



OIG-26-01/02/03/04

NCUA 2025 Financial Statement Audits for
Share Insurance Fund
Operating Fund
Central Liquidity Facility
Community Development Revolving Loan Fund

February 13, 2026



OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

February 13, 2026

The Honorable Kyle S. Hauptman, Chairman
National Credit Union Administration
1775 Duke Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

Dear Chairman Hauptman:

I am pleased to transmit KPMG LLP's (KPMG) report on its 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 year ended December 31, 2025. The NCUA prepared financial statements in accordance with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular No. A-136 Revised, *Financial Reporting Requirements*, and provided it for the audit.

Under a contract monitored by the NCUA Office of Inspector General (OIG), KPMG, an independent certified public accounting firm, performed an audit of NCUA's financial statements as of December 31, 2025. 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/Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency Financial Audit Manual*.

KPMG's audit report for 2025 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 or significant deficiencies, and
- There were no instances of reportable noncompliance with laws and regulations it tested or other matters required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards or OMB guidance.¹

To ensure the quality of the audit work, 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, 2026, 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,



Marta Erceg
Acting Inspector General

¹ 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. 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. Consideration of internal control was limited to the purposes of the audits and not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

The Honorable Kyle S. Hauptman, Chairman

February 13, 2026

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cc: Executive Director Larry Fazio
 Chief of Staff Sarah Bang
 Acting Deputy Executive Director Kelly Lay
 General Counsel Frank Kressman
 OEAC Director Sierra Robinson
 Acting Chief Financial Officer Melissa Lowden
 Acting Chief Information Officer Amber Gravius
 Acting Director of Office of Credit Union Resources and Expansion Marcia Sigal
 Acting Director of Office of Examination & Insurance Amanda Parkhill
 AMAC President Cory Phariss
 Acting President of Central Liquidity Facility Matthew Biliouris

OIG-26-01

National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund

Financial Statements as of and for the Year Ended
December 31, 2025, 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, 2025, the NCUSIF insured \$1.9 trillion in member shares in 4,298 credit unions, which included 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). AMAC collects the obligations due to the AME, 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 2025, 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, 2025. 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.

2025 Performance Measures	
	December 31, 2025
Equity Ratio	1.30%
Insured Shares	\$1.9 trillion
Number of Credit Union Involuntary Liquidations and Assisted Mergers	6
Assets in CAMELS ² 3, 4 and 5 rated Credit Unions	\$184.1 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 2025 was 1.33%. The NCUSIF equity ratio was 1.30% as of December 31, 2025. The NCUSIF available assets ratio was 1.27% as of December 31, 2025. The NCUSIF equity ratio and available assets ratio are both based on total insured shares of \$1.9 trillion as of December 31, 2025.

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 2025.

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.

There were 6 credit union failures in 2025. The cost of these failures, or the estimated cost of resolution at the time of liquidation in 2025 was \$24.0 million.

The NCUA's supervisory actions may result in the conservatorship of federally insured credit unions. As of December 31, 2025, 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 on the Balance Sheet.

The credit union industry remained stable during 2025. The aggregate net worth was 11.31% at December 31, 2025. Assets in CAMELS 3, 4 and 5 rated credit was \$184.1 billion at the end of

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.

2025.

III. Financial Statement Analysis

The NCUSIF ended 2025 with \$24.1 billion in Total Assets and \$23.9 billion in Net Position, with \$23.9 billion in Investments, Net. Net Cost of Operations was \$256.1 million, with \$252.5 million in Operating Expenses and \$4.9 million in Provision for Insurance Losses. The Summarized Financial Information for 2025 is presented in the table below.

Summarized Financial Information	
(Dollars in thousands)	2025
Net Position	
Assets:	
Fund Balance with Treasury	28,437
Investments, Net – U.S. Treasury Securities	23,859,918
Accrued Interest Receivable - Investments	116,221
Receivables from Asset Management Estates (AMEs), Net	88,056
Other	13,129
Total Assets	\$24,105,761
Total Liabilities	\$241,770
Net Position (Assets minus Liabilities)	\$23,863,991
Net Cost	
Gross Costs:	
Operating Expenses	252,513
Provision for Insurance Losses	4,888
Total Gross Costs	\$257,401
Exchange Revenue	\$1,302
Total Net Cost of Operations	\$256,099
Cumulative Results of Operations	
Beginning Balance	\$4,492,048
Non-Exchange Revenue:	
Interest Revenue - Investments	632,097
Net Unrealized Gain - Investments	667,638
Total Non-Exchange Revenue	\$1,299,735
Net Cost of Operations	\$256,099
Cumulative Results of Operations	\$5,535,684
Contributed Capital	\$18,328,307
Net Position	\$23,863,991

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 in the preceding Summarized Financial Information table, 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. The 2025 Fund Balance with Treasury and Investments are presented in the table below.

2025 Fund Balance with Treasury and Investments	
	December 31, 2025
Fund Balance with Treasury	\$ 28.4 million
U.S. Treasury Securities	
Held to Maturity (Overnights)	4,494.0 million
Available-for-Sale	19,365.9 million

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);
- 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 *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

Acting 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 National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF), which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2025 and the related statements of net cost, changes in net position, and budgetary resources for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund as of December 31, 2025, and its net cost, changes in net position, and budgetary resources for the year then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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



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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the NCUSIF'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.

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 audit 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.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, 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 and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.



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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the NCUSIF's financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* or OMB Bulletin No.24-02.

Purpose of the Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

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

KPMG LLP

Washington, DC
February 13, 2026

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION SHARE INSURANCE FUND

BALANCE SHEET

As of December 31, 2025

(Dollars in thousands)

	<u>2025</u>
ASSETS	
INTRAGOVERNMENTAL ASSETS	
Fund Balance with Treasury (Note 2)	\$ 28,437
Investments, Net - U.S. Treasury Securities (Note 3)	23,859,918
Accrued Interest Receivable - Investments (Note 3)	116,221
Advances and Prepayments (Note 6)	<u>12,255</u>
Total Intragovernmental Assets	<u>24,016,831</u>
WITH THE PUBLIC ASSETS	
Advances and Prepayments	874
Receivables from Asset Management Estates (AMEs), Net (Note 4)	<u>88,056</u>
Total with the Public Assets	<u>88,930</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>\$ 24,105,761</u></u>
LIABILITIES	
INTRAGOVERNMENTAL LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable - Due to the NCUA Operating Fund (Note 6)	<u>4,781</u>
Total Intragovernmental Liabilities	<u>4,781</u>
WITH THE PUBLIC LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	1,170
Insurance and Guarantee Program Liabilities (Note 5)	234,026
Other Liabilities	<u>1,793</u>
Total with the Public Liabilities	<u>236,989</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>241,770</u>
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 5)	
NET POSITION	
Cumulative Results of Operations	5,535,684
Contributed Capital (Note 9)	<u>18,328,307</u>
Total Net Position	<u>23,863,991</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	<u><u>\$ 24,105,761</u></u>

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

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION SHARE INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT OF NET COST

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

(Dollars in thousands)

	<u>2025</u>
GROSS COST	
Operating Expenses	\$ 252,513
Provision for Insurance Losses	
Reserve Expense (Reduction) (Note 5)	25,006
AME Receivable Bad Debt Expense (Reduction) (Note 4)	<u>(20,118)</u>
Total Provision for Insurance Losses	4,888
Total Gross Cost	<u>257,401</u>
 LESS EXCHANGE REVENUE	
Other Revenue	<u>(1,302)</u>
Total Exchange Revenue	<u>(1,302)</u>
 TOTAL NET COST OF OPERATIONS	 <u><u>\$ 256,099</u></u>

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

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION SHARE INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

(Dollars in thousands)

	<u>2025</u>
CUMULATIVE RESULTS OF OPERATIONS	
Beginning Balance	\$ 4,492,048
Non-Exchange Revenue	
Interest Revenue - Investments	632,097
Net Unrealized Gain - Investments (Note 3)	667,638
Net Cost of Operations	<u>(256,099)</u>
Net Change in Cumulative Results of Operations	<u>1,043,636</u>
TOTAL CUMULATIVE RESULTS OF OPERATIONS	<u>5,535,684</u>
 CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL (Note 9)	
Beginning Balance	17,605,018
Change in Contributed Capital	<u>723,289</u>
CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL	<u>18,328,307</u>
 NET POSITION	 <u><u>\$ 23,863,991</u></u>

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

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION SHARE INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

(Dollars in thousands)

	<u>2025</u>
Unobligated balance from prior year budget authority, net (mandatory)	\$ 22,724,690
Spending authority from offsetting collections (mandatory)	<u>1,578,141</u>
TOTAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES (Notes 7 and 8)	<u>\$ 24,302,831</u>
New obligations and upward adjustments (total)	\$ 531,605
Unobligated balance, end of year:	
Exempt from apportionment	<u>23,771,226</u>
Unobligated balance, end of year (total)	<u>23,771,226</u>
TOTAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES	<u>\$ 24,302,831</u>
Outlays, net (total) (mandatory) (Note 11)	<u>\$ (1,020,719)</u>
AGENCY OUTLAYS, NET (MANDATORY)	<u>\$ (1,020,719)</u>

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

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION SHARE INSURANCE FUND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

1. REPORTING ENTITY AND 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 Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (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, 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 July 14, 2025.

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 \$116.2 million as of December 31, 2025 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 2025.

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, 2025.

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 as well as the remaining information required to be disclosed, is discussed 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 Statement 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 reported on the NCUSIF's Balance Sheet and Statement 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 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 Statement 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 the 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, 2025, there was one credit union operating under NCUA's conservatorship.

2. FUND BALANCE WITH TREASURY

FBWT balances and status at December 31, 2025 consisted of the following (in thousands):

	<u>2025</u>
Status of Fund Balance with Treasury:	
Unobligated Balance	\$ 23,771,226
Obligated Balance Not Yet Disbursed	54,169
Non-Budgetary Investment Accounts	(23,680,737)
Non-Budgetary FBWT Accounts	(116,221)
Total Fund Balance with Treasury	<u><u>\$ 28,437</u></u>

As a revolving fund, the FBWT account is used for continuing business-like activities. The NCUSIF collects capitalization deposits, 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, 2025, 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, 2025, 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, 2025:						
U.S. Treasury Securities						
Available-for-Sale	\$ 19,921,308	\$ (275,974)	\$ 116,221	\$ 20,250,281	\$ (279,419)	\$ 19,365,915
Held to Maturity	4,494,003	-	-	4,494,003	-	4,494,003
Total	<u>\$ 24,415,311</u>	<u>\$ (275,974)</u>	<u>\$ 116,221</u>	<u>\$ 24,744,284</u>	<u>\$ (279,419)</u>	<u>\$ 23,859,918</u>

Maturities of U.S. Treasury securities as of December 31, 2025 were as follows (in thousands):

	2025 Fair Value
Held to Maturity (Overnights)	\$ 4,494,003
Available-for-Sale:	
Due in one year or less	2,774,445
Due after one year through five years	9,646,313
Due after five years through ten years	6,945,157
Total	<u>\$ 23,859,918</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2025, 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, 2025 (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, 2025:						
Available-for-Sale:						
U.S. Treasury Securities	<u>\$ (3,909)</u>	<u>\$ 2,299,953</u>	<u>\$ (396,149)</u>	<u>\$ 10,978,727</u>	<u>\$ (400,058)</u>	<u>\$ 13,278,680</u>

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, 2025 were as follows (in thousands):

	2025		
	<u>NPCU AMEs</u>	<u>Corporate AMEs</u>	<u>Total</u>
Gross Receivables from AMEs	\$ 1,124,480	\$ 2,383,308	\$ 3,507,788
Allowance for Loss, beginning balance	1,179,863	2,330,739	3,510,602
AME Receivable Bad Debt Expense (Reduction)	(4,030)	(16,088)	(20,118)
Increase / (Decrease) in Allowance	26,489	-	26,489
Write-off of Canceled Charters	(97,241)	-	(97,241)
Allowance for Loss, ending balance	<u>1,105,081</u>	<u>2,314,651</u>	<u>3,419,732</u>
Receivables from AMEs, Net	<u>\$ 19,399</u>	<u>\$ 68,657</u>	<u>\$ 88,056</u>

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. The amounts for Write-off of Canceled Charters total the final loss or recovery recognized upon closing AMEs.

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: Capital Adequacy, Asset Quality, Management, Earnings, Liquidity Risk, and Sensitivity 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 \$234.0 million as of December 31, 2025. The activity in the Insurance and Guarantee Program Liabilities from insured credit unions and AMEs was as follows (in thousands):

	<u>2025</u>
Beginning balance	\$ 236,985
Reserve expense (reduction)	25,006
Payments to settle claims	(53,387)
Recoveries and other adjustments	<u>25,422</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 234,026</u>

The Insurance and Guarantee Program Liabilities at December 31, 2025 were comprised of the following:

- Specific reserves were \$9.5 million.
- General reserves were \$224.5 million.

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 2025 or as of December 31, 2025.

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, 2025 were \$103.1 million. There were no borrowings by insured credit unions from the third-party lenders under line-of-credit guarantees as of

December 31, 2025. As of December 31, 2025, the NCUSIF reserved \$1.8 million for 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, 2025.

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 2025, the allocation to the NCUSIF was 61.7% of the NCUA Operating Fund's expenses. The cost of the services allocated to the NCUSIF, which totaled \$248.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, is reflected within the Operating Expenses line of the Statement 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	2025
Employee Salaries	\$ 126,832
Employee Benefits	59,775
Employee Travel	8,755
Rent, Communications, and Utilities	4,078
Contracted Services	42,080
Depreciation and Amortization	6,095
Administrative Costs	<u>877</u>
Total Services Provided by the NCUA Operating Fund	<u>\$ 248,492</u>

As of December 31, 2025, amounts due to the NCUA Operating Fund for allocated expenses were \$4.8 million.

As of December 31, 2025, advances and prepayments with the NCUA Operating Fund for overhead were \$12.3 million.

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, 2025 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 \$22.0 billion as of December 31, 2025.

As of December 31, 2025, the CLF had a note purchase agreement with the Federal Financing Bank (FFB) with a maximum principal of \$20.0 billion. Advances made under the current promissory note can be made no later than March 31, 2026. During 2025, the CLF did not borrow any funds from FFB.

The NCUSIF did not exercise its borrowing authority in 2025.

8. DISCLOSURES RELATED TO THE STATEMENT OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES

The Statement of Budgetary Resources discloses total budgetary resources available to the NCUSIF, and the status of resources as of December 31, 2025. Activity impacting budget totals of the overall federal government budget is recorded in the NCUSIF's Statement of Budgetary Resources budgetary accounts. As of December 31, 2025, the NCUSIF's resources in budgetary accounts were \$24.3 billion. 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 \$46.4 million in unpaid undelivered orders and \$13.1 million in paid undelivered orders as of December 31, 2025. The breakdown of unpaid and paid undelivered orders from federal and non-federal sources as of December 31, 2025 are as follows (in thousands):

Undelivered Orders	2025	
	Paid	Unpaid
Federal	\$ 12,255	\$ 45,671
Non-federal	874	754
Total Undelivered Orders	<u>\$ 13,129</u>	<u>\$ 46,425</u>

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 \$18.3 billion as of December 31, 2025. Contributed capital owed to the NCUSIF from insured credit unions was \$0 as of December 31, 2025. Contributed capital refunds due to insured credit unions from the NCUSIF was \$0 as of December 31, 2025.

Pursuant to the FCU Act, the NOL set by the Board for 2025 was 1.33%. The NCUSIF equity ratio was 1.30% as of December 31, 2025. The NCUSIF available assets ratio was 1.27% as of December 31, 2025. The NCUSIF equity ratio and available assets ratio are both based on total insured shares of \$1.9 trillion as of December 31, 2025.

The NCUA Board did not assess premiums and the NCUSIF did not pay distributions to insured credit unions in 2025.

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, 2025 and 2024, is as follows (in thousands):

<u>Schedule of Fiduciary Activity</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Fiduciary Net Liabilities, beginning of year	\$ (1,190,207)	\$ (1,400,661)
Net Realized Losses upon Liquidation	(24,105)	-
Revenues		
Interest on Loans	838	276
Other Fiduciary Revenues	43	4
Expenses		
Professional & Outside Services Expenses	(1,482)	(1,237)
Compensation and Benefits	(485)	(479)
Other Expenses	(1,121)	(64)
Net Change in Recovery Value of Assets and Liabilities		
Net Gain on Loans	566	1,122
Other, Net Gain	7,106	1,143
(Increase) / Decrease in Fiduciary Net Liabilities	<u>(18,640)</u>	<u>765</u>
Write-off of Fiduciary Liabilities for Canceled Charters	97,241	209,689
Fiduciary Net Liabilities, end of year	<u><u>\$ (1,111,606)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (1,190,207)</u></u>

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 write-off of fiduciary liabilities for canceled charters contributed to the decrease in Fiduciary Net Liabilities in 2025 and 2024.

The Schedule of Fiduciary Net Liabilities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is as follows (in thousands):

<u>Schedule of Fiduciary Net Liabilities</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Fiduciary Assets		
Net Loans	\$ 25,961	\$ 370
Other Fiduciary Assets	3,936	390
Total Fiduciary Assets	29,897	760
Fiduciary Liabilities		
Insured Shares	3,431	695
Accrued Liquidation Expenses	7,540	6,731
Unsecured Claims	1,213	2,326
Uninsured Shares	4,839	1,169
Due to the NCUSIF (Note 4)	1,124,480	1,180,046
Total Fiduciary Liabilities	1,141,503	1,190,967
Total Fiduciary Net Liabilities	\$ (1,111,606)	\$ (1,190,207)

Net Loans also includes amounts related to criminal restitution owed to the U.S. Government. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, gross receivables related to criminal restitution orders were \$167.2 million and \$204.8 million, of which we determined \$529.2 thousand and \$18.8 thousand were collectible, respectively.

(b) Corporate AMEs

The Schedule of Fiduciary Activity as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is as follows (in thousands):

<u>Schedule of Fiduciary Activity</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	AMEs	
Fiduciary Net Liabilities, beginning of year	\$ (2,223,762)	\$ (2,250,725)
Revenues		
Income From Investment Securities	6,375	6,985
Settlements and Legal Claims	35,000	444
Other Fiduciary Revenues	2,267	2,442
Expenses		
Professional and Outside Service Expenses	(8,764)	(2,838)
Other Expenses	(576)	(514)
Net Change in Recovery Value of Assets and Liabilities	8,146	20,444
(Increase) / Decrease in Fiduciary Net Liabilities	42,448	26,963
Fiduciary Net Liabilities, end of year	\$ (2,181,314)	\$ (2,223,762)

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

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Corporate AMEs' Fiduciary Net Liabilities decreased by \$42.4 million mainly due to settlements of legal claims. The decrease represents a gain to the AME claimants.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Corporate AMEs' Fiduciary Net Liabilities decreased by \$27.0 million mainly due to legacy asset valuation changes. The decrease represents a gain to the AME claimants.

The Schedule of Fiduciary Net Liabilities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is as follows (in thousands):

Schedule of Fiduciary Net Liabilities	AMEs	
	2025	2024
Fiduciary Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 72,558	\$ 50,904
Legacy Assets	141,002	152,422
Total Fiduciary Assets	<u>213,560</u>	<u>203,326</u>
Fiduciary Liabilities		
Accrued Expenses and Payables	11,523	18,677
Unsecured Claims	43	43
Due to the NCUSIF (Note 4)	2,383,308	2,408,368
Total Fiduciary Liabilities	<u>2,394,874</u>	<u>2,427,088</u>
Total Fiduciary Net Liabilities	<u><u>\$ (2,181,314)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (2,223,762)</u></u>

The Schedule of Fiduciary Net Liabilities 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 2025 is shown below (in thousands):

	2025		
	Intra-		
Reconciliation of Net Cost of Operations to Net Outlays	governmental	With the public	Total
Net Cost of/ (Income from) Operations	\$ 248,492	\$ 7,607	\$ 256,099
Components of Net Operating Cost Not Part of the Budgetary Outlays			
Provision for Insurance Losses			
Reserve Expense (Reduction)	-	(25,006)	(25,006)
AME Receivable Bad Debt Expense (Reduction)	-	20,118	20,118
Increase / (decrease) in assets:			
Advances and Prepayments	(2,273)	(418)	(2,691)
(Increase) / decrease in liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	(2,641)	1,556	(1,085)
Other Liabilities	-	(1,508)	(1,508)
Total Components of Net Operating Cost Not Part of the Budgetary Outlays	(4,914)	(5,258)	(10,172)
Components of the Budgetary Outlays That Are Not Part of Net Operating Cost			
Change in Receivables from AMEs	-	16,615	16,615
Interest Revenue - Investments	(601,741)	-	(601,741)
Change in Contributed Capital	-	(723,289)	(723,289)
Other Adjustments that do not affect Net Cost of Operations	40,293	1,476	41,769
Total Components of the Budgetary Outlays That Are Not Part of Net Operating Cost	(561,448)	(705,198)	(1,266,646)
Net Outlays	<u>\$ (317,870)</u>	<u>\$ (702,849)</u>	<u>\$ (1,020,719)</u>

12. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated through February 13, 2026, 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, 2025.

OIG-26-02

National Credit Union Administration Operating Fund

Financial Statements as of and for the Year Ended
December 31, 2025, and
Independent Auditors' Report

**NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
OPERATING FUND**

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

Independent Auditors' Report

Acting 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, 2025, and the related statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund balance, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the National Credit Union Administration Operating Fund as of December 31, 2025 and its revenues, expenses, and changes in fund balance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the 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. 24-02 will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are



considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, 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 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 Fund's financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* or OMB Bulletin No. 24-02.

Purpose of the Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

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

KPMG LLP

Washington, DC
February 13, 2026

**NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
OPERATING FUND**

BALANCE SHEET

As of December 31, 2025

(Dollars in thousands)

	<u>2025</u>
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	\$ 126,336
Due from National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (Note 7)	4,781
Other accounts receivable, Net	547
Prepaid expenses and other assets (Note 4)	5,751
Operating lease right-of-use assets	6,006
Fixed assets — Net of accumulated depreciation of \$50,483 as of December 31, 2025 (Note 5)	26,295
Intangible assets — Net of accumulated amortization of \$44,194 as of December 31, 2025 (Note 6)	15,729
TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>\$ 185,445</u></u>

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE

LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued other liabilities	\$ 19,002
Operating lease liabilities (Note 8)	6,373
Finance lease liabilities (Note 8)	79
Accrued wages and benefits	27,598
Accrued FECA and unemployment benefits	233
Accrued actuarial FECA benefits	3,382
Accrued annual leave	28,399
Accrued employee travel	128
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u><u>\$ 85,194</u></u>

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Notes 8, 11, and 12)

FUND BALANCE	<u>100,251</u>
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TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	<u><u>\$ 185,445</u></u>
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See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

**NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
OPERATING FUND**

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025
(Dollars in thousands)**

	<u>2025</u>
REVENUES	
Operating fees	\$ 142,172
Interest	5,986
Other	<u>3,453</u>
Total Revenues	<u>151,611</u>
 EXPENSES, NET (Notes 7 and 8)	
Employee wages and benefits	121,693
Travel	5,564
Rent, communications, and utilities	2,562
Contracted services	26,539
Depreciation and amortization	3,699
Administrative	<u>598</u>
Total Expenses, Net	<u>160,655</u>
 EXCESS OF EXPENSES OVER REVENUES	 (9,044)
 FUND BALANCE—Beginning of year	 <u>109,295</u>
 FUND BALANCE—End of year	 <u><u>\$ 100,251</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

**NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
OPERATING FUND**

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025
(Dollars in thousands)**

	<u>2025</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Excess of expenses over revenues	\$ (9,044)
Adjustments to reconcile excess of expenses over revenues to net cash provided by operating activities before allocation to the NCUSIF:	
Depreciation and amortization	9,794
Noncash operating lease expense	938
Gain on disposal of asset held for sale	(2,726)
(Increase) / decrease in assets:	
Due from National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund	(2,641)
Employee advances	10
Other accounts receivable, net	25
Prepaid expenses and other assets	924
(Decrease) / increase in liabilities:	
Accounts payable	(4,045)
Operating lease liabilities	(943)
Accrued wages and benefits	8,814
Accrued FECA and unemployment benefits	147
Accrued actuarial FECA benefits	138
Accrued annual leave	2,870
Accrued employee travel	(171)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	<u>4,090</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Purchases of fixed and intangible assets	(1,811)
Purchases of assets held for sale	(285)
Proceeds from sale of assets held for sale	<u>3,726</u>
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	<u>1,630</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Principal payments under finance lease liabilities	<u>(68)</u>
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	<u>(68)</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	5,652
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—Beginning of year	<u>120,684</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—End of year	<u>\$ 126,336</u>
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NONCASH ACTIVITIES	
Purchase of fixed and intangible assets in accounts payable	\$ <u>(18)</u>
Retirement of fully depreciated assets	\$ <u>1,039</u>
Acquisition of equipment under finance lease	\$ <u>(34)</u>
See accompanying notes to the financial statements.	

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION OPERATING FUND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

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. In 2025, the Fund prepared its financial statements using a single-year presentation in accordance with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Memorandum 25-30, *Ensuring Accountability: How We Oversee, Audit, and Improve*.

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;
- the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, if any, 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) determination of a long-lived asset impairment, the related measurement of the impairment charges, if any.

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 make investments in United States Treasury securities. All investments 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.

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

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	By Asset Type
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.

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.

Leases – The Fund records both operating and finance leases to support the acquisition of office space and equipment.

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.

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.

NCUA classifies a lease as a finance lease when the lease conveys the risk and benefits of ownership by meeting any of the following conditions at least commencement: transfer of ownership; bargain purchase option; the term of the lease is for the majority of the asset's

remaining economic life; the present value of lease payments equals or exceeds the fair value of the asset; or the lease is for a specialized asset. If the lease does not meet any of these criteria, NCUA classifies the lease as an operating lease.

For both types of leases, lease liabilities and ROU assets 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.

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.

Revenue Recognition – For 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. Interest revenue and other revenue relating to parking income and rental income is recognized when earned.

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.

Related Party Transactions – The Fund exists within the NCUA and is one of four funds managed by the NCUA Board. 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.

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.

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The Fund's cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2025 are as follows (in thousands):

	<u>2025</u>
Deposits with U.S. Treasury	\$ 19,758
U.S. Treasury Overnight Investments	106,578
Total	<u>\$ 126,336</u>

As of December 31, 2025, 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, 2025, Prepaid expenses and other assets of \$5.8 million included \$4.8 million of advanced payments for goods and services and \$1.0 million of prepaid implementation costs incurred in service contracts.

Prepaid implementation costs are comprised of the following as of December 31, 2025 (in thousands):

	<u>2025</u>
Prepaid implementation costs	\$ 1,197
Less current year amortization expense	(177)
Net Total	<u>\$ 1,020</u>

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 year ended December 31, 2025 totaled \$177.0 thousand.

5. FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets are comprised of the following as of December 31, 2025 (in thousands):

	<u>2025</u>
Office building and land	\$ 61,778
Furniture and equipment	12,940
Leasehold improvements	724
Equipment under finance leases	<u>306</u>
Total book value of assets in-use	75,748
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(50,483)</u>
Assets in-use, Net	25,265
Construction in progress	<u>1,030</u>
Fixed assets, Net	<u><u>\$ 26,295</u></u>

Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2025 totaled \$5.6 million, before allocation to the NCUSIF as described in Note 7. Construction in progress includes costs associated with equipment not currently placed in service.

The NCUA's Board delegated its authority to the Executive Director to effectuate the sale of the Southern Region office building and related land in Austin, Texas (the property). The property was reclassified as an asset held for sale with a carrying value of \$0.7 million during the first half of 2025. No impairment loss was recognized on the reclassification as an asset held for sale.

In July 2025, the NCUA completed the sale of the property for \$3.5 million. The fund recognized gain on sale of the property for approximately \$2.7 million and reported the gain as an Other Revenue on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Balance.

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are comprised of the following as of December 31, 2025 (in thousands):

	<u>2025</u>
Internal-use software	\$ 59,667
Less accumulated amortization	<u>(44,194)</u>
Total Internal-use software, Net	<u>15,473</u>
Internal-use software under development	<u>256</u>
Intangible assets, Net	<u>\$ 15,729</u>

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 \$0.9 million in new capitalized internal-use software were implemented in 2025. Amortization begins on the date the software is placed in service. Amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2025 totaled \$4.2 million, 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 2025, the allocation to the NCUSIF was 61.7% of all expenses. The cost of the services allocated to the NCUSIF totaled \$248.5 million for 2025. The Fund's expenses in the accompanying financial statements are presented net of these amounts. As of December 31, 2025, amounts due from the NCUSIF totaled \$4.8 million. As of December 31, 2025, the liability for advances and prepayments from the NCUSIF for overhead was \$12.3 million.

(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 costs of the services provided to the CLF were \$1.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2025. The Fund's expenses in the accompanying financial statements are presented net of these amounts. As of December 31, 2025, amounts due from the CLF, included

within other accounts receivable net, totaled \$411.8 thousand.

(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 year ended December 31, 2025, unreimbursed administrative support to the CDRLF is \$1.1 million.

(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 the voting Council Members.

The NCUA is one of the 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 year ended December 31, 2025, FFIEC assessments totaled \$2.0 million. The NCUA's 2026 budgeted assessments from FFIEC total \$2.0 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 2033. Office rental charges amounted to approximately \$1.2 million for 2025. 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 2029. 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 year ended December 31, 2025 (in thousands):

	Year Ended
	<u>December 31, 2025</u>
Finance lease cost:	
Amortization of right-of-use assets	\$ 68
Interest on lease liabilities	<u>2</u>
Total finance lease cost	70
Operating lease cost	<u>1,104</u>
Total lease cost	<u><u>\$ 1,174</u></u>

The weighted-average discount rate associated with operating leases as of December 31, 2025, was 2.41%; while the weighted-average discount rate associated with finance leases was 1.80%. The weighted-average remaining lease term associated with operating leases as of December 31, 2025, was 6.50 years; while the weighted-average remaining lease term associated with finance leases was 1.97 years.

The following table 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, 2025 (in thousands):

Lease Liability Maturities:	Finance Leases	Operating Leases	Total Leases
2026	57	1,244	1,301
2027	8	1,271	1,279
2028	8	1,299	1,307
2029	8	906	914
2030	-	841	841
Thereafter	-	2,176	2,176
Total Undiscounted Lease Payments	<u>81</u>	<u>7,737</u>	<u>7,818</u>
Less: Present Value Adjustment	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(1,364)</u>	<u>(1,366)</u>
Net Lease Liabilities	<u><u>\$ 79</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 6,373</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 6,452</u></u>

There were no material operating or finance leases that the NCUA had entered into and that were yet to commence as of December 31, 2025.

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. For 2025, the Elective Deferral Limit was \$23,500. For 2025, the Catch-up Contribution Limit for eligible employees ages 50-59, and age 64 and over was \$7,500. For 2025, the Catch-up Contribution Limit for eligible employees ages 60-63 was \$11,250. In addition, the Fund matches up to 5.0% of the employee's gross pay.

As of December 31, 2025, the Fund's contributions to retirement plans were \$45.5 million.

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, 2025, the Fund's contributions to the NCUA Savings Plan were \$9.5 million. The gross operating expenses associated with the NCUA Savings Plan in 2025 were \$93.1 thousand.

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, 2025 (in thousands):

	2025	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 126,336	\$ 126,336
Due from NCUSIF	4,781	4,781
Other accounts receivable, Net	547	547

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 2026.

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, 2025, the Fund's other accounts receivable, net includes an allowance in the amount of \$0.2 thousand.

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, 2025, the NCUA had seven asserted and pending legal claims with a reasonably possible likelihood of loss and estimated range of loss from \$545.0 thousand to \$1.5 million. As of December 31, 2025, 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 73% of the NCUA employees.

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated through February 13, 2026, 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, 2025.

OIG-26-03

National Credit Union Administration Central Liquidity Facility

Financial Statements as of and for the Year Ended
December 31, 2025, and
Independent Auditors' Report

**NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
CENTRAL LIQUIDITY FACILITY**

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

Independent Auditors' Report

Acting 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 (the CLF), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2025, and the related statements of operations, members' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the National Credit Union Administration Central Liquidity Facility as of December 31, 2025 and the results of its operations, members' equity and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the 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. 24-02 will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are



considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, 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.



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

Purpose of the Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

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

KPMG LLP

Washington, DC
February 13, 2026

**NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
CENTRAL LIQUIDITY FACILITY**

BALANCE SHEET

As of December 31, 2025

(Dollars in thousands, except share data)

	2025
ASSETS	
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Notes 3 and 5)	\$ 163,534
Investments Held to Maturity (Net of \$4,170 unamortized discount and fair value of \$850,069 as of 2025) (Notes 4 and 5)	853,029
Accrued Interest Receivable (Note 5)	5,694
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,022,257
LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY	
LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable (Notes 5 and 9)	\$ 826
Dividends and Interest Payable (Note 5)	8,840
Stock Redemption Payable (Note 5)	35,654
Member Deposits (Notes 5 and 7)	36,205
Total Liabilities	81,525
MEMBERS' EQUITY	
Capital Stock – Required (\$50 per share par value authorized: 35,687,020 shares; Issued and outstanding: 17,843,510 shares as of 2025) (Note 6)	892,175
Retained Earnings	48,557
Total Members' Equity	940,732
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY	\$ 1,022,257

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

**NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
CENTRAL LIQUIDITY FACILITY**

**STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025
(Dollars in thousands)**

	<u>2025</u>
REVENUE	
Investment Income	\$ 40,133
Total Revenue	<u>40,133</u>
EXPENSES (Note 9)	
Personnel Services	1,193
Personnel Benefits	509
Other General and Administrative Expenses	<u>311</u>
Total Operating Expenses	2,013
Interest – Member Deposits (Note 7)	<u>1,178</u>
Total Expenses	<u>3,191</u>
NET INCOME	<u><u>\$ 36,942</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

**NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
CENTRAL LIQUIDITY FACILITY**

STATEMENT OF MEMBERS' EQUITY

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

(Dollars in thousands, except share data)

	<u>Capital Stock</u>		<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>		
BALANCE – December 31, 2024	17,674,774	\$ 883,739	\$ 45,009	\$ 928,748
Issuance of Required Capital Stock	1,094,751	54,737		54,737
Redemption of Required Capital Stock	(926,015)	(46,301)		(46,301)
Dividends Declared (Note 6)			(33,394)	(33,394)
Net Income			36,942	36,942
BALANCE – December 31, 2025	<u>17,843,510</u>	<u>\$ 892,175</u>	<u>\$ 48,557</u>	<u>\$ 940,732</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

**NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
CENTRAL LIQUIDITY FACILITY**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

(Dollars in thousands)

	2025
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Net Income	\$ 36,942
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	
Amortization of Investments	(10,201)
Interest - Member Deposits	1,178
(Increase) / decrease in assets:	
Prepaid Expenses	4
Accrued Interest Receivable	(1,495)
(Decrease) / increase in liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	76
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	<u>26,504</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	
Purchase of Investments	(889,198)
Proceeds from Maturing Investments	<u>908,600</u>
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	<u>19,402</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	
Issuance of Required Capital Stock	27,904
Redemption of Capital Stock	(4,310)
Withdrawal of Member Deposits	<u>(17,786)</u>
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	<u>5,808</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	51,714
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—Beginning of Year	<u>111,820</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—End of Year	<u><u>\$ 163,534</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION CENTRAL LIQUIDITY FACILITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

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 in its capacity as the CLF 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. Borrowing is permitted to a maximum of twelve times the subscribed capital stock and surplus of the CLF.

See Notes 2, 6 and 8 for further information about the capital stock and Note 8 for the CLF's borrowing authority.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation – The CLF 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 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. In 2025, the CLF prepared its financial statements using a single-year presentation in accordance with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Memorandum 25-30, *Ensuring Accountability: How We Oversee, Audit, and Improve*.

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 Statement 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 approach one year under certain conditions. Loans are recorded at the amount disbursed and bear interest based on 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 2025, the CLF had no lending activity.

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.

Prepaid Expenses – Prepaid expenses include advanced payments for goods and services to be received in the future.

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 reimburse these expenses is based on the number of full-time employees of the respective entities.

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The CLF’s cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	2025
U.S. Treasury Overnight Investments	\$ 163,434
Deposits with U.S. Treasury	100
Total	<u>\$ 163,534</u>

U.S. Treasury securities had an initial term of less than three months when purchased. As of December 31, 2025, 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, 2025, were as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	2025
Carrying Amount as of December 31	\$ 853,029
Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	1,877
Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	<u>(4,837)</u>
Fair Value	<u><u>\$ 850,069</u></u>

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

(Dollars in thousands)	2025	
	Net Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 344,917	\$ 345,030
Due after one year through five years	469,765	468,423
Due after five years through ten years	38,347	36,616
Total	<u><u>\$ 853,029</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 850,069</u></u>

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, 2025.

(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, 2025						
U.S. Treasury Securities	<u>\$ (39)</u>	<u>\$ 99,972</u>	<u>\$ (4,798)</u>	<u>\$ 81,887</u>	<u>\$ (4,837)</u>	<u>\$ 181,859</u>

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.

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 amortized cost, 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, 2025. The carrying values and approximate fair values of the CLF’s financial instruments are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	2025	
	<u>Carrying Value</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 163,534	\$ 163,534
Investments Held to Maturity	853,029	850,069
Accrued Interest Receivable	5,694	5,694
Accounts Payable	826	826
Dividends and Interest Payable	8,840	8,840
Stock Redemption Payable	35,654	35,654
Member Deposits	36,205	36,205

6. 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. Currently, there is one subscribed form of membership—regular members. Natural person credit unions may borrow from the CLF directly as a regular member.

The capital stock account represents subscriptions remitted to the CLF by regular 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 in its capacity as the CLF 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 account was comprised of the following as of December 31, 2025 (amounts in thousands, except share data):

	2025	
	Shares	Amounts
Regular members	17,843,510	\$ 892,175

Dividends on capital stock are declared based on available earnings and the dividend policy set by the NCUA Board in its capacity as the CLF 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 2025, the dividend rate was \$1.825 per share for all four quarters.

7. 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.

8. BORROWING AUTHORITY

The CLF is authorized by statute to borrow, from any source, an amount not to exceed twelve times its subscribed capital stock and surplus. As of December 31, 2025, the CLF's statutory borrowing authority was \$22.0 billion.

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 \$20.0 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, 2026. During 2025, the CLF did not borrow any funds from FFB.

9. 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. The total amount charged by the NCUA was approximately \$1.9 million for December 31, 2025. Accounts payable includes approximately \$411.8 thousand for December 31, 2025, due to the NCUA OF for services provided.

10. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated through February 13, 2026, 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, 2025.

OIG-26-04
National Credit Union
Administration
Community Development
Revolving Loan Fund

Financial Statements as of and for the Year Ended
December 31, 2025, and
Independent Auditors' Report

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

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

Independent Auditors' Report

Acting 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, 2025 and the related statements of operations, changes in fund balance, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the National Credit Union Administration Community Development Revolving Loan Fund as of December 31, 2025 and the results of its operations, changes in fund balance, and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the 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. 24-02 will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are



considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, 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 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.

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, 2025, are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with



certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards or OMB Bulletin No. 24-02.

Purpose of the Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

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

KPMG LLP

Washington, DC
February 13, 2026

**NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND**

BALANCE SHEET

As of December 31, 2025

(Dollars in thousands)

	<u>2025</u>
ASSETS	
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Notes 3 and 7)	\$ 20,538
Loans Receivable, Net (Notes 4 and 7)	3,883
Interest Receivable (Note 7)	<u>10</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 24,431</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	
Accrued Technical Assistance Grants (Note 7)	<u>\$ 4,023</u>
Fund Balance	
Fund Capital	17,556
Accumulated Earnings	<u>2,852</u>
Total Fund Balance	<u>20,408</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	<u>\$ 24,431</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

**NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND**

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

(Dollars in thousands)

	<u>2025</u>
REVENUES	
Interest on Cash Equivalents	\$ 462
Interest on Loans	62
Appropriations Used (Note 5)	445
Canceled Technical Assistance Grants (Note 5)	<u>(113)</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>856</u>
EXPENSES	
Technical Assistance Grants (Note 5)	512
Canceled Technical Assistance Grants (Note 5)	<u>(130)</u>
TOTAL EXPENSES	<u>382</u>
NET INCOME	<u>\$ 474</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

(Dollars in thousands)

	Fund Capital			Accumulated Earnings	Total Fund Balance
	For Loans	For Technical Assistance	Total Fund Capital		
December 31, 2024	\$ 13,388	\$ 1,344	\$ 14,732	\$ 2,378	\$ 17,110
Appropriations Received (Note 5)	-	3,465	3,465	-	3,465
Appropriations Used (Note 5)	-	(445)	(445)	-	(445)
Canceled Appropriations Returned to Treasury (Note 5)	-	(309)	(309)	-	(309)
Canceled Technical Assistance Grants (Note 5)	-	113	113	-	113
Net Income	-	-	-	474	474
December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 13,388</u>	<u>\$ 4,168</u>	<u>\$ 17,556</u>	<u>\$ 2,852</u>	<u>\$ 20,408</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

**NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND**

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025
(Dollars in thousands)**

	<u>2025</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Net Income	\$ 474
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	
Appropriations Used	(445)
Canceled Technical Assistance Grants	113
(Increase) / decrease in assets:	
Interest Receivable	(2)
(Decrease) / increase in liabilities:	
Accrued Technical Assistance Grants	(1,978)
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	<u>(1,838)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Loan Principal Repayments	750
Loan Disbursements	<u>(750)</u>
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	<u>-</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Appropriations Received 2025/2026	3,465
Canceled Appropriations Returned to Treasury 2019/2020	<u>(309)</u>
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	<u>3,156</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	1,318
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS — Beginning of year	<u>19,220</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS — End of year	<u><u>\$ 20,538</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

1. ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSE

The Community Development Revolving Loan Fund (CDRLF) was established by an act of Congress (Public Law 96-123, November 20, 1979) to stimulate economic development in low-income communities. The Community Development Credit Union Transfer Act (Public Law 99-609, November 6, 1986) transferred the CDRLF administration to the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) from the Department of Health and Human Services. The NCUA Board adopted amendments to Part 705 of the NCUA Rules and Regulations, governing administration of the CDRLF, 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. In 2025, the CDRLF prepared its financial statements using a single-year presentation in accordance with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Memorandum 25-30, *Ensuring Accountability: How We Oversee, Audit, and Improve*.

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 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 – 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.

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 CAMELS¹ rating, the borrower's credit risk and circumstances have changed,

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 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 ten 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. The NCUA recognizes the appropriation used as revenue, and an associated grant expense along with an accrual 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.

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.

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.

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 and cash equivalents and interest on loans receivable, net 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.

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The CDRLF's cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2025 are as follows (in thousands):

	<u>2025</u>
Deposits with U.S. Treasury	\$ 9,147
U.S. Treasury Overnight Investments	11,391
Total	<u>\$ 20,538</u>

As of December 31, 2025, the CDRLF did not recognize an allowance for credit losses on cash and cash equivalents due to their overall high credit quality and short-term nature.

4. LOANS RECEIVABLE, NET

Loans receivable, net as of December 31, 2025 consisted of the following (in thousands):

	<u>2025</u>
Loans to Participating Credit Unions	\$ 3,883
Loans Receivable	3,883
Allowance for Credit Losses	-
Loans Receivable, Net	<u>\$ 3,883</u>

The allowance for credit losses was \$0 for the year ended December 31, 2025 and the CDRLF did not have any loans in past-due status as of December 31, 2025.

Loans outstanding as of December 31, 2025, are scheduled to be repaid as follows (in thousands):

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2026	\$ -
2027	500
2028	1,500
2029	1,383
2030	500
Loans Outstanding	\$ 3,883
Allowance for Credit Losses	-
Total Loans Receivable, Net	<u>\$ 3,883</u>

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 primarily provided on a reimbursement basis to ensure that grant awards are appropriately used.

Multiyear Funds

In 2025, the CDRLF received a \$3.5 million appropriation from Congress. This multiyear appropriation is available for obligation through September 30, 2026. As of December 31, 2025, the CDRLF obligated \$445.0 thousand and canceled \$112.5 thousand of technical assistance grants awarded from multiyear funds.

The canceled appropriation returned to Treasury was \$308.9 thousand from the FY 2019 appropriation in 2025.

Revolving Fund

As of December 31, 2025, the CDRLF awarded \$67.0 thousand and canceled \$17.1 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 \$1.3 million as of December 31, 2025.

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, 2025 (in thousands):

	<u>2025</u>	
	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Estimated Fair Value</u>
Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 20,538	\$ 20,538
Loans Receivable, Net	3,883	3,883
Interest Receivable	10	10
Liabilities		
Accrued Technical Assistance Grants	4,023	4,023

The carrying amounts for cash and cash equivalents; loans receivable, net; 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 year ended December 31, 2025, the NCUA, through the OF, provided the following unreimbursed administrative support to the CDRLF (in thousands):

	<u>2025</u>
Personnel	\$ 1,019
Other	<u>57</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,076</u>

9. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated through February 13, 2026, 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, 2025.



Office of Inspector General



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The OIG's mission is to prevent, deter, and detect waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct in NCUA programs and operations; and to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness at the agency.

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