Authority Clarification Act*, Public Law 111-382, amended the definitions of "equity ratio" and "net worth" in the FCU Act. The NCUA, including the NCUSIF, is exempt from requirements under the *Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990* (2 U.S.C. § 661 *et seq.*).

Internal controls should be designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or prompt detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of assets. The *Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act*, Public Law 97–255 (FMFIA), requires agencies to establish management controls over their programs and financial systems. Accordingly, NCUA management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal controls and financial management systems that meet the objectives of FMFIA, which include safeguarding assets and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. NCUA management monitors and assesses its relevant internal controls and reports on its assessment. This allows NCUA management to provide reasonable assurance that internal controls are operating effectively. The NCUA is in compliance with FMFIA as well as all applicable laws such as the *Prompt Payment Act*, Public Law 97-177, and the *Debt Collection Improvement Act*, Public Law 104–134.

The *Improper Payments Information Act of 2002*, Public Law 107–300 (IPIA), as amended by the *Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010*, Public Law 111-204 (IPERA), the *Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Improvement Act of 2012*, Public Law 112-248 (IPERIA), and the *Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019*, Public Law 116-117, requires federal agencies to review all programs and activities they administer to identify those that may be susceptible to significant improper payments. We have determined that the NCUSIF's programs are not susceptible to a high risk of significant improper payments.

As required by the *Federal Information Security Management Act*, Public Law 107-347, as amended (FISMA), the NCUA develops, documents, and implements an agency-wide program to provide information privacy and security (management, operational, and technical security controls) for the information and information systems that support the operations of the agency, including those provided or managed by another agency, contractor, or other source.

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

Independent Auditors' Report

Inspector General, National Credit Union Administration and
the National Credit Union Administration Board:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the related statements of net costs, changes in net position, and combined statements of budgetary resources for the years 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 National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and its net costs, changes in net position, and budgetary resources for the years then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits 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. 24-01, *Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements.* Our responsibilities under those standards and OMB Bulletin No. 24-01 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 NCUSIF and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Other Matter – Interactive Data

Management has elected to reference to information on websites or other forms of interactive data outside the financial statements and related notes to the financial statements to provide additional information for the users of its financial statements. Such information is not a required part of the financial statements or supplementary information required by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board. The information on these websites or the other interactive data has not been subjected to any of our auditing procedures, and accordingly we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

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.

KPMG LLP, a Delaware limited liability partnership and a member firm of
the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with
KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee.

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. 24-01 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. 24-01, 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 NCUSIF'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.

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.

Required Supplementary Information

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require that the information in the Overview be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with GAAS, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audits of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, we considered the NCUSIF'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 NCUSIF's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the NCUSIF'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 entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected or 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 to 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 NCUSIF's financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023 are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, and contracts, 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. 24-01.

Purpose of the 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 NCUSIF's internal control or compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

KPMG LLP

Washington, DC
February 13, 2024

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION SHARE INSURANCE FUND

BALANCE SHEETS
As of December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Dollars in thousands)

	2023	2022
ASSETS		
INTRAGOVERNMENTAL ASSETS		
Fund Balance with Treasury (Note 2)	$ 26,163	$ 25,905
Investments, Net - U.S. Treasury Securities (Note 3)	21,208,175	20,138,514
Accrued Interest Receivable - Investments (Note 3)	94,531	107,945
Accounts Receivable - Due from the NCUA Operating Fund	-	1,338
Advances and Prepayments (Note 6)	14,409	12,259
Total Intragovernmental Assets	21,343,278	20,285,961
WITH THE PUBLIC ASSETS		
Advances and Prepayments	1,009	1,218
Receivables from Asset Management Estates (AMEs), Net (Note 4)	70,318	76,463
Total with the Public Assets	71,327	77,681
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 21,414,605	$ 20,363,642
LIABILITIES		
INTRAGOVERNMENTAL LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable - Due to the NCUA Operating Fund (Note 6)	1,648	19
Total Intragovernmental Liabilities	1,648	19
WITH THE PUBLIC LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	2,352	2,385
Insurance and Guarantee Program Liabilities (Note 5)	209,007	185,228
Other Liabilities	50	576
Total with the Public Liabilities	211,409	188,189
TOTAL LIABILITIES	213,057	188,208
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 5)		
NET POSITION		
Cumulative Results of Operations	3,966,687	3,258,998
Contributed Capital (Note 9)	17,234,861	16,916,436
Total Net Position	21,201,548	20,175,434
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	$ 21,414,605	$ 20,363,642

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION SHARE INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENTS OF NET COST
For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Dollars in thousands)

	2023	2022
GROSS COSTS		
Operating Expenses	$ 234,421	$ 208,194
Provision for Insurance Losses		
Reserve Expense (Reduction) (Note 5)	24,766	33,568
AME Receivable Bad Debt Expense (Reduction) (Note 4)	(36,968)	(73,086)
Total Provision for Insurance Losses	(12,202)	(39,518)
Other Losses	9	150
Total Gross Costs	222,228	168,826
LESS EXCHANGE REVENUES		
Other Revenue	(235)	(685)
Total Exchange Revenues	(235)	(685)
TOTAL NET COST / (INCOME) OF OPERATIONS	$ 221,993	$ 168,141

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION SHARE INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION
For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Dollars in thousands)

	2023	2022
CUMULATIVE RESULTS OF OPERATIONS		
Beginning Balances	$ 3,258,998	$ 4,780,200
Non-Exchange Revenue		
Interest Revenue - Investments	431,707	286,795
Net Unrealized Gain / (Loss) - Investments (Note 3)	497,975	(1,639,856)
Net Income / (Cost) of Operations	(221,993)	(168,141)
Change in Cumulative Results of Operations	707,689	(1,521,202)
CUMULATIVE RESULTS OF OPERATIONS	3,966,687	3,258,998
CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL (Note 9)		
Beginning Balances	16,916,436	15,783,657
Change in Contributed Capital	318,425	1,132,779
CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL	17,234,861	16,916,436
NET POSITION	$ 21,201,548	$ 20,175,434

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION SHARE INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENTS OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES
For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Dollars in thousands)

	2023	2022
BUDGETARY RESOURCES (Notes 7, 8 and 11)		
Unobligated balance from prior year budget authority, net (mandatory)	$ 21,240,699	$ 19,677,064
Spending authority from offsetting collections (mandatory)	1,650,391	3,067,459
TOTAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES	$ 22,891,090	$ 22,744,523
STATUS OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES		
New obligations and upward adjustments (total)	$ 937,918	$ 1,503,824
Unobligated balance, end of year:		
Exempt from apportionment	21,953,172	21,240,699
Unobligated balance, end of year (total)	21,953,172	21,240,699
TOTAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES	$ 22,891,090	$ 22,744,523
OUTLAYS, NET		
Outlays, net (total) (mandatory)	$ (728,434)	$ (1,558,896)
AGENCY OUTLAYS, NET (MANDATORY)	$ (728,434)	$ (1,558,896)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting Entity

The National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF) was created by Title II of the *Federal Credit Union Act*, Public Law 73-467, as amended (FCU Act), 12 U.S.C. § 1781 *et seq*. The NCUSIF was established as a revolving fund in the Treasury of the United States (U.S. Treasury), under management of the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) Board (NCUA Board) for the purpose of insuring member share deposits in all Federal Credit Unions (FCUs) and in federally insured state-chartered credit unions.

The NCUA exercises direct supervisory authority over FCUs and coordinates supervisory involvement with the state chartering authorities for state-chartered credit unions insured by the NCUSIF. Federally insured (insured) credit unions are required to report certain financial and statistical information to the NCUA on a quarterly basis and are subject to periodic examination by the NCUA. Information derived through the supervision and examination process provides the NCUA with the ability to identify insured credit unions experiencing financial difficulties that may require assistance from the NCUSIF.

Assistance from the NCUSIF, pursuant to the FCU Act, may be in the form of a waiver of statutory reserve requirements, liquidity assistance in the form of a guaranteed line of credit, cash assistance in the form of a subordinated note, or other such form. In some cases, a merger partner for the credit union may be sought. Mergers between financially troubled credit unions and stronger credit unions may also require NCUSIF assistance. Merger assistance may be in the form of cash assistance, purchase of certain assets by the NCUSIF, and/or guarantees of the values of certain assets (e.g., primarily loans). When a credit union is no longer able to continue operating and the merger and assistance alternatives are not practical, the NCUSIF or the appropriate state supervisory authority may liquidate the credit union. In the event of a credit union liquidation, the NCUSIF pays members' shares up to the maximum insured amount and monetizes the credit union's assets.

Fiduciary Responsibilities

The NCUA's Asset Management and Assistance Center (AMAC) conducts liquidations and performs management and recovery of assets for failed credit unions. Assets and liabilities of liquidated credit unions reside in Asset Management Estates (AMEs). AMEs include assets and liabilities from failed natural person credit unions (NPCU AMEs) and corporate credit union (CCU) AMEs (Corporate AMEs).

On September 24, 2010, the NCUA Board announced the Corporate System Resolution Program (CSRP). The CSRP was a multi-stage plan for stabilizing the corporate credit union system, providing short-term and long-term funding to resolve a portfolio of residential mortgage-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities, other asset-backed

securities and corporate bonds (collectively referred to as the Legacy Assets) held by the failed CCUs, and establishing a new regulatory framework for CCUs.

Fiduciary activities are the collection or receipt, management, protection, accounting, investment, and disposition of cash and other assets held by an AME, in which non-federal individuals or entities have an ownership interest. Fiduciary assets are not assets of the Federal Government. Fiduciary activities are not recognized on the basic financial statements, but are reported on schedules in the notes to the financial statements in accordance with SFFAS No. 31, *Accounting for Fiduciary Activities*. The NCUA Board, as liquidating agent of the AMEs, disburses obligations owed by and collects money due to the liquidating credit unions through AMAC. The assets reported on the NCUSIF Balance Sheet are non-fiduciary.

Fiduciary assets are recorded at values that are estimated to be recovered based on market information and external valuations, such as appraisals, as well as internal and external models incorporating the NCUA's current assumptions regarding numerous factors, including prepayments, defaults, loss severity and discount rates. Legacy Assets may benefit from litigation and other efforts by various trustees, insurers, investors, and investor consortiums, including the NCUA Board as liquidating agent, to recover losses that the Legacy Assets have suffered. Any benefits from these recovery efforts will be recognized by an AME when receipt is certain. Fiduciary liabilities related to borrowings and claims are recorded at their contractual or settlement amounts as agreed by the liquidating agents and the creditors. Contingent liabilities related to legal actions are recorded if probable and measurable. Accrued liquidation costs reflect the NCUA's estimates and assumptions regarding the timing and associated costs to dispose of the AME assets.

Unless expressly guaranteed by the NCUA and backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, the AMEs' unsecured creditors, including the NCUSIF, could only expect to be paid if recoveries from the assets of the AMEs are sufficient to be distributed to the unsecured creditors in order of priority as set forth in 12 CFR §709.5(b).

Sources of Funding

Deposits insured by the NCUSIF are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. The NCUSIF has multiple sources of funding. Each insured credit union is required to deposit and maintain 1.00% of its insured shares in the NCUSIF. The NCUA Board may also assess premiums to all insured credit unions, as provided by the FCU Act.

In addition, the NCUSIF may receive investment interest income, guarantee fees, and recoveries from the AMEs including proceeds recovered from legal claims and asset sales. The NCUSIF also has authority to borrow from the U.S. Treasury and the ability to borrow from the NCUA's Central Liquidity Facility (CLF).

Accounting Principles

The NCUSIF's financial statements have been prepared from its accounting records in accordance with standards promulgated by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB). FASAB is designated by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants as the source of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for federal reporting entities. The format of the financial statements and footnotes is in accordance with the form and content

guidance provided in Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-136, *Financial Reporting Requirements*, revised May 19, 2023.

Consistent with SFFAS No. 34, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, Including the Application of Standards Issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board*, the NCUA considers and where appropriate, applies Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) guidance for those instances where no applicable FASAB guidance is available. Any such significant instances are identified herein.

Accounting standards require all reporting entities to disclose that accounting standards allow certain presentations and disclosures to be modified, if needed, to prevent the disclosure of classified information.

Transactions are recorded on both an accrual accounting basis and a budgetary accounting basis. Under the accrual method of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred. Federal budgetary accounting recognizes the obligation of appropriations, borrowing authorities, and other fund resources upon the establishment of a properly documented legal liability, which may be different from the recording of an accrual-based transaction. The recognition of budgetary accounting transactions is essential for compliance with legal controls over the use of federal funds and compliance with budgetary laws.

Budgetary and financial accounting information are complementary, but the types of information and the timing of their recognition are different. Information is needed about the differences between accrual and budgetary accounting, which is accomplished in part by presenting a Reconciliation of Net Cost of Operations to Net Outlays in Note 11. In accordance with SFFAS No. 53, *Budget and Accrual Reconciliation*, the Reconciliation of Net Cost of Operations to Net Outlays helps explain and clarify how accrual basis of accounting Net Cost of Operations (cash and non-cash transactions) relates to budgetary basis of accounting Net Outlays (cash transactions) and the reconciling items between the two.

The NCUA, including the NCUSIF, is exempt from requirements under the *Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990* (2 U.S.C. § 661 et seq.).

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP for the federal government requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the following:

- reported amounts of assets and liabilities;
- disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements; and
- the amounts of revenues and expenses reported during that period.

Significant items subject to those estimates and assumptions include: (i) allowance amounts for losses on the receivables from AMEs for claims paid on their behalf; (ii) reserves for probable losses and contingencies related to Insurance and Guarantee Program Liabilities; (iii) the amount and timing of recoveries, if any, related to any claims paid and the settlement of guarantee liabilities; (iv) allowance amounts established for loan losses related to cash assistance provided to insured credit unions; and (v) determination of the accounts payable

accrual.

Fund Balance with Treasury

Fund Balance with Treasury (FBWT) is the aggregate amount of funds in accounts held by the U.S. Treasury from which the NCUSIF is authorized to make expenditures and pay liabilities. The entire FBWT is a revolving fund type.

Investments, Net

The FCU Act, Section 203(c), 12 U.S.C. § 1783(c), as amended, provides guidance regarding U.S. Treasury security investments. The NCUSIF maintains an investment portfolio comprised of both market-based (available-for-sale) U.S. Treasury securities of varying maturities and non-marketable (held-to-maturity) U.S. Treasury daily overnight securities. All marketable securities are carried as available-for-sale (AFS) in accordance with FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 320, *Investments – Debt and Equity Securities*. All non-marketable U.S. Treasury overnight securities are purchased and reported at par value, which are classified as held-to-maturity. All of the NCUA's U.S. Treasury securities held by the NCUSIF are issued by the U.S. government. These securities are generally not expected to have an allowance for credit losses as there is a zero-loss expectation because they are explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government, are highly rated by major rating agencies, and have a long history of no credit losses.

Interest earned and unrealized holding gains and losses on U.S. Treasury securities are excluded from net costs and reported as components of non-exchange revenue. Realized gains and losses from the sale of AFS securities are determined on a specific identification basis.

For AFS debt securities in an unrealized loss position, the NCUA first assesses whether it intends to sell, or it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis. If either of the criteria regarding intent or requirement to sell is met, the security's amortized cost basis is written down to fair value through income. For AFS debt securities that do not meet the aforementioned criteria, the NCUA evaluates whether the decline in fair value has resulted from credit losses or other factors. In making this assessment, management considers the extent to which fair value is less than amortized cost, any changes to the rating of the security by a rating agency, and adverse conditions specifically related to the security, among other factors. If this assessment indicates that a credit loss exists, the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the security are compared to the amortized cost basis of the security. If the present value of cash flows expected to be collected is less than the amortized cost basis, a credit loss exists and an allowance for credit losses is recorded for the credit loss, limited by the amount that the fair value is less than the amortized costs basis.

Changes in the allowance for credit losses are recorded as provision for (or reversal of) credit loss expense. Losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectability of an AFS security is confirmed or when either of the criteria regarding intent or requirement to sell is met.

Accrued interest receivable on AFS debt securities totaled $93.0 million at December 31, 2023 and is excluded from the estimate of credit losses.

Premiums and discounts are amortized over the life of the related AFS security as an adjustment to yield using the effective interest method.

Accrued Interest Receivable

The NCUSIF recognizes accrued interest receivable for amounts of interest contractually earned but not yet received.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable represents the NCUSIF's claims for payment from other entities. Gross receivables are reduced to net realizable value by an allowance for doubtful accounts as further discussed below. Accounts receivable with the public represent accounts receivable between the NCUSIF and non-federal entities and are categorized as follows:

Capitalization Deposits from Insured Credit Unions
Each insured credit union pays to and maintains with the NCUSIF a capitalization deposit amount equal to 1.00% of its insured shares. Receivables and associated non-exchange revenue are recognized upon invoicing.

Premium Assessments from Insured Credit Unions
The NCUA Board has the statutory authority under Section 202 of the FCU Act to assess a premium charge to insured credit unions. The NCUA Board may assess each insured credit union a premium charge in an amount stated as a percentage of insured shares only if the equity ratio is less than 1.30% and the premium charge does not exceed the amount necessary to restore the equity ratio to 1.30%. When the NCUA Board projects that the equity ratio will, within six months, fall below 1.20%, the NCUA Board must establish and implement a restoration plan within 90 days, which meets the statutory requirements and any further conditions that the NCUA Board determines appropriate. In order to meet statutory requirements, the plan must provide that the equity ratio will meet or exceed the minimum amount specified of 1.20% before the end of the eight-year period beginning upon the implementation of the plan (or such longer period as the NCUA Board may determine to be necessary due to extraordinary circumstances).

The NCUA Board did not assess premiums for 2023 and 2022.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts
An allowance for doubtful accounts is the NCUA's best estimate of the amount of losses in an existing NCUSIF receivable. Based on an assessment of collectability, the NCUSIF calculates an allowance on an individual account basis for accounts receivable. A permanent reduction of an account may occur if it is probable that the NCUSIF will not collect all amounts contractually due.

Property, Plant and Equipment, Net

Property, Plant and Equipment, Net consists of internal-use software and is recognized and measured in accordance with SFFAS No. 6, *Accounting for Property, Plant, and Equipment*.

Costs incurred for internal use software during the software development phase are capitalized in accordance with SFFAS No. 10, *Accounting for Internal Use Software*.

Property, plant and equipment is subject to depreciation and carried at net cost once placed into service. Depreciation and amortization are computed by the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of equipment and software. Internal use software has a useful life of three years per the NCUA capitalization policy.

Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net consists of fully depreciated internal-use software with a cost of $2.0 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Receivables from Asset Management Estates, Net

The NCUA records a receivable from AMEs when claims are paid by the NCUSIF in order to satisfy obligations to insured shareholders and other guaranteed parties, as well as to pay administrative expenses on behalf of AMEs. Assets held by the AMEs are the main source of repayment of the NCUSIF's receivables from the AMEs. As the assets are monetized, recoveries from the assets are paid to the NCUSIF to reduce the receivable from AMEs.

The gross AME receivable is reduced by an allowance for loss. This allowance represents the difference between the funds disbursed and obligations incurred and the expected repayment, when recognized, from the AMEs pursuant to the liquidation payment priorities set forth in 12 C.F.R. §709.5(b). The NCUA records the allowance amount for loss on receivables from AMEs based on expected asset recovery rates. The asset recovery rates are based on several sources including:

- actual or pending AME asset disposition data;
- asset valuation data based upon the performance, quality, and type of the assets in the portfolio;
- estimated liquidation costs based on information from similar recently failed credit unions; and
- estimated AME specific administrative expenses based upon complexity and expected duration of the AME.

Insurance and Guarantee Program Liabilities

NCUA's activities related to insured credit unions are considered by SFFAS No. 51, *Insurance Programs*, as an exchange transaction insurance program, and NCUSIF discloses and reports the insurance program accordingly. Pursuant to SFFAS No. 51, the NCUA is required to recognize revenue on insurance premiums as earned. The NCUA must also recognize, measure and record liabilities for unearned premiums, unpaid insurance claims and losses on remaining coverage as applicable. In addition, the NCUA must disclose information about the purpose, full costs (to include premium collections and borrowing authority), investing activities and arrangement duration of insurance programs as well as premium pricing policies, the nature and magnitude of estimates, the total amount of insurance coverage provided through the end of the reporting period and any events that could have a material effect on the recorded liability. Information concerning the NCUSIF's premium pricing policies and premiums collections can be found under the Accounts Receivable header herein. The NCUSIF's investment securities primarily consist of market-based U.S. Treasury securities of varying maturities (debt securities) and its investing activities are described in Notes 2 and 3. The

nature and terms of the NCUSIF's borrowing authority is addressed in Note 7. The total amount of insurance coverage provided through the end of the reporting period is outlined in Note 9. The remaining information required to be disclosed is discussed further in Note 5.

Consistent with the presentation in prior reporting periods, SFFAS No. 51 also requires a roll-forward of the Insurance and Guarantee Program Liabilities balance from the prior year to the current period. The NCUA has adopted the revised titles for each component of the roll-forward as applicable, except for the term "Claim expenses", which will remain "Reserve expense". Though the titles represent the exact same activity, the NCUA has elected to retain the prior presentation of "Reserve expense" in an effort to: 1) maintain clarity for the users of the financial statements; and 2) ensure comparability between the Statements of Net Cost and Note 5.

The NCUSIF records a liability for probable losses relating to insured credit unions. The year-end liability for insurance losses is comprised of general and specific reserves. The general reserve is derived using an internal econometric model that applies estimated probability of failure and loss rates while the specific reserve is based on analyses performed on credit unions where failure is probable and additional information is available to make a reasonable estimate of losses.

Other Liabilities

Other Liabilities includes payroll and other accrued liabilities.

Net Position and Contributed Capital

The *Credit Union Membership Access Act of 1998*, Public Law 105–219 (CUMAA), mandates that the amount of each insured credit union's deposit is adjusted as follows, in accordance with procedures determined by the NCUA Board, to reflect changes in the credit union's insured shares: (i) annually, in the case of an insured credit union with total assets of less than $50.0 million; and (ii) semi-annually, in the case of an insured credit union with total assets of $50.0 million or more. The annual and semi-annual adjustments are based on insured member share deposits outstanding as of December 31 of the preceding year and June 30 of the current year, respectively. The 1.00% contribution is returned to the insured credit union in the event that its insurance coverage is terminated, or is obtained from another source, or the operations of the NCUSIF are transferred from the NCUA Board. The NCUSIF reports the capitalization deposits from insured credit unions as contributed capital. This amount is included in the NCUSIF's Balance Sheets and Statements of Changes in Net Position.

The CUMAA mandates that distributions to insured credit unions be determined from specific ratios, which are based in part upon year-end data. Distributions associated with insured shares at year-end are declared and paid in the subsequent year. The NCUSIF equity ratio is calculated as the ratio of contributed capital plus cumulative results of operations, excluding net cumulative unrealized gains and losses on investments, to the aggregate amount of the insured shares in all insured credit unions.

Revenue Recognition

Exchange Revenue

Exchange revenues arise and are recognized when a federal government entity provides goods and services to the public or to another federal government entity for a price. Exchange revenue, which primarily consists of credit union application and exam fees; guarantee fee income; and premium assessments, is used to recover the losses of the credit union system.

Premium Assessments from Insured Credit Unions
The NCUA Board may assess each insured credit union a premium charge for insurance in an amount stated as a percentage of insured shares.

Non-Exchange Revenue
Non-exchange revenues are inflows of resources that the federal government demands or receives by donation. Such revenues are recognized when a specifically identifiable, legally enforceable claim to resources arises, to the extent that collection is probable and the amount is reasonably estimable. The NCUSIF recognizes non-exchange revenue as described below.

Each insured credit union pays to and maintains with the NCUSIF a capitalization deposit amount equal to 1.00% of its insured shares. This amount is recognized as non-exchange revenue when invoiced. In accordance with SFFAS No. 7, *Accounting for Revenue and Other Financing Sources and Concepts for Reconciling Budgetary and Financial Accounting*, the NCUSIF recognizes interest revenue on investments in U.S. Treasury securities as non-exchange revenue because the main source of funds for investments comes from capital deposits. The related unrealized holding gains and losses on investments in U.S. Treasury securities are excluded from net costs and reported as a component of non-exchange revenue in the Statements of Changes in Net Position.

Tax-Exempt Status

The NCUA, as a government entity, is not subject to federal, state, or local income taxes.

Disclosure Entities

SFFAS No. 47, *Reporting Entity*, requires that our financial statements reflect the balances and activities of the fund and any other reporting entities under NCUSIF control. Entities that are owned and/or controlled by the NCUA as a result of a regulatory action are generally classified as disclosure entities if the relationship with such entities is not expected to be permanent. Pursuant to SFFAS No. 47, the NCUA identifies receiverships and conservatorships as disclosure entities.

Receiverships
An AME is a receivership-type entity that is established to oversee assets and other property acquired from a failed credit union. AMAC conducts liquidations and oversees the management and recovery of assets for failed credit unions. The NCUA has two types of AMEs: 1) NPCUs from the resolution of failed natural-person credit unions, and 2) Corporate AMEs from the resolution of failed corporate credit unions. These activities are considered fiduciary activities in accordance with SFFAS No. 31 and are disclosed under Note 10.

Conservatorships
The NCUA may place a credit union into conservatorship in order to resolve operational problems that could affect that credit union's safety and soundness. Conservatorship means the NCUA has taken control of the credit union. During a conservatorship, the credit union

remains open, members may transact business, and accounts remain insured by the NCUSIF. For federally chartered credit unions, the NCUA takes this action on its own; in the case of a state-chartered credit union, the state supervisory authority initiates the conservatorship and, in many cases, appoints the NCUA as agent for the conservator. Conservatorships can have three outcomes: 1) the credit union can resolve its operational problems and be returned to member ownership; 2) the credit union can merge with another credit union; or 3) the NCUA can liquidate the credit union. As of December 31, 2023, there was one credit union operating under NCUA's conservatorship. The NCUA lists credit union(s) currently under conservatorship on its website.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

On January 1, 2023, the NCUA adopted the requirements of Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2016-13, *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (ASC 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*, which replaced the incurred loss with an expected loss methodology that is referred to as the current expected credit loss (CECL) methodology. The measurement of expected credit losses under the CECL methodology is applicable to financial assets measured at amortized cost, including AFS debt securities. ASC 326 requires credit losses to be presented as an allowance rather than a write-down on AFS debt securities management does not intend to sell or believes it is more likely than not they will be required to sell. The estimate of expected credit losses considers historical credit loss information that is adjusted for current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts.

The NCUA adopted ASC 326 using the modified retrospective method for all financial assets measured at amortized cost. As a result, the amortized cost basis remains the same before and after the effective date of adoption of ASC 326. The NCUA recorded no change in the cumulative results of operations as of January 1, 2023 for the cumulative effect of adopting ASC 326. In connection with the adoption of the standard, the NCUA made necessary changes to relevant policies and processes. Refer to Note 3 for disclosures associated with the adoption.

2. FUND BALANCE WITH TREASURY

FBWT balances and status at December 31, 2023 and 2022 consisted of the following (in thousands):

	2023	2022
Status of Fund Balance with Treasury:		
Unobligated Balance - Available	$ 21,953,172	$ 21,240,699
Obligated Balance Not Yet Disbursed	44,111	42,902
Non-Budgetary Investment Accounts	(21,876,589)	(21,148,413)
Non-Budgetary FBWT Accounts	(94,531)	(109,283)
Total	$ 26,163	$ 25,905

As a revolving fund, the FBWT account is used for continuing business-like activities. The NCUSIF collects capitalization deposits, guarantee fees, AME recoveries and premiums, which may be invested in U.S. Treasury securities. The proceeds are primarily held to cover insurance losses and guarantee payments, and are also used for merger assistance,

liquidations, and other administrative expenses. The FBWT account contains monies available for future obligations as well as monies obligated for current activities. Non-Budgetary Investment Accounts, which consist of U.S. Treasury investments, reduce the status of fund balance. Non-Budgetary FBWT Accounts may consist of budgetary receivables, borrowing authority, and non-expenditure transfers. Funds not needed for immediate liquidity are invested in overnight U.S. Treasury securities. Should the overnight account exceed NCUSIF policy limits, the NCUSIF will invest the additional funds in market-based U.S. Treasury securities according to the Fund's investment policy guidelines.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, there were no unreconciled differences between U.S. Treasury records and balances reported on the NCUSIF's general ledger.

3. INVESTMENTS

The NCUSIF maintains an investment portfolio comprised of both market-based (available-for-sale) U.S. Treasury securities of varying maturities and non-marketable (held-to-maturity) U.S. Treasury daily overnight securities. Premiums or discounts on available-for-sale securities are amortized using the effective interest method.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the carrying amount, gross unrealized holding gains/losses, and fair value of U.S. Treasury securities were as follows (in thousands):

	Cost	Amortized (Premium) Discount	Interest Receivable	Investments, Net (Par)	Net Unrealized Gain/(Loss)	Carrying/Fair Value
As of December 31, 2023:						
U.S. Treasury Securities						
Available-for-Sale	$ 17,636,958	$ (446,057)	$ 92,970	$ 16,850,321	$ (1,167,299)	$ 16,023,602
Held to Maturity	5,184,573	-	1,561	5,184,573	-	5,184,573
Total	$ 22,821,531	$ (446,057)	$ 94,531	$ 22,034,894	$ (1,167,299)	$ 21,208,175
As of December 31, 2022:						
U.S. Treasury Securities						
Available-for-Sale	$ 20,499,539	$ (361,971)	$ 107,762	$ 19,650,029	$ (1,665,274)	$ 18,472,294
Held to Maturity	1,666,220	-	183	1,666,220	-	1,666,220
Total	$ 22,165,759	$ (361,971)	$ 107,945	$ 21,316,249	$ (1,665,274)	$ 20,138,514

Maturities of U.S. Treasury securities as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows (in thousands):

	2023 Fair Value	2022 Fair Value
Held to Maturity (Overnights)	$ 5,184,573	$ 1,666,220
Available-for-Sale:		
Due in one year or less	2,761,472	2,766,197
Due after one year through five years	10,680,426	10,534,222
Due after five years through ten years	2,581,704	5,171,875
Total	$ 21,208,175	$ 20,138,514

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, there were no realized gains or losses from sales of U.S. Treasury securities.

The following table includes gross unrealized losses on investment securities, in addition to the fair values of those securities, aggregated by investment classification and length of time the investments have been in a loss position, at December 31, 2023 and 2022 (in thousands):

	Losses Less than 12 months		Losses 12 months or more		Total	
	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
As of December 31, 2023:						
Available-for-Sale:						
U.S. Treasury Securities	$ -	$ -	$(1,167,299)	$ 16,023,602	$(1,167,299)	$ 16,023,602
As of December 31, 2022:						
Available-for-Sale:						
U.S. Treasury Securities	$ (626,149)	$ 10,021,016	$(1,039,125)	$ 8,451,278	$(1,665,274)	$ 18,472,294

The unrealized losses on the NCUA's available-for-sale investments in U.S. Treasury securities were caused by interest rate increases. The contractual terms of those investments issued by the U.S. Treasury do not permit the issuer to settle the securities at a price less than the amortized cost bases of the investments. The NCUA does not intend to sell the investments and it is not more likely than not that the NCUA will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost bases.

4. RECEIVABLES FROM ASSET MANAGEMENT ESTATES (AMES), NET

AMEs include assets and liabilities from failed NPCU AMEs and Corporate AMEs. The components of the Receivables from AMEs, Net as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows (in thousands):

	2023			2022		
	NPCU AMEs	Corporate AMEs	Total	NPCU AMEs	Corporate AMEs	Total
Gross Receivables from AMEs	$ 1,392,058	$ 2,415,391	$ 3,807,449	$ 1,398,849	$ 2,452,095	$ 3,850,944
Allowance for Loss, beginning balance	1,394,185	2,380,296	3,774,481	1,399,557	2,438,352	3,837,909
AME Receivable Bad Debt Expense (Reduction)	(2,315)	(34,653)	(36,968)	(15,030)	(58,056)	(73,086)
Increase / (Decrease) in Allowance	(382)	-	(382)	9,658	-	9,658
Allowance for Loss, ending balance	1,391,488	2,345,643	3,737,131	1,394,185	2,380,296	3,774,481
Receivables from AMEs, Net	$ 570	$ 69,748	$ 70,318	$ 4,664	$ 71,799	$ 76,463

AME Receivable Bad Debt Expense (Reduction) for the NPCU AMEs represents the overall change in expected asset recovery rates and related repayments. The Increase/(Decrease) in Allowance primarily represents the net loss (gain) on payments made during liquidation.

AME Receivable Bad Debt Expense (Reduction) for the Corporate AMEs takes into account the NCUA's expected recovery value of the Corporate AMEs' assets, as further discussed in Note 10.

5. INSURANCE AND GUARANTEE PROGRAM LIABILITIES

Insured Credit Unions

The NCUSIF insures member deposits held in federal and federally insured state-chartered credit unions up to $250,000 per account in the event of a credit union failure. As the regulator of credit unions, the NCUA evaluates overall economic trends and monitors potential system-wide risk factors, such as increasing levels of consumer debt, bankruptcies, and delinquencies. The NCUA also employs the CAMELS rating system as a tool to measure risk and allocate resources for supervisory purposes. The CAMELS system, which applies a rating to the credit union ranging from "1" (strongest) to "5" (weakest), is based upon an evaluation of six critical elements of a credit union's operations: **C**apital Adequacy, **A**sset Quality, **M**anagement, **E**arnings, **L**iquidity Risk, and **S**ensitivity to Market Risk (CAMELS). These criteria ensure that credit union examiners assess all significant financial, operational, and management factors when evaluating a credit union's performance and risk profile. The NCUA uses this information to identify insured credit unions experiencing financial difficulty and estimate future losses on both a general and specific basis. The NCUSIF records an insurance program liability – comprised of general and specific reserves – to cover losses resulting from insured credit union failures.

The general reserve is derived using an internal econometric model that applies estimated probability of failure and loss rates. The probability of failure is driven by CAMELS ratings and credit union level financial data; it also incorporates macroeconomic data such as the consumer price index and geographic housing prices. The loss rates take into account historical losses, CAMELS ratings, credit union level financial ratios and other economic measures. These variables are evaluated periodically to determine the reasonableness of the model output,

which provides a range of forecasted losses between the 75 percent and 90 percent confidence level intervals.

Specific reserves are established for credit unions whose failure is probable and sufficient information is available to make a reasonable estimate of losses. The specific reserves are presented net of estimated recoveries from the disposition of assets held by failed credit unions.

The aggregate amount of reserves recognized for insured credit unions and AMEs was $209.0 million and $185.2 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The activity in the Insurance and Guarantee Program Liabilities from insured credit unions and AMEs was as follows (in thousands):

	2023	2022
Beginning balance	$ 185,228	$ 161,958
Reserve expense (reduction)	24,766	33,568
Payments to settle claims	(7,062)	(14,738)
Recoveries and other adjustments	6,075	4,440
Ending balance	$ 209,007	$ 185,228

The Insurance and Guarantee Program Liabilities at December 31, 2023 and 2022 were comprised of the following:

- Specific reserves were $6.9 million and $7.7 million, respectively.
- General reserves were $202.1 million and $177.5 million, respectively.

In exercising its supervisory function, the NCUSIF will occasionally extend guarantees of assets (primarily loans) to third-party purchasers or existing insured credit unions in order to facilitate mergers. The NCUSIF would be obligated upon borrower nonperformance. There were no guarantees outstanding during 2023 or as of December 31, 2023. There were no guarantees outstanding during 2022 or as of December 31, 2022.

The NCUSIF may also grant a guaranteed line-of-credit to a third-party lender, such as a corporate credit union or bank, if an insured credit union had a current or immediate liquidity concern and the third-party lender refused to extend credit without a guarantee. The NCUSIF would be obligated if the insured credit union failed to perform. Total line-of-credit guarantees for credit unions as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 were approximately $0.0 and $1.0 million, respectively. There were no borrowings by insured credit unions from the third-party lenders under these line-of-credit guarantees as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the NCUSIF reserved $0.0 and $37.5 thousand, respectively, for these guaranteed lines-of-credit.

On rare occasions, the NCUSIF may provide indemnifications as part of merger assistance or purchase and assumption agreements with acquiring credit unions. Such indemnifications make the NCUSIF contingently liable based on the outcome of any legal actions. There were no such indemnification contingencies as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

In addition to these recognized contingent liabilities, adverse performance in the financial services industry could result in additional losses to the NCUSIF. The ultimate losses for insured credit unions will largely depend upon future economic and market conditions and could differ significantly from these estimates.

6. TRANSACTIONS WITH THE NCUA OPERATING FUND

Certain administrative services are provided to the NCUSIF by the NCUA Operating Fund. The NCUSIF is charged by the NCUA Operating Fund for these services based upon an annual allocation factor derived from a study of actual usage. In 2023 and 2022, the allocation to the NCUSIF was 62.4% and 62.7% of the NCUA Operating Fund's expenses, respectively. The cost of the services allocated to the NCUSIF, which totaled $229.7 million and $205.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, is reflected as an expense in the Statements of Net Cost. The following table provides a breakdown of the administrative services provided to the NCUSIF by the NCUA Operating Fund (in thousands):

Administrative Services Reimbursed to the NCUA Operating Fund	2023	2022
Employee Salaries	$ 117,107	$ 105,083
Employee Benefits	50,469	45,159
Employee Travel	10,472	3,592
Rent, Communications, and Utilities	3,567	2,830
Contracted Services	38,848	39,720
Depreciation and Amortization	6,085	5,985
Administrative Costs	3,136	2,581
Total Services Provided by the NCUA Operating Fund	$ 229,684	$ 204,950

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, amounts due to the NCUA Operating Fund for allocated expenses were $1.6 million and $19.0 thousand, respectively.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, advances and prepayments with the NCUA Operating Fund for overhead were $14.4 million and $12.3 million, respectively.

7. AVAILABLE BORROWING AUTHORITY, END OF PERIOD

The NCUSIF has $6.0 billion in borrowing authority from the U.S. Treasury. Available borrowing authority, as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, was $6.0 billion.

Under the FCU Act, the NCUSIF also has the ability to borrow from the CLF. The NCUSIF is authorized to borrow from the CLF up to the amount of the CLF's unused borrowing authority, which was $20.2 billion and $17.2 billion as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the CLF had a note purchase agreement with the Federal Financing Bank with a maximum principal of $15.0 billion and $25.0 billion, respectively.

Advances made under the current promissory note can be made no later than March 31, 2024. The CLF borrowed $1.0 million in 2023 and $0.0 in 2022.

The NCUSIF did not exercise its borrowing authority in 2023 or 2022.

8. DISCLOSURES RELATED TO THE STATEMENTS OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES

The Statements of Budgetary Resources discloses total budgetary resources available to the NCUSIF, and the status of resources as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. Activity impacting budget totals of the overall federal government budget is recorded in the NCUSIF's Statements of Budgetary Resources budgetary accounts. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the NCUSIF's resources in budgetary accounts were $22.9 billion and $22.7 billion, respectively. All liabilities are covered by budgetary resources, excluding the Insurance and Guarantee Program Liabilities because they are contingent liabilities and do not require budgetary resources until the liabilities are no longer contingent. All obligations incurred by the NCUSIF are reimbursable. The NCUSIF is exempt from OMB apportionment control.

The NCUSIF had $40.0 million and $40.0 million in unpaid undelivered orders, and $15.4 million and $13.5 million in paid undelivered orders, as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Refer to Note 6 for more information on transactions with the NCUA Operating Fund. The breakdown of unpaid and paid undelivered orders from federal and non-federal sources as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows (in thousands):

	2023		2022	
Undelivered Orders	Paid	Unpaid	Paid	Unpaid
Federal	$ 14,409	$ 38,648	$ 12,259	$ 38,034
Non-federal	1,009	1,413	1,218	1,922
Total Undelivered Orders	$ 15,418	$ 40,061	$13,477	$ 39,956

Budgetary resources listed on the NCUSIF's financial statements and the budgetary resources found in the budget of the federal government differ because the NCUSIF's annual financial statements are prepared as of December 31, on a calendar year, rather than as of September 30, the federal government's fiscal year end.

9. CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL

Contributed capital was $17.2 billion and $16.9 billion as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Contributed capital owed to the NCUSIF from insured credit unions was $0.0 as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. Contributed capital refunds due to insured credit unions from the NCUSIF was $0.0 as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Pursuant to the FCU Act, the NOL set by the Board for 2023 and 2022 was 1.33%. The NCUSIF equity ratio was 1.30% as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. The NCUSIF available assets ratio was 1.22% and 1.19% as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The NCUSIF equity ratio and available assets ratio are both based on total insured shares of $1.7

trillion as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

The NCUA Board did not assess premiums and the NCUSIF did not pay distributions to insured credit unions in 2023 and 2022.

The NCUSIF available assets ratio, as defined by the FCU Act, is calculated as the ratio of (A) the amount determined by subtracting (i) direct liabilities of the NCUSIF and contingent liabilities, for which no provision for losses has been made, from (ii) the sum of cash and the market value of unencumbered investments authorized under Section 203(c) of the FCU Act, to (B) the aggregate amount of the insured shares in all insured credit unions.

10. FIDUCIARY ACTIVITIES

(a) Natural Person Credit Unions AMEs

The Schedule of Fiduciary Activity as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, is as follows (in thousands):

Schedule of Fiduciary Activity	2023	2022
Fiduciary Net Liabilities, beginning of year	$ (1,402,949)	$ (1,408,324)
Net Realized Losses upon Liquidation	(39)	(9,586)
Revenues		
Interest on Loans	232	214
Other Fiduciary Revenues	26	615
Expenses		
Professional & Outside Services Expenses	(2,077)	(1,117)
Compensation and Benefits	(412)	(460)
Other Expenses	(78)	(1,698)
Net Change in Recovery Value of Assets and Liabilities		
Net Gain / (Loss) on Loans	(1,203)	(2,197)
Other, Net Gain / (Loss)	5,839	19,604
(Increase) / Decrease in Fiduciary Net Liabilities	2,288	5,375
Fiduciary Net Liabilities, end of year	**$ (1,400,661)**	**$ (1,402,949)**

Revenues consist of cash collected during the liquidation of assets held within the AME. Gains and losses include the revaluation of assets based upon expected asset recovery rates and the disposition of assets and adjustments to liabilities, which contribute to the change in fiduciary net assets/liabilities.

The Schedule of Fiduciary Net Assets/Liabilities as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, is as follows (in thousands):

Schedule of Fiduciary Net Assets/Liabilities	2023	2022
Fiduciary Assets		
Loans	$ 4,438	$ 8,813
Other Fiduciary Assets	633	1,446
Total Fiduciary Assets	5,071	10,259
Fiduciary Liabilities		
Insured Shares	1,514	2,690
Accrued Liquidation Expenses	9,137	8,640
Unsecured Claims	1,554	1,426
Uninsured Shares	1,469	1,603
Due to the NCUSIF (Note 4)	1,392,058	1,398,849
Total Fiduciary Liabilities	1,405,732	1,413,208
Total Fiduciary Net Assets / (Liabilities)	**$ (1,400,661)**	**$ (1,402,949)**

Loans also includes amounts related to criminal restitution owed to the U.S. government. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, gross receivables related to criminal restitution orders were $209.3 million and $218.8 million, of which we determined $26.0 thousand and $101.2 thousand were collectible, respectively.

(b) Corporate AMEs

The Schedule of Fiduciary Activity as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, is as follows (in thousands):

	AMEs	
Schedule of Fiduciary Activity	**2023**	**2022**
Fiduciary Net Liabilities, beginning of year	$ 2,083,682	$ 1,223,514
Revenues		
Income From Investment Securities	(9,019)	(10,224)
Settlements and Legal Claims	(11,812)	(48,323)
Other Fiduciary Revenues	(5,125)	(3,350)
Expenses		
Professional and Outside Service Expenses	5,290	12,359
Other Expenses	69,169	292,370
Net Change in Recovery Value of Assets and Liabilities	118,540	617,336
Increase / (Decrease) in Fiduciary Net Liabilities	167,043	860,168
Total Fiduciary Liabilities	**$ 2,250,725**	**$ 2,083,682**

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Corporate AMEs' Fiduciary Net Liabilities increased by $167.0 million mainly due to interim capital distributions to capital account holders, partially offset by gains on sales of legacy assets and legal settlements. The increase represents a loss to the AME claimants.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Corporate AMEs' Fiduciary Net Liabilities increased by $860.2 million mainly due to interim capital distributions to capital account holders, partially offset by gains on sales of legacy assets and legal settlements. The increase represents a loss to the AME claimants.

The Schedule of Fiduciary Activity includes revenues earned on investments, including Legacy Assets, loans, real estate and other investments, and expenses incurred in orderly liquidation of the AMEs.

The Schedule of Fiduciary Net Assets/Liabilities as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, is as follows (in thousands):

	AMEs	
Schedule of Fiduciary Net Assets / Liabilities	**2023**	**2022**
Fiduciary Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 56,847	$ 209,243
Legacy Assets	145,060	196,215
Total Fiduciary Assets	201,907	405,458
Fiduciary Liabilities		
Accrued Expenses	37,198	37,002
Unsecured Claims and Payables	43	43
Due to the NCUSIF (Note 4)	2,415,391	2,452,095
Total Fiduciary Liabilities	2,452,632	2,489,140
Total Fiduciary Net Assets / (Liabilities)	**$ (2,250,725)**	**$ (2,083,682)**

The Schedule of Fiduciary Net Assets reflects the expected recovery value of the Corporate AMEs' assets.

11. RECONCILIATION OF NET COST OF OPERATIONS TO NET OUTLAYS

The reconciliation of net outlays, presented on a budgetary basis, and the net cost, presented on an accrual basis, provides an explanation of the relationship between budgetary and financial accounting information. The reconciliation serves not only to identify costs paid for in the past and those that will be paid in the future, but also to assure integrity between budgetary and financial accounting. The Reconciliation of Net Cost of Operations to Net Outlays for 2023 and 2022 is shown below (in thousands):

Reconciliation of Net Cost of Operations to Net Outlays	2023 Intra-governmental	With the public	Total
Net Cost of / (Income from) Operations	$ 229,684	$ (7,691)	$ 221,993
Components of Net Operating Cost Not Part of the Budgetary Outlays			
Provision for Insurance Losses			
Reserve Expense (Reduction)	-	(24,766)	(24,766)
AME Receivable Bad Debt Expense (Reduction)	-	36,968	36,968
Increase / (decrease) in assets:			
Accounts Receivable	(1,338)	-	(1,338)
Other Assets	2,150	(209)	1,941
(Increase) / decrease in liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	(1,629)	33	(1,596)
Other Liabilities	-	526	526
Total Components of Net Operating Cost Not Part of the Budgetary Outlays	(817)	12,552	11,735
Components of the Budgetary Outlays That Are Not Part of Net Operating Cost			
Change in Receivables from AMEs	-	(43,495)	(43,495)
Interest Revenue - Investments	(445,120)	-	(445,120)
Change in Contributed Capital	-	(318,425)	(318,425)
Other Adjustments that do not affect Net Cost of Operations	(156,490)	1,368	(155,122)
Total Components of the Budgetary Outlays That Are Not Part of Net Operating Cost	(601,610)	(360,552)	(962,162)
Net Outlays	$ (372,743)	$ (355,691)	$ (728,434)

Reconciliation of Net Cost of Operations to Net Outlays	2022 Intra-governmental	With the public	Total
Net Cost of / (Income from) Operations	$ 204,950	$ (36,809)	$ 168,141
Components of Net Operating Cost Not Part of the Budgetary Outlays			
Provision for Insurance Losses			
Reserve Expense (Reduction)	-	(33,568)	(33,568)
AME Receivable Bad Debt Expense (Reduction)	-	73,086	73,086
Increase / (decrease) in assets:			
Accounts Receivable	1,338	-	1,338
Other Assets	4,499	(61)	4,438
(Increase) / decrease in liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	4,899	1,015	5,914
Other Liabilities	-	639	639
Total Components of Net Operating Cost Not Part of the Budgetary Outlays	10,736	41,111	51,847
Components of the Budgetary Outlays That Are Not Part of Net Operating Cost			
Change in Receivables from AMEs	-	(209,919)	(209,919)
Interest Revenue - Investments	(281,240)	-	(281,240)
Change in Contributed Capital	-	(1,132,779)	(1,132,779)
Other Adjustments that do not affect Net Cost of Operations	(155,587)	641	(154,946)
Total Components of the Budgetary Outlays That Are Not Part of Net Operating Cost	(436,827)	(1,342,057)	(1,778,884)
Net Outlays	$ (221,141)	$ (1,337,755)	$ (1,558,896)

12. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated through February 13, 2024, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. Management determined that there were no significant items to be disclosed as of December 31, 2023.

OIG-24-03

National Credit Union Administration Operating Fund

Financial Statements as of and for the Years Ended
December 31, 2023 and 2022, and
Independent Auditors' Report

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
OPERATING FUND

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KPMG LLP
Suite 12000
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Washington, DC 20006

Independent Auditors' Report

Inspector General, National Credit Union Administration and
the National Credit Union Administration Board:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the National Credit Union Administration Operating Fund (the Fund), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the related statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund balance, and cash flows for the years 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 National Credit Union Administration Operating Fund as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and its revenues, expenses, and changes in fund balance, and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits 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. 24-01, *Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements*. Our responsibilities under those standards and OMB Bulletin No. 24-01 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 Fund and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we 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 Fund'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. 24-01 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

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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. 24-01, 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 Fund'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 Fund'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.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, we considered the Fund'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 Fund's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund'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 entity'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 weakness. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

KPMG

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Fund's financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023 are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, and contracts, 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. 24-01.

Purpose of the 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 section 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 Fund's internal control or compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

KPMG LLP

Washington, DC
February 13, 2024

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
OPERATING FUND

BALANCE SHEETS
As of December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Dollars in thousands)

	2023	2022
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	$ 116,187	$ 127,011
Due from National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (Note 7)	1,648	19
Other accounts receivable, Net	605	353
Prepaid expenses and other assets (Note 4)	5,695	4,670
Operating lease right-of-use assets	1,932	308
Fixed assets — Net of accumulated depreciation of $43,908 and $40,451 as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively (Note 5)	34,091	33,872
Intangible assets — Net of accumulated amortization of $35,547 and $30,395 as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively (Note 6)	22,455	26,467
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 182,613	$ 192,700
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued other liabilities	$ 21,642	$ 20,601
Operating lease liabilities (Note 8)	2,032	325
Finance lease liabilities (Note 8)	146	160
Accrued wages and benefits	15,586	11,646
Accrued FECA and unemployment benefits	168	184
Accrued actuarial FECA benefits	3,664	3,283
Accrued annual leave	24,211	23,112
Accrued employee travel	276	250
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 67,725	$ 59,561
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Notes 8, 11, 12, and 13)		
FUND BALANCE	114,888	133,139
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	$ 182,613	$ 192,700

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
OPERATING FUND

STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Dollars in thousands)

	2023	2022
REVENUES		
Operating fees	$ 114,728	$ 109,582
Interest	6,882	2,375
Other	415	442
Total Revenues	122,025	112,399
EXPENSES, NET (Notes 7 and 8)		
Employee wages and benefits	102,772	89,993
Travel	6,333	2,149
Rent, communications, and utilities	2,154	1,692
Contracted services	23,418	23,842
Depreciation and amortization	3,687	3,658
Administrative	1,912	1,495
Total Expenses, Net	140,276	122,829
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER / (UNDER) EXPENSES	(18,251)	(10,430)
FUND BALANCE—Beginning of year	133,139	143,569
FUND BALANCE—End of year	$ 114,888	$ 133,139

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
OPERATING FUND

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Dollars in thousands)

	2023	2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess of revenues over / (under) expenses	$ (18,251)	$ (10,430)
Adjustments to reconcile excess of revenues over / (under) expenses to net cash provided by operating activities before allocation to the NCUSIF:		
Depreciation and amortization	9,771	9,643
Noncash operating lease expense	397	407
(Gain) Loss on fixed and intangible asset retirements	17	-
(Increase) decrease in assets:		
Due from National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund	(1,629)	4,899
Employee advances	-	5
Other accounts receivable, net	(252)	(54)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(1,025)	(779)
(Decrease) increase in liabilities:		
Accounts payable	912	3,065
Operating lease liabilities	(314)	(420)
Accrued wages and benefits	3,940	(698)
Accrued FECA and unemployment benefits	(16)	9
Accrued actuarial FECA benefits	381	(716)
Accrued annual leave	1,099	963
Accrued employee travel	26	157
Net Cash Provided by / (Used in) Operating Activities	(4,944)	6,051
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchases of fixed and intangible assets	(5,835)	(8,621)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(5,835)	(8,621)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Principal payments under finance lease liabilities	(45)	(34)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	(45)	(34)
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(10,824)	(2,604)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—Beginning of year	127,011	129,615
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—End of year	$ 116,187	$ 127,011
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NONCASH ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of fixed and intangible assets in accounts payable	$ (129)	$ (266)
Recognition of operating lease right-of-use assets	$ 2,021	$ 715
Acquisition of equipment under finance lease	$ (31)	$ (168)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

1. ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSE

The National Credit Union Administration Operating Fund (the "Fund") was created by the Federal Credit Union Act of 1934 (Public Law 73-467, as amended). The Fund is a revolving fund in the United States Treasury under the management of the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) Board providing administration and service to the federal credit union system.

A significant majority of the Fund's revenue is comprised of operating fees paid by federal credit unions. Each federal credit union is required to pay this fee based on the Operating Fee Schedule approved by the NCUA Board.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation – The Fund prepares its financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (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) is the standards setting body for the establishment of GAAP with respect to the financial statements of federal entities. FASAB has indicated that financial statements prepared based upon standards promulgated by FASB may also be regarded as in accordance with GAAP for federal entities that have issued financial statements based upon FASB standards in the past.

Basis of Accounting – The Fund maintains its accounting records in accordance with the accrual basis of accounting and recognizes income when earned and expenses when incurred. In addition, the Fund records investment transactions when they are executed and recognizes interest on investments when it is earned.

Use of Estimates – The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the following:

- reported amounts of assets and liabilities;
- disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements; and
- the reported amounts of revenues and expenses incurred during the reporting period.

Significant items subject to those estimates and assumptions include: (i) the determination of the FECA actuarial liability; (ii) certain intangible asset values; (iii) determination of the accounts

payable accrual; and (iv) if there is any determination of a long-lived asset impairment, the related measurement of the impairment charges.

Related Party Transactions – The Fund exists within the NCUA and is one of four funds managed by the NCUA Board during 2023 and 2022. The other funds managed by the Board, deemed related parties, are:

a) The National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF),
b) The National Credit Union Administration Central Liquidity Facility (CLF), and
c) The National Credit Union Administration Community Development Revolving Loan Fund (CDRLF).

The Fund supports these related parties by providing office space, information technology services, and supplies as well as paying employee salaries and benefits. Certain types of support are reimbursed to the Fund by the NCUSIF and the CLF while support of the CDRLF is not reimbursed. Expenses included on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Balance are shown net of reimbursements from related parties.

Additional related parties are described in Note 7.

Cash Equivalents – Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. The Federal Credit Union Act permits the Fund to invest in United States Treasury securities. All investments in 2023 and 2022 are cash equivalents and are stated at cost, which approximates fair value. All of the NCUA's U.S. Treasury securities held by the Fund are issued by the U.S. government. These securities are generally not expected to have an allowance for credit losses as there is a zero-loss expectation because they are explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government, are highly rated by major rating agencies, and have a long history of no credit losses.

Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets – Prepaid expenses and other assets include advanced payments for goods and services to be received in the future and prepaid implementation costs incurred in service contracts. A service contract is a hosting arrangement that does not include a software license. Implementation costs incurred in the service contract during application development are recorded as prepaid expenses and amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the hosting arrangement.

Additional information for prepaid expenses and other assets can be found in Note 4.

Fixed and Intangible Assets – Buildings, furniture, equipment, software, and leasehold improvements are recorded at cost. Software includes the cost of labor incurred by both external and internal software developers and other personnel involved in the development of the software. Finance leases are recorded at the lower of the present value of the future minimum lease payments or the fair market value of the leased asset and are included in Fixed assets. Depreciation and amortization are computed by the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of buildings, furniture, equipment, and software, and the shorter of either the estimated useful life or lease term for leasehold improvements and finance leases. The schedule

below shows a summary of the capitalization thresholds and useful lives used by the NCUA.

Type of Asset	Capitalization Threshold	Useful Life
Buildings	$100,000	40 years
Building Improvements	$25,000	2-40 years
Furniture and Fixtures	$15,000	7 years
Equipment (IT and Telecommunication)	$15,000	3 years
Commercial Software	$15,000	3 years
Internal-Use Software (IUS)	$100,000 or 1,000 hours	3 years
Additions/Improvements to IUS	$50,000	≤ 3 years
Bulk Purchases	$100,000	2-3 years
Leasehold Improvements	$15,000	Life of the lease
Hosting Arrangement with Software License	$15,000	3 years

Additional information on fixed and intangible assets can be found in Note 5 and Note 6, respectively.

Long-lived Assets/Impairments – Fixed and intangible assets, subject to amortization, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If the carrying value of the long-lived asset or asset group is not recoverable, an impairment loss is recognized, and the asset is reported at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less the cost to sell. Fair value is determined through various valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models, quoted market values, and third-party independent appraisals, as needed.

Service contracts are measured for impairment when events or changes in circumstances occur and there are indications that the carrying amount of the related implementation costs may not be recoverable. If the implementation costs are not recoverable, a write-off of prepaid expenses is recorded.

Receivables – Receivables include amounts due from the NCUSIF, employee advances, and other accounts receivable, net.

Accounts Payable and Accrued Other Liabilities – The Fund incurs administrative expenses and liabilities for programs pertaining to related parties that are controlled by the NCUA Board. Accruals are made as expenses are incurred. Accrued other liabilities include contingent liabilities, as described in Note 11.

Accrued Benefits – The Fund incurs expenses for retirement plans, employment taxes, transportation subsidies, and other benefits mandated by law. Corresponding liabilities recorded contain both short-term and long-term liabilities. Additional information for retirement plans is described in Note 9.

Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) – FECA provides income and medical cost protection to covered federal civilian employees injured on the job, employees who have incurred a work-related occupational disease, and beneficiaries of employees whose death is attributable to a job-related injury or occupational disease. The FECA program is administered by the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL), which pays valid claims and subsequently seeks reimbursement from the NCUA for these paid claims. The NCUA accrues a liability to recognize those payments and the NCUA subsequently reimburses DOL annually. The Fund records an estimate for the FECA actuarial liability using the DOL's FECA model. The model considers the average amount of benefit payments incurred by the agency for the past three fiscal years, multiplied by the medical and compensation liability to benefits paid ratio for the whole FECA program.

Operating Fees – Each federal credit union is assessed an annual fee based on its four-quarter average of total assets of the preceding year. The fee is designed to cover the costs of providing administration and service to the federal credit union system. The Fund recognizes this operating fee revenue ratably over the calendar year.

Revenue Recognition – Interest revenue and other revenue relating to sales of publications, parking income, and rental income is recognized when earned.

Leases – At lease inception, the NCUA determines if an arrangement represents a lease or contains lease components. A contract is deemed to represent or include a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Right-of-use (ROU) assets represent the NCUA's right to use leased assets over the term of the lease. Lease liabilities represent the NCUA's contractual obligation to make lease payments over the lease term.

As the lessee, the NCUA classifies all leases with original lease terms less than one year as short-term leases. The NCUA classifies all other leases which transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the NCUA as finance leases. The NCUA classifies the remaining leases, not classified as short-term leases or finance leases, as operating leases. The NCUA considers a lease term to include all noncancelable periods and renewal periods when the NCUA is reasonably certain that it will exercise the related renewal option. For short-term leases, the NCUA records lease expenses in rent, communication, and utilities in the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund balance.

For both operating and finance leases, ROU assets and lease liabilities are recognized at the commencement date. The lease liability is measured by using the present value of future unpaid minimum lease payments discounted using the discount rate for the lease. The NCUA uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate when the rate implicit in the lease is not determinable.

ROU assets are calculated using the measurement of lease liability, plus lease payments made at or before the commencement date and any initial direct costs incurred and minus any lease incentives. For finance leases, ROU assets are subsequently amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the underlying asset or the lease term. For operating leases,

ROU assets are amortized in such a way that the combination of the interest expense accrued on the lease liability and the asset amortization results in a straight-line expense over the lease term.

Fair Value Measurements – Cash and cash equivalents; due from NCUSIF; employee advances; and other accounts receivable, net, are recorded at book value, which approximates estimated fair value.

Income Taxes – The NCUA, as a government entity, is not subject to federal, state, or local income taxes.

Contingencies – Liabilities for loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines and penalties, and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Legal costs incurred in connection with loss contingencies are expensed as incurred.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards – On January 1, 2023, the NCUA adopted the requirements of Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2016-13, *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (ASC 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*, which replaced the incurred loss with an expected loss methodology that is referred to as the current expected credit loss (CECL) methodology. The measurement of expected credit losses under the CECL methodology is applicable to financial assets measured at amortized cost, including cash equivalents. The accounting change as a result of the implementation of ASC 326 is that an allowance for credit losses is recognized before a loss event has been incurred, which results in earlier recognition of credit losses compared to the previous loss methodology. The estimate of expected credit losses considers historical credit loss information that is adjusted for current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts.

The NCUA adopted ASC 326 using the modified retrospective method for all financial assets measured at amortized cost. As a result, the amortized cost basis remains the same before and after the effective date of ASC 326. The NCUA recorded no change in the cumulative results of operations as of January 1, 2023 for the cumulative effect of adopting ASC 326.

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The Fund's cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows (in thousands):

	2023	2022
Deposits with U.S. Treasury	$ 19,382	$ 18,484
U.S. Treasury Overnight Investments	96,805	108,527
Total	$ 116,187	$ 127,011

Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

As of December 31, 2023, the Fund did not recognize an allowance for credit losses on cash equivalents due to their overall high credit quality and short-term nature.

4. PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER ASSETS

As of December 31, 2023, Prepaid expenses and other assets of $5.7 million included $4.7 million of advanced payments for goods and services and $1.0 million of prepaid implementation costs incurred in service contracts.

As of December 31, 2022, Prepaid expenses and other assets of $4.7 million included $3.2 million of advanced payments for goods and services and $1.5 million of prepaid implementation costs incurred in service contracts.

Prepaid implementation costs are comprised of the following as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 (in thousands):

	2023	2022
Prepaid implementation costs	$ 2,920	$ 2,531
Less accumulated amortization	(1,940)	(1,010)
Net Total	$ 980	$ 1,521

The majority of these service contracts are part of the NCUA's IT modernization efforts. These prepaid implementation costs are project costs for migration and configuration of the software application to be compatible with the NCUA's technical platform and security requirements. Amortization begins when the software is ready for its intended use. Amortization expenses for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 totaled $929.1 thousand and $408.0 thousand, respectively.

5. FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets are comprised of the following as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 (in thousands):

	2023	2022
Office building and land	$ 64,598	$ 64,870
Furniture and equipment	11,005	7,806
Leasehold improvements	107	107
Equipment under finance leases	226	229
Total assets in-use	75,936	73,012
Less accumulated depreciation	(43,908)	(40,451)
Assets in-use, Net	32,028	32,561
Construction in progress	2,063	1,311
Fixed assets, Net	$ 34,091	$ 33,872

Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 totaled $4.5 million and $3.8 million, respectively, before allocation to the NCUSIF as described in Note 7. Construction in progress includes costs associated with equipment not currently placed in service. In 2022, improvements to the NCUA headquarters associated with the restructuring plan were completed as described in Note 13.

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are comprised of the following as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 (in thousands):

	2023	2022
Internal-use software	$ 57,725	$ 56,666
Less accumulated amortization	(35,547)	(30,395)
Total Internal-use software, Net	22,178	26,271
Internal-use software under development	277	196
Intangible assets, Net	$ 22,455	$ 26,467

Internal-use software represents costs incurred from the customization of software purchased from external vendors for internal use as well as the cost of software that is developed in-house. To ensure compliance with new technical and security requirements, approximately $1.2 million and $1.8 million in new capitalized internal-use software were implemented in 2023 and 2022, respectively. Amortization begins on the date the software is placed in service. Amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 totaled $5.2 million and $5.8 million, respectively, before allocation to the NCUSIF as described in Note 7. Internal-use software under development represents software not ready for its intended use.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Transactions with the NCUSIF

Certain administrative services are provided by the Fund to the NCUSIF. These services include paying personnel costs such as pay and benefits and other associated costs which include, but are not limited to, telecommunications, supplies, printing, and postage. The Fund charges the NCUSIF for these services based upon an annual Board approved allocation factor derived from a study of actual usage. In 2023 and 2022, the allocation to the NCUSIF was 62.4% and 62.7% of all expenses, respectively. The cost of the services allocated to the NCUSIF totaled $229.7 million and $205.0 million for 2023 and 2022, respectively. The Fund's expenses in the accompanying financial statements are presented net of these amounts. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, amounts due from the NCUSIF totaled $1.6 million and $19.0 thousand, respectively. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the liability for advances and prepayments from the

NCUSIF for overhead was $14.4 million and $12.3 million, respectively.

(b) Transactions with the CLF

Administrative services are provided by the Fund to the CLF. The Fund pays CLF employee salaries and related benefits as well as the CLF's portion of building and operating costs. Reimbursements of these expenses are determined by applying a ratio of the CLF full-time equivalent employees to the NCUA total employees with settlement and payment occurring quarterly. The CLF's remaining reimbursement expenses are paid annually. The costs of the services provided to the CLF were $1.8 million and $1.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The Fund's expenses in the accompanying financial statements are presented net of these amounts. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, amounts due from the CLF totaled $496.0 thousand and $262.9 thousand, respectively.

(c) Support of the CDRLF

The Fund supports the administration of programs under the CDRLF by paying related personnel costs such as pay and benefits and other associated costs which include, but are not limited to, telecommunications, supplies, printing, and postage. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, unreimbursed administrative support to the CDRLF is $905.3 thousand and $1.0 million, respectively.

(d) Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC)

The FFIEC was established on March 10, 1979, as a formal interagency body empowered to prescribe uniform principles, standards, and report forms for the federal examination of financial institutions by the constituent agencies, and to make recommendations to promote uniformity in the supervision of financial institutions. By statute, the Chairman of the NCUA is one of six voting Council Members.

The NCUA is one of the five federal agencies that fund the FFIEC's operations. The FFIEC provides training to staff employed by Member agencies; the Member agencies are charged for these trainings based on use. A portion of the NCUA's contributions to the FFIEC cover costs associated with cross-agency data collection applications, including applications related to the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, FFIEC assessments totaled $1.4 million. In addition, the NCUA received refunds of $51.9 thousand and $33.0 thousand in 2023 and 2022, respectively, due to lower than anticipated costs related to prior year payments. The NCUA's 2024 budgeted assessments from FFIEC total $2.3 million.

8. LEASES

Description of Leasing Agreements – The Fund has entered into lease agreements with vendors for the rental of office space and office equipment, which includes copiers and mail equipment.

Operating Leases – The Fund leases a portion of the NCUA's regional office space under lease agreements that will continue through 2029. Office rental charges amounted to approximately $326.3 thousand and $426.4 thousand for 2023 and 2022, respectively. Operating leases are included in Operating lease ROU assets and Operating lease liabilities in the financial statements.

Finance Leases – The Fund leases copiers and mail equipment under lease agreements that run through 2026. Finance leases are included in Fixed assets and Finance lease liabilities in the financial statements.

Lease costs for finance and operating leases for all non-cancellable leases are set forth below for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2023	Year Ended December 31, 2022
Finance lease cost:		
Amortization of right-of-use assets	$ 20	$ 41
Interest on lease liabilities	27	19
Total finance lease cost	47	60
Operating lease cost	411	420
Total lease cost	$ 458	$ 480

The weighted-average discount rate associated with operating leases as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, was 2.13% and 1.21%, respectively; while the weighted-average discount rate associated with finance leases was 1.38% and 1.36%, respectively. The weighted-average remaining lease term associated with operating leases as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, was 5.17 years and 0.75 years, respectively; while the weighted-average remaining lease term associated with finance leases was 2.73 years and 3.62 years, respectively.

The table below reconciles the undiscounted cash flows for the first five years and the total remaining finance lease liabilities and operating lease liabilities recorded in the accompanying Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2023 (in thousands):

Lease Liability Maturities:	**Finance Leases**	**Operating Leases**	**Total Leases**
2024	68	186	254
2025	64	456	520
2026	50	468	518
2027	-	480	480
2028	-	491	491
Thereafter	-	82	82
Total Undiscounted Lease Payments	182	2,163	2,345
Less: Present Value Adjustment	(36)	(131)	(167)
Net Lease Liabilities	$ 146	$ 2,032	$ 2,178

As of December 31, 2023, the Fund entered into an operating lease that has not yet commenced. This operating lease will commence in 2024, with total payments of $7.5 million over a lease term of 9.3 years.

There were no material finance leases that the NCUA had entered into and that were yet to commence as of December 31, 2023.

9. RETIREMENT PLANS

Eligible employees of the Fund are covered by federal government retirement plans—either the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) or the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS). Both plans include components that are defined benefit plans. FERS is comprised of a Social Security Benefits Plan, a Basic Benefits Plan, and the Thrift Savings Plan. Contributions to the plans are based on a percentage of an employee's gross pay. Under the Thrift Savings Plan, employees may also elect additional contributions, the total of which were not to exceed $22,500 ($30,000 for age 50 and above) in 2023, an increase of $2,000 ($3,000 for age 50 and above) from 2022. In addition, the Fund matches up to 5.0% of the employee's gross pay.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Fund's contributions to retirement plans were $41.3 million and $37.1 million, respectively.

These defined benefit plans are administered by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM), which determines the required employer contribution level. The Fund does not account for the assets pertaining to the above plans and does not have actuarial data with respect to accumulated plan benefits or the unfunded liability relative to eligible employees. These amounts are reported by OPM and are not allocated to individual employers.

The Fund maintains a voluntary 401(k) Plan (NCUA Savings Plan) and contributes, with no employee matching contribution, 3.0% of the employee's compensation and matches an employee's voluntary contribution up to a maximum of 2.0% of the employee's total pay as defined in the Compensation and Benefits Agreement.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Fund's contributions to the NCUA Savings Plan were $8.5 million and $7.7 million, respectively. The gross operating expenses associated with the NCUA Savings Plan in 2023 and 2022 were $122.2 thousand and $96.8 thousand, respectively.

10. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The fair value of an instrument is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Fund has no financial instruments that are subject to fair value measurement on a recurring basis.

The following table presents the carrying values and established fair values of the Fund's financial instruments as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 (in thousands):

	2023		2022	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 116,187	$ 116,187	$ 127,011	$ 127,011
Due from NCUSIF	1,648	1,648	19	19
Other accounts receivable, Net	605	605	353	353

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments:

Cash and cash equivalents – The carrying amount for cash and cash equivalents approximates fair value as the short-term nature of these instruments do not lead to significant fluctuations in value. Cash equivalents are U.S. Treasury overnight investments.

Due from NCUSIF – The carrying amount for due from NCUSIF approximates fair value as the amount is scheduled to be paid within the first quarter of 2024.

Other accounts receivable, net – The carrying amount for other accounts receivable approximates fair value as the original gross amounts together with a valuation allowance reflect the net amount that is deemed collectible. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Fund's other accounts receivable, net includes an allowance in the amount of $4.0 thousand and $2.5 thousand, respectively.

11. CONTINGENCIES

The NCUA recognizes contingent liabilities when a past event or transaction has occurred, a future outflow or other sacrifice of resources is probable, and the future outflow or sacrifice of resources is estimable. The NCUA is party to various routine administrative proceedings, legal actions, and claims brought against it, which have or may ultimately result in settlements or decisions against the agency.

As of December 31, 2023, the NCUA had six asserted and pending legal claims with a reasonably possible likelihood of loss and estimated range of loss from $45.0 thousand to $290.0 thousand. As of December 31, 2023, the NCUA did not have any probable losses from asserted and pending legal claims.

As of December 31, 2022, the NCUA had seven asserted and pending legal claims with a reasonably possible likelihood of loss and estimated range of loss from $140.0 thousand to $390.0 thousand. In 2022, the NCUA paid $46.5 thousand related to the contingent liability as of December 31, 2021. As of December 31, 2022, the NCUA did not have any probable losses from asserted and pending legal claims.

12. COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT

The NCUA has a Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) with the National Treasury Employees Union (NTEU) that became effective on December 12, 2022. NTEU is the exclusive representative of approximately 74% of the NCUA employees.

13. RESTRUCTURING PLAN

In 2017, the NCUA Board approved a restructuring plan with the goals of greater efficiency, responsiveness, and cost-effectiveness. The restructuring plan was completed in 2022 with the completion of improvements to the NCUA headquarters.

In accordance with ASC 420, *Exit or Disposal Cost Obligations*, the NCUA estimates total restructuring costs to be $13.9 million. This estimate includes employee termination benefits of $855.0 thousand, relocation costs of $1.8 million, and other administrative costs of $11.3 million. To date, $14.0 million in costs have been incurred for this plan including employee termination benefits of $882.5 thousand, relocation costs of $1.8 million, and other administrative costs of $11.3 million.

In 2023, the NCUA did not incur any costs associated with other administrative costs and paid $33.8 thousand of the 2022 liability. In 2022, the NCUA incurred $2.5 million in other administrative costs. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the NCUA had a $0.0 and $33.8 thousand liability associated with other administrative costs, respectively.

Incurred costs are included in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Balance on the following line items: Employee wages and benefits; Contracted services; and Administrative. Incurred costs associated with facilities improvements are included in the Balance Sheet as a part of Fixed assets.

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated through February 13, 2024, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. Management determined that there were no significant items to be disclosed as of December 31, 2023.

OIG-24-04

National Credit Union Administration Central Liquidity Facility

Financial Statements as of and for the Years Ended
December 31, 2023 and 2022, and
Independent Auditors' Report

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
CENTRAL LIQUIDITY FACILITY

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Independent Auditors' Report

Inspector General, National Credit Union Administration and
the National Credit Union Administration Board:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the National Credit Union Administration Central Liquidity Facility (CLF), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the related statements of operations, members' equity, and cash flows for the years 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 National Credit Union Administration Central Liquidity Facility as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the results of its operations, members' equity, and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits 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. 24-01, *Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements*. Our responsibilities under those standards and OMB Bulletin No. 24-01 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 CLF and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. 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 CLF'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. 24-01 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.

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In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and OMB Bulletin No. 24-01, 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 CLF'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 CLF'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.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, we considered the CLF'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 CLF's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the CLF'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 entity'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.

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Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the CLF's financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023 are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, and contracts, 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. 24-01.

Purpose of the 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 is not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the CLF's internal control or compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

KPMG LLP

Washington, DC
February 13, 2024

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
CENTRAL LIQUIDITY FACILITY

BALANCE SHEETS
As of December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Dollars in thousands, except share data)

	2023	2022
ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Notes 3 and 5)	$ 48,483	$ 92,099
Investments Held to Maturity (Net of $2,043 and $147 unamortized discount and unamortized premium as of 2023 and 2022, respectively, fair value of $836,383 and $646,245 as of 2023 and 2022, respectively) (Notes 4 and 5)	845,857	658,747
Loans to Members (Notes 5 and 6)	1,000	-
Accrued Interest Receivable (Note 5)	6,221	4,731
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 901,561	$ 755,577
LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY		
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable (Notes 5 and 10)	$ 663	$ 390
Dividends and Interest Payable (Note 5)	9,801	10,456
Stock Redemption Payable (Note 5)	169	-
Notes Payable (Note 5 and 9)	1,000	-
Accrued Interest Payable (Note 5)	3	-
Member Deposits (Notes 5 and 8)	26,499	6,826
Total Liabilities	38,135	17,672
MEMBERS' EQUITY		
Capital Stock – Required ($50 per share par value authorized: 32,891,390 and 27,918,512 shares; issued and outstanding: 16,445,695 and 13,959,256 shares as of 2023 and 2022, respectively) (Note 7)	822,285	697,963
Retained Earnings	41,141	39,942
Total Members' Equity	863,426	737,905
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY	$ 901,561	$ 755,577

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
CENTRAL LIQUIDITY FACILITY

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Dollars in thousands)

	2023	2022
REVENUE		
Investment Income	$ 39,312	$ 21,924
Interest on Loan (Note 5)	3	-
Total Revenue	39,315	21,924
EXPENSES (Note 10)		
Personnel Services	1,059	659
Personnel Benefits	522	267
Other General and Administrative Expenses	587	255
Total Operating Expenses	2,168	1,181
Interest – Notes Payable (Note 5)	3	-
Interest – Member Deposits (Note 8)	739	89
Total Expenses	$ 2,910	1,270
NET INCOME	$ 36,405	$ 20,654

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
CENTRAL LIQUIDITY FACILITY

STATEMENTS OF MEMBERS' EQUITY
For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Dollars in thousands, except share data)

	Capital Stock		Retained Earnings	Total
	Shares	Amount		
BALANCE – December 31, 2021	21,926,123	$ 1,096,306	$ 39,389	$ 1,135,695
Issuance of Required Capital Stock	2,684,432	134,222		134,222
Redemption of Required Capital Stock	(10,651,299)	(532,565)		(532,565)
Dividends Declared (Notes 7 and 8)			(20,101)	(20,101)
Net Income			20,654	20,654
BALANCE – December 31, 2022	13,959,256	$ 697,963	$ 39,942	$ 737,905
Issuance of Required Capital Stock	2,739,971	136,999		136,999
Redemption of Required Capital Stock	(253,532)	(12,677)		(12,677)
Dividends Declared (Notes 7 and 8)			(35,206)	(35,206)
Net Income			36,405	36,405
BALANCE – December 31, 2023	16,445,695	$ 822,285	$ 41,141	$ 863,426

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
CENTRAL LIQUIDITY FACILITY

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Dollars in thousands)

	2023	2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net Income	$ 36,405	$ 20,654
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income		
to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:		
Amortization of Investments	(2,694)	(1,373)
Interest - Member Deposits	739	89
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:		
(Increase) in Accrued Interest Receivable	(1,490)	(3,950)
Increase in Accounts Payable	273	29
Increase in Other Liabilities	3	-
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	33,236	15,449
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of Investments	(615,116)	(680,111)
Proceeds from Maturing Investments	430,700	746,613
Net Cash Provided by/(Used in) Investing Activities	(184,416)	66,502
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Issuance of Required Capital Stock	124,310	132,104
Redemption of Capital Stock	(11,168)	(545,757)
Withdrawal of Member Deposits	(5,578)	(622)
Net Cash Provided by/(Used in) Financing Activities	107,564	(414,275)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(43,616)	(332,324)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS–Beginning of Year	92,099	424,423
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS–End of Year	$ 48,483	$ 92,099
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NONCASH ACTIVITIES:		
Loans from Federal Financing Bank provided to CLF members	$ 1,000	$ -

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

1. ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSE

The National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) Central Liquidity Facility (CLF) was created by the National Credit Union Central Liquidity Facility Act (Act). The CLF is designated as a mixed-ownership Government corporation under the Government Corporation Control Act. The CLF exists within the NCUA and is managed by the NCUA Board. The CLF became operational on October 1, 1979.

The CLF was created to improve the general financial stability of credit unions by serving as a liquidity lender to credit unions experiencing unusual or unexpected liquidity shortfalls. The CLF accomplishes its purpose by lending funds, subject to certain statutory limitations, when a liquidity need arises.

The CLF is subject to various federal laws and regulations. The CLF's investments are restricted to obligations of the U.S. Government and its agencies, deposits in federally insured financial institutions, and shares and deposits in credit unions.

In response to the Coronavirus Disease of 2019 (COVID-19 pandemic), several temporary changes to the FCU Act and NCUA's Rules and Regulations §725 (the "CLF rule") were made by Congress and the NCUA Board, respectively, in 2020. The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) was signed into law on March 27, 2020 and the Consolidated Appropriations Act extended the key provisions facilitating agent membership of corporate credit unions in the CARES Act through December 31, 2022.

See Notes 2, 6 and 7 for further information about loans and capital stock.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation – The CLF has historically prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (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) is the standards-setting body for the establishment of GAAP with respect to the financial statements of Federal Government entities. FASAB has indicated that financial statements prepared based upon standards promulgated by FASB may also be regarded as in accordance with GAAP for those federal entities, such as the CLF, that have issued financial statements based upon FASB standards in the past.

Basis of Accounting – The CLF maintains its accounting records in accordance with the accrual basis of accounting and recognizes income when earned and expenses when incurred. As such, the CLF recognizes interest income on loans and investments when earned, and recognizes

interest expense on borrowings when incurred. In addition, the CLF accrues and records dividends on capital stock monthly and pays dividends quarterly.

Cash Equivalents – Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Investments – By statute, the CLF investments are restricted to obligations of the U.S. Government and its agencies, deposits in federally insured financial institutions, and shares and deposits in credit unions. All investments are classified as held-to-maturity in accordance with FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 320, *Classification of Debt Securities,* as the CLF has the intent and ability to hold these investments until maturity. Accordingly, the CLF reports investments at amortized cost. Amortized cost is the face value of the securities plus the unamortized premium or less the unamortized discount.

For investment securities in an unrealized loss position, the CLF first assesses whether it intends to sell, or it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis. If either of the criteria regarding intent or requirement to sell is met, the security's amortized cost basis is written down to fair value through income. For investment securities that do not meet the aforementioned criteria, the CLF evaluates whether the decline in fair value has resulted from credit losses or other factors. In making this assessment, management considers the extent to which fair value is less than amortized cost, any changes to the rating of the security by a rating agency, and adverse conditions specifically related to the security, among other factors. If this assessment indicates that a credit loss exists, the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the security are compared to the amortized cost basis of the security. If the present value of cash flows expected to be collected is less than the amortized cost basis, a credit loss exists and an allowance for credit losses is recorded for the credit loss, limited by the amount that the fair value is less than the amortized costs basis.

All of the CLF's held-to-maturity investments are issued by the U.S. government. These investments are generally not expected to have an allowance for credit losses as there is a zero-loss expectation because they are explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government, are highly rated by major rating agencies, and have a long history of no credit losses.

Premiums and discounts are amortized or accreted over the life of the related held-to-maturity investment as an adjustment to yield using the effective interest method. Such amortization and accretion are included in the Investment Income line item in the Statements of Operations.

The CLF records investment transactions when they are made.

Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses – Loans, when made to members, are typically on a short-term basis but may exceed one year under certain conditions. Loans are recorded at the amount disbursed and bear interest at the higher of the Federal Financing Bank Advance Rate or the Federal Reserve Bank Discount Window Primary Credit Rate. By regulation, member loans are secured by a perfected first priority interest in a borrower's collateral. The CLF requires a collateral margin, based on eligible collateral types, to further protect each loan.

The CLF estimates credit losses on loans using an approach that considers relevant information about past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the collectability of cash flows. The measurement of the allowance for credit losses is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due under the loan and the cash flows that the CLF expects to collect. Each advance is required to be over-collateralized prior to the loan approval which safeguards the CLF at the inception of the advance. Hence, the CLF has determined that no adjustments to the Allowance for Credit Losses are required at the initial reporting date of the CLF loan. Collateral maintenance, including required adjustments to pledged collateral, over the life of each loan provides protection while loans remain outstanding.

In 2023, the CLF's lending activity included one loan. There was no lending activity in 2022. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, there were no allowances and no write-offs.

Borrowings – The CLF's borrowings are recorded when they are received, do not hold premiums or discounts, and are carried at cost. Repayments are recorded when they are made.

Income Taxes – The NCUA, as a government entity, is not subject to federal, state, or local income taxes and, accordingly, no provision for income taxes is recorded for the CLF.

Use of Estimates – The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, if any, at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from management's estimates.

Commitments and Contingencies – Liabilities for loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines, and penalties and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Legal costs incurred in connection with loss contingencies are expensed as incurred.

Related Parties – The CLF exists within the NCUA and is owned by its member credit unions and managed by the NCUA Board, in its capacity as the CLF Board. The NCUA Operating Fund (OF) provides the CLF with information technology, support services, and supplies; in addition, the NCUA OF pays the CLF's employees' salaries and benefits, as well as the CLF's portion of monthly building operating costs. The allocation formula to calculate these expenses is based on the number of full-time employees of the respective entities and the estimated amount of time the CLF employees spend performing the CLF functions.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards – On January 1, 2023, the CLF adopted the requirements of Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2016-13, *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (ASC 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*, which replaced the incurred loss with an expected loss methodology that is referred to as the current expected credit loss (CECL) methodology. The measurement of expected credit losses under the CECL methodology is applicable to financial assets measured at amortized cost, including held-to-maturity investments and loans receivable. The accounting change as a result of the implementation of ASC 326 is that an allowance for credit losses is recognized before a loss event has been incurred, which results in earlier recognition of credit losses compared to the

previous incurred loss methodology. The estimate of expected credit losses considers historical credit loss information that is adjusted for current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts.

The CLF adopted ASC 326 using the modified retrospective method for all financial assets measured at amortized cost. As a result, the amortized cost basis remains the same before and after the effective date of ASC 326. The CLF recorded no change in the cumulative results of operations as of January 1, 2023 for the cumulative effect of adopting ASC 326. In connection with the adoption of the standard, the CLF made necessary changes to relevant policies and processes.

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The CLF's cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows (in thousands):

	2023	2022
U.S. Treasury Overnight Investments	$ 47,983	$ 91,100
Deposits with U.S. Treasury	500	999
Total	$ 48,483	$ 92,099

U.S. Treasury securities had an initial term of less than three months when purchased. As of December 31, 2023, the CLF did not recognize an allowance for credit losses on cash equivalents due to their overall high credit quality and short-term nature.

4. INVESTMENTS

The carrying amount, gross unrealized holding gains, gross unrealized holding losses, and the fair value of held-to-maturity debt securities as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows (in thousands):

	2023	2022
Carrying Amount as of December 31	$ 845,857	$ 658,747
Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	74	55
Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	(9,548)	(12,557)
Fair Value	$ 836,383	$ 646,245

Maturities of debt securities classified as held-to-maturity were as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	2023		2022	
	Net Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Net Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	$ 499,693	$ 499,271	$ 350,791	$ 350,531
Due after one year through five years	302,937	300,061	258,083	253,171
Due after five years through ten years	43,227	37,051	49,873	42,543
Total	$ 845,857	$ 836,383	$ 658,747	$ 646,245

The following table includes gross unrealized losses on investment securities, in addition to the fair values of those securities, aggregated by investment classification and length of time the investments have been in a loss position, at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

(Dollars in thousands)	Losses Less than 12 Months		Losses More than 12 Months		Total	
	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
As of December 31, 2023						
U.S. Treasury Securities	$ (275)	$ 399,728	$ (9,273)	$ 298,453	$ (9,548)	$ 698,181
As of December 31, 2022						
U.S. Treasury Securities	$ (8,650)	$ 405,170	$ (3,907)	$ 16,019	$ (12,557)	$ 421,189

5. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The fair value of an instrument is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or would be paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments:

Cash and Cash Equivalents – The carrying amounts for cash and cash equivalents approximate fair value.

Investments Held to Maturity – The CLF's investments held-to-maturity are all comprised of U.S. Treasury Securities, for which market prices can be readily obtained. The related fair value is determined using the quoted market prices at the reporting date.

Loans to Members – For loans advanced to member credit unions, the carrying amounts approximate fair value because all loans have a maturity of one year or less.

Note Payable – For borrowings from Federal Financing Bank, the carrying amount approximate fair value because all loans have a maturity of one year or less.

Member Deposits – Funds maintained with the CLF in excess of required capital amounts are recorded as member deposits. These deposits are due upon demand; therefore, carrying amounts approximate the fair value.

Other – Accrued interest receivable, accounts payable, accrued interest payable, stock redemption payable, and dividends payable are recorded at book values, which approximate the respective fair values because of the short maturity of these instruments.

The following table presents the carrying amounts and established fair values of the CLF's financial instruments as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. The carrying values and approximate fair values of the CLF's financial instruments are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	2023		2022	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 48,483	$ 48,483	$ 92,099	$ 92,099
Investments Held to Maturity	845,857	836,383	658,747	646,245
Loans to Members	1,000	1,000	-	-
Accrued Interest Receivable	6,221	6,221	4,731	4,731
Accounts Payable	663	663	390	390
Dividends and Interest Payable	9,801	9,801	10,456	10,456
Stock Redemption Payable	169	169	-	-
Note Payable	1,000	1,000	-	-
Accrued Interest Payable	3	3	-	-
Member Deposits	26,499	26,499	6,826	6,826

6. LOANS TO MEMBERS

Loans receivable, net as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 consisted of the following (Dollars in thousands):

	2023	2022
Beginning Balance	$ -	$ -
Loan Disbursements	1,000	-
Loan Repayments	-	-
Loans Receivable	1,000	-
Allowance for Loan Losses	-	-
Loans Receivable, Net	$ 1,000	$ -

The allowance for credit losses was $0 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 and the CLF did not have any loans in past-due status as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Loans outstanding as of December 31, 2023, are scheduled to be repaid as follows (Dollars in thousands):

Year	Amount
2024	$ 1,000
2025	-
2026	-
2027	-
2028	-
Loans Outstanding	$ 1,000
Allowance for Credit Losses	-
Total Loans Receivable, Net	$ 1,000

7. CAPITAL STOCK

Membership in the CLF is open to all credit unions that purchase a prescribed amount of capital stock. The CLF capital stock is non-voting and shares have a par value of $50. Prior to 2020, CLF membership was made up of regular members which are natural person credit unions. During 2020 and 2021, the CARES Act provided temporary authority to enhance CLF membership and lending. The Consolidated Appropriations Act extended key temporary enhancements of the CARES Act through December 31, 2022. Among other benefits, the statutory provisions facilitated agent membership of corporate credit unions by providing greater flexibility and affordability to agent members to join the CLF and serve smaller groups of their covered institutions. Since the statutory expiration, agent membership in the CLF has ceased and the facility is entirely comprised of regular members. The regular members, which are natural person credit unions, may borrow directly from the CLF.

The capital stock account represents subscriptions remitted to the CLF by regular and agent member credit unions. Members' required subscription amounts equal one-half of one percent of their paid-in and unimpaired capital and surplus, one-half of which is required to be remitted to the CLF. Member credit unions are required to hold the remaining one-half in assets subject to call by the NCUA Board. These unremitted subscriptions are not reflected in the CLF's financial statements. Subscriptions are adjusted annually to reflect changes in the member credit unions' paid-in and unimpaired capital and surplus. Dividends are non-cumulative, and are declared and paid on the required portion of capital stock.

The required capital stock is redeemable upon demand by the members, subject to certain conditions as set out in the Act and NCUA regulations; however, the stock is not deemed "mandatorily redeemable" as defined in FASB ASC 480-10-25-7, *Mandatorily Redeemable Financial Instruments*; therefore, capital stock is classified in permanent equity.

The CLF's capital stock accounts were comprised of the following as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 (amounts in thousands, except share data):

	2023		2022	
	Shares	Amounts	Shares	Amounts
Regular members	16,445,695	$ 822,285	13,959,256	$ 697,963

Dividends on capital stock are declared based on available earnings and the dividend policy set by the NCUA Board. Dividends are accrued monthly based on prior quarter-end balances and paid on the first business day after the quarter-end. The dividend rates paid on capital stock for regular and agent members change quarterly. For 2023, the dividend rate was $2.065 per share for the first quarter, $2.295 per share for the second quarter, and $2.31 per share for the third and fourth quarters. For 2022, the dividend rate was $0.10 per share for the first quarter, $0.41 per share for the second quarter, $1.12 per share for the third quarter, and $1.86 per share for the fourth quarter.

8. MEMBER DEPOSITS

Member deposits represent amounts remitted by members over and above the amount required for membership. Interest is paid on member deposits at a rate equivalent to the dividend rate paid on required capital stock.

9. BORROWING AUTHORITY

The CLF is authorized by statute to borrow, from any source, an amount not to exceed 12 times its subscribed capital stock and surplus. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the CLF's statutory borrowing authority was $20.2 billion and $17.2 billion, respectively.

As described above, the borrowing authority amounts are referenced to subscribed capital stock and surplus of the CLF. The CLF borrowing arrangement is exclusively with the Federal Financing Bank (FFB). The NCUA maintains a note purchase agreement with FFB on behalf of the CLF with a current maximum principal amount of $15.0 billion. Under the terms of its agreement, the CLF borrows from FFB as needed. Under terms prescribed by the note purchase agreement, the CLF executes promissory notes in amounts as necessary, the aggregate amount of which may not exceed its statutory borrowing authority, and renews them annually. Advances made under the current promissory note can be made no later than March 31, 2024. The CLF borrowed $1.0 million in 2023 and $0 in 2022.

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The NCUA OF pays the salaries and related benefits of the CLF's employees, as well as the CLF's portion of building and operating costs. Reimbursements of these expenses are determined by applying a ratio of the CLF full-time equivalent employees to the NCUA total,

with settlement and payment occurring quarterly. All other CLF reimbursement expenses are paid annually. The total amount charged by the NCUA was approximately $1.8 million and $1.1 million, respectively, for December 31, 2023 and 2022. Accounts payable includes approximately $496.0 thousand and $262.9 thousand, respectively, for December 31, 2023 and 2022, due to the NCUA OF for services provided.

11. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated through February 13, 2024, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. Management determined that there were no significant items to be disclosed as of December 31, 2023.

OIG-24-05

National Credit Union Administration Community Development Revolving Loan Fund

Financial Statements as of and for the Years Ended
December 31, 2023 and 2022, and
Independent Auditors' Report

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

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Independent Auditors' Report

Inspector General, National Credit Union Administration and
the National Credit Union Administration Board:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the National Credit Union Administration Community Development Revolving Loan Fund (the CDRLF), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the related statements of operations, changes in fund balance, and cash flows for the years 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 National Credit Union Administration Community Development Revolving Loan Fund as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the results of its operations, changes in fund balance, and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits 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. 24-01, *Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements*. Our responsibilities under those standards and OMB Bulletin No. 24-01 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 CDRLF and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. 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 CDRLF'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. 24-01 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

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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. 24-01, 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 CDRLF'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 CDRLF'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, that are planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, we considered the CDRLF'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 CDRLF's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the CDRLF's internal control. We do 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 entity'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 weakness. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

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Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the CDRLF's financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023 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. 24-01.

Purpose of the 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 is not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the CDRLF's internal control or compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

KPMG LLP

Washington, DC
February 13, 2024

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

BALANCE SHEETS
As of December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Dollars in thousands)

	2023	2022
ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Notes 3 and 7)	$ 17,274	$ 13,730
Loans Receivable, Net (Notes 4 and 7)	3,250	4,500
Interest Receivable (Note 7)	12	5
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 20,536	$ 18,235
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Accrued Technical Assistance Grants (Note 7)	$ 4,293	$ 2,484
Fund Balance		
Fund Capital	14,354	14,429
Accumulated Earnings	1,889	1,322
Total Fund Balance	16,243	15,751
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	$ 20,536	$ 18,235

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Dollars in thousands)

	2023	2022
REVENUES		
Interest on Cash Equivalents	$ 537	$ 148
Interest on Loans	32	23
Appropriations Used (Note 5)	3,546	1,567
Canceled Technical Assistance Grants (Note 5)	(442)	(379)
TOTAL REVENUES	3,673	1,359
EXPENSES		
Technical Assistance Grants (Note 5)	3,569	1,596
Canceled Technical Assistance Grants (Note 5)	(463)	(409)
TOTAL EXPENSES	3,106	1,187
NET INCOME / (LOSS)	$ 567	$ 172

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Dollars in thousands)

	Fund Capital				
	For Loans	For Technical Assistance	Total Fund Capital	Accumulated Earnings	Total Fund Balance
December 31, 2021	$ 13,388	$ 795	$ 14,183	$ 1,150	$ 15,333
Appropriations Received (Note 5)	-	1,545	1,545	-	1,545
Appropriations Used (Note 5)	-	(1,567)	(1,567)	-	(1,567)
Canceled Appropriations Returned to Treasury (Note 5)	-	(111)	(111)	-	(111)
Canceled Technical Assistance Grants (Note 5)	-	379	379	-	379
Net Income / (Loss)	-	-	-	172	172
December 31, 2022	**$ 13,388**	**$ 1,041**	**$ 14,429**	**$ 1,322**	**$ 15,751**
Appropriations Received (Note 5)	-	3,500	3,500	-	3,500
Appropriations Used (Note 5)	-	(3,546)	(3,546)	-	(3,546)
Canceled Appropriations Returned to Treasury (Note 5)	-	(471)	(471)	-	(471)
Canceled Technical Assistance Grants (Note 5)	-	442	442	-	442
Net Income / (Loss)	-	-	-	567	567
December 31, 2023	**$ 13,388**	**$ 966**	**$ 14,354**	**$ 1,889**	**$ 16,243**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Dollars in thousands)

	2023	2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Income / (Loss)	$ 567	$ 172
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Used in Operating Activities		
Appropriations Used	(3,546)	(1,567)
Canceled Technical Assistance Grants	442	379
Changes in Assets and Liabilities		
(Increase) / Decrease in Interest Receivable	(7)	2
Increase / (Decrease) in Accrued Technical Assistance Grants	1,809	(65)
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	(735)	(1,079)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Loan Principal Repayments	3,500	750
Loan Disbursements	(2,250)	(500)
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	1,250	250
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Appropriations Received 2023/2024	3,500	-
Canceled Appropriations Returned to Treasury 2017/2018	(471)	-
Appropriations Received 2022/2023	-	1,545
Canceled Appropriations Returned to Treasury 2016/2017	-	(111)
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	3,029	1,434
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	3,544	605
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS — Beginning of year	13,730	13,125
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS — End of year	$ 17,274	$ 13,730

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

1. ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSE

The Community Development Revolving Loan Fund (CDRLF) for credit unions was established by an act of Congress (Public Law 96-123, November 20, 1979) to stimulate economic development in low-income communities. The National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) and the Community Services Administration (CSA) jointly adopted Part 705 of the NCUA Rules and Regulations, governing administration of the CDRLF, on February 28, 1980.

Upon the dissolution of CSA in 1983, administration of the CDRLF was transferred to the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). From 1983 through 1990, the CDRLF was dormant.

The Community Development Credit Union Transfer Act (Public Law 99-609, November 6, 1986) transferred the CDRLF administration back to the NCUA. The NCUA Board adopted amendments to Part 705 of the NCUA Rules and Regulations on September 16, 1987 and began making loans/deposits to participating credit unions in 1990.

The CDRLF stimulates economic activities in the communities served by low-income designated federally-chartered and state-chartered credit unions through its loan and technical assistance grant program. These financial awards are appropriated by Congress and are intended to support credit unions in their efforts to provide basic financial services to residents in their communities, enhance their capacity to better serve their members, and respond to emergencies. The policy of the NCUA is to revolve loans to eligible credit unions as often as practical to maximize the economic benefits achieved by participating credit unions.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation – The CDRLF prepares its financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (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) is the standards setting body for the establishment of GAAP with respect to the financial statements of federal entities. FASAB has indicated that financial statements prepared based upon standards promulgated by FASB may also be regarded as in accordance with GAAP for federal entities that have issued financial statements based upon FASB standards in the past.

Basis of Accounting – The CDRLF maintains its accounting records in accordance with the accrual basis of accounting and recognizes income when earned and expenses when incurred. In addition, the CDRLF records investment transactions when they are executed and recognizes interest on investments when it is earned.

Use of Estimates – The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the following:

- reported amounts of assets and liabilities;
- the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, if any, at the date of the financial statements; and
- the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

Cash Equivalents – Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. The Federal Credit Union Act (Public Law 73-467, as amended) permits the CDRLF to make investments in United States Treasury securities. All investments in 2023 and 2022 are cash equivalents and are stated at cost, which approximates fair value. All of the NCUA's U.S. Treasury securities held by the Fund are issued by the U.S. government. These securities are generally not expected to have an allowance for credit losses as there is a zero-loss expectation because they are explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government, are highly rated by major rating agencies, and have a long history of no credit losses.

Loans Receivable and Allowance for Credit Losses – Since inception, Congress has appropriated a total of $13.4 million for the CDRLF revolving loan program. The CDRLF awards loan amounts of up to $500,000 to participating credit unions based on financial condition. These loans have a maximum term of five years and are subject to the interest rate provided by the CDRLF Loan Interest Rate policy, which is reviewed annually. Effective March 29, 2019, the CDRLF set the interest rate to 1.50%, an increase from the previous rate of 0.60% set on May 1, 2014. Interest is to be paid on a semiannual basis beginning six months after the initial distribution of the loan and every six months thereafter until maturity. Principal is to be repaid on the maturity date of the loan.

In 2020, the NCUA, through the CDRLF, developed the COVID-19 Emergency Fund Initiative to provide grants and interest-free loans to assist low-income designated credit unions (LICUs) as they responded to COVID-19 related hardships and worked to alleviate the impact of the crisis in their communities. Through this initiative, eligible credit unions received a three-year interest-free loan of up to $250,000. Principal is to be repaid on the maturity date of the loan. Additional information is described in Note 4.

Loans are initially recognized at their disbursed amount, and subsequently at amortized cost, net of the allowance for credit losses, if any. The allowance for credit losses is a valuation account that is deducted from the loans' amortized cost basis to present the net amount expected to be collected on the loans. Loans are charged off against the allowance when management believes the uncollectability of a loan balance is confirmed. Expected recoveries do not exceed the aggregate of amounts previously charged-off and expected to be charged-off.

Management estimates the allowance balance using relevant available information from internal and external sources relating to past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Historical credit loss experience provides the basis for the estimation of expected credit losses. Adjustments to historical loss information are made for differences in current loan-specific risk characteristics.

The allowance for credit losses is measured on a collective (pool) basis when similar risk characteristics exist. Loans that do not share risk characteristics are evaluated on an individual basis; loans evaluated on an individual basis are not included in the collective evaluation. When management determines that a credit union's specific risk characteristics criteria conditions exist, such as a low CAMELS[1] rating, the borrower's credit risk and circumstances have changed, management determines whether individual loan loss evaluation is necessary. The NCUA determines the current expected credit losses using the Weighted Average Remaining Maturity (WARM) method.

The WARM method uses current loan balances, historical annualized charge-off rates, and the estimated remaining life for each loan, subject to any qualitative adjustments, to estimate the allowance for credit losses. Based on historical credit loss data, the CDRLF had not incurred a significant credit loss in the past twenty years for any of the loans it has issued to participating credit unions. As the regulator of credit unions, the NCUA is responsible for the supervision and safety of the credit union industry, and as such, the CDRLF has access to proprietary examination data of each credit union, which provides insight into the financial condition of borrowers. NCUA management utilizes the recent CAMELS ratings, loan payment information, and changes in borrower's credit risk and circumstances to periodically evaluate and assess its loan portfolio. Additions to the allowance for expected credit losses are made by charges to the provision for credit losses.

Technical Assistance Grants – The CDRLF issues technical assistance grants to low-income credit unions using multiyear appropriated funds and income generated from the revolving fund. Grant income and expense are recognized when the CDRLF makes a formal commitment to the recipient credit union for technical assistance grants.

Multiyear Funds
The CDRLF grant program is primarily funded through an annual appropriation from Congress. During the two-year period of availability, multiyear funds can be obligated to participating credit unions. At the end of the period of availability, the appropriation expires and the expired appropriation remains available for five more years and can be used for recording, adjusting, and making disbursements to liquidate obligations. At the end of the five-year period, the appropriation account closes and any remaining obligated and unobligated balances are canceled. Canceled appropriations are returned to the U.S. Treasury and credited back to the original appropriated fund from which they were awarded. Canceled technical assistance grants are deobligations of multiyear funds awarded in current or prior years.

[1] The CAMELS system, which applies a rating to the credit union ranging from "1" (strongest) to "5" (weakest), is based upon an evaluation of six critical elements of a credit union's operations: Capital Adequacy, Asset Quality, Management, Earnings, Liquidity Risk, and Sensitivity to Market Risk (CAMELS). The NCUA employs the CAMELS rating system as a tool to measure risk and allocate resources for supervisory purposes.

Revolving Fund
The CDRLF can also award technical assistance grants from the revolving fund. These grants are recognized as technical assistance grants expense when the funds are obligated to participating credit unions. If a grant awarded from the revolving fund is canceled, the funds are recognized as canceled technical assistance grants.

Fair Value Measurements – Cash and cash equivalents; loans receivable, net; interest receivable; and accrued technical assistance grants are recorded at book value, which approximates estimated fair value.

Related Party Transactions – The NCUA, through the Operating Fund (OF), provides certain general and administrative support to the CDRLF, including personnel costs such as pay and benefits as well as other costs which include but are not limited to telecommunications, supplies, printing, and postage. The value of these contributed services is not charged to the CDRLF.

Revenue Recognition – Appropriation revenue is recognized as the related technical assistance grant expense is recognized. Total appropriation revenues will differ from total technical assistance grant expenses because technical assistance grants are funded by both appropriations and income generated from the revolving fund. Interest on cash equivalents and interest on loans is recognized when earned.

Income Taxes – The NCUA, as a government entity, is not subject to federal, state, or local income taxes.

Contingencies – Liabilities for loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines and penalties, and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Legal costs incurred in connection with loss contingencies are expensed as incurred.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards – On January 1, 2023, the NCUA adopted the requirements of Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2016-13, *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (ASC 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*, which replaced the incurred loss with an expected loss methodology that is referred to as the current expected credit loss (CECL) methodology. The measurement of expected credit losses under the CECL methodology is applicable to financial assets measured at amortized cost, including loans receivable. The accounting change as a result of the implementation of ASC 326 is that an allowance for credit losses is recognized before a loss event has been incurred, which results in earlier recognition of credit losses compared to the previous loss methodology. The estimate of expected credit losses considers historical credit loss information that is adjusted for current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts.

The NCUA adopted ASC 326 using the modified retrospective method for all financial assets measured at amortized cost. As a result, the amortized cost basis remains the same before and after the effective date of ASC 326. The NCUA recorded no change in the cumulative results of operations as of January 1, 2023 for the cumulative effect of adopting ASC 326. In connection with the adoption of the standard, the NCUA made necessary changes to relevant policies and processes. Refer to Note 3 and Note 4 for disclosures associated with the adoption.

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The CDRLF's cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows (in thousands):

	2023	2022
Deposits with U.S. Treasury	$ 6,244	$ 4,500
U.S. Treasury Overnight Investments	11,030	9,230
Total	$ 17,274	$ 13,730

As of December 31, 2023, the NCUA did not recognize an allowance for credit losses on our cash equivalents due to their overall high credit quality and short-term nature.

4. LOANS RECEIVABLE, NET

Loans receivable, net as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 consisted of the following (in thousands):

	2023	2022
Loans to Participating Credit Unions	$ 3,250	$ 3,000
COVID-19 Emergency Loans	-	1,500
Loans Receivable	3,250	4,500
Allowance for Credit Losses	-	-
Loans Receivable, Net	$ 3,250	$ 4,500

The allowance for credit losses was $0 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 and the CDRLF did not have any loans in past-due status as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

The COVID-19 Emergency Fund Initiative loans are three-year interest-free notes made to credit unions to alleviate the impact of COVID-19. As of December 31, 2023, all COVID-19 loans are matured and carrying amounts have been realized in full. The CDRLF has the intent and ability to hold its loans to maturity and expects to realize the carrying amount in full.

Loans outstanding as of December 31, 2023, are scheduled to be repaid as follows (in thousands):

Year	Amount
2024	$ 750
2025	-
2026	-
2027	500
2028	2,000
Loans Outstanding	$ 3,250
Allowance for Credit Losses	-
Total Loans Receivable, Net	$ 3,250

5. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

The CDRLF administers a technical grant assistance program to fulfill its mission to stimulate economic growth in low-income communities. These grants are typically provided on a reimbursement basis to ensure that grant awards are appropriately used.

Multiyear Funds
In 2023, the CDRLF received a $3.5 million appropriation from Congress. This multiyear appropriation is available for obligation through September 30, 2024. As of December 31, 2023, the CDRLF obligated $3.5 million and canceled $441.8 thousand of technical assistance grants awarded from multiyear funds.

In 2022, the CDRLF received a $1.5 million appropriation from Congress. This multiyear appropriation was available for obligation through September 30, 2023. As of December 31, 2022, the CDRLF obligated $1.6 million and canceled $379.1 thousand of technical assistance grants awarded from multiyear funds.

Canceled appropriations returned to Treasury were $470.8 thousand from the FY 2017 appropriation and $111.2 thousand from the FY 2016 appropriation in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Revolving Fund
As of December 31, 2023, the CDRLF awarded $22.5 thousand and canceled $21.1 thousand of technical assistance grants awarded from the revolving fund. As of December 31, 2022, the CDRLF awarded $28.8 thousand and canceled $30.3 thousand of technical assistance grants awarded from the revolving fund.

6. CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

The CDRLF has the authority to provide loans to low-income designated credit unions. At the discretion of the NCUA, participating credit unions can record an awarded loan as a nonmember deposit, which qualifies up to $250,000 of the loan proceeds to be insured by the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund. Loan balances that exceed $250,000 are uninsured and pose a potential credit risk to the CDRLF. The aggregate total of uninsured loans was $1.0 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

7. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The fair value of an instrument is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following table presents the carrying values and established fair values of the CDRLF's financial instruments as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 (in thousands):

	2023		2022	
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 17,274	$ 17,274	$ 13,730	$ 13,730
Loans Receivable, Net	3,250	3,426	4,500	4,554
Interest Receivable	12	12	5	5
Liabilities				
Accrued Technical Assistance Grants	4,293	4,293	2,484	2,484

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument:

Loans Receivable, Net – Fair value is estimated using an income approach by separately discounting each individual loan's projected future cash flow. The discount rate reflects the pricing and is commensurate with the risk of the loans to the CDRLF. Loans are valued annually on December 31.

Other – The carrying amounts for cash and cash equivalents, interest receivable, and accrued technical assistance grants approximate fair value.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The NCUA, through the OF, supports the administration of programs under the CDRLF by paying related personnel costs such as pay and benefits as well as other costs, which include but are not limited to telecommunications, supplies, printing, and postage.

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the NCUA, through the OF, provided the following unreimbursed administrative support to the CDRLF (in thousands):

	2023	2022
Personnel	$ 777	$ 929
Other	128	79
Total	$ 905	$ 1,008

9. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated through February 13, 2024, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. Management determined there were no significant items to be disclosed as of December 31, 2023.