

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q

☒ **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the quarterly period ended **June 30, 2025**

OR

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Commission File Number **000-51405**

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK OF DALLAS

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Federally chartered corporation

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation
or organization)

71-6013989

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

8500 Freeport Parkway South, Suite 600

Irving, TX

(Address of principal executive offices)

75063-2547

(Zip code)

(214) 441-8500

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant [1] has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and [2] has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (17 C.F.R. §232.405) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act:

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated Filer ☒

Smaller reporting company ☐

Emerging growth company ☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date: At August 6, 2025, the registrant had outstanding 37,799,955 shares of its Class B Capital Stock, \$100 par value per share.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK OF DALLAS

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK OF DALLAS
STATEMENTS OF CONDITION
(Unaudited; in thousands, except share data)

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 14,635	\$ 14,945
Interest-bearing deposits (Notes 8 and 9)	2,640,531	2,518,541
Securities purchased under agreements to resell (Notes 8, 9 and 12)	11,150,000	22,250,000
Federal funds sold (Notes 8 and 9)	8,935,000	6,520,000
Trading securities (Notes 3, 8, 12 and 16) (\$58,564 and \$50,515 pledged at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively, which could not be rehypothecated)	3,074,979	3,227,844
Available-for-sale securities ^(a) (Notes 4, 8, 9, 12 and 16) (\$457,836 and \$557,863 pledged at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively, of which \$409,429 and \$507,191, respectively, could be rehypothecated)	18,403,779	19,000,251
Held-to-maturity securities ^(b) (Notes 5, 8 and 9)	1,138,380	224,250
Advances (Notes 6, 8 and 9)	64,103,762	67,743,248
Mortgage loans held for portfolio, net of allowance for credit losses of \$7,357 and \$7,187 at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively (Notes 7, 8 and 9)	6,162,061	5,764,053
Accrued interest receivable (Note 8)	321,660	361,067
Premises and equipment, net	15,447	13,087
Derivative assets (Notes 12 and 13)	8,453	17,445
Other assets (Note 9) (including \$22,764 and \$20,007 of securities held at fair value at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively)	91,730	70,317
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 116,060,417	\$ 127,725,048
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		
Deposits (including \$1 of non-interest bearing deposits at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024)	\$ 1,919,465	\$ 1,734,508
Consolidated obligations (Note 10)		
Discount notes	24,944,135	21,637,276
Bonds	81,266,694	96,215,218
Total consolidated obligations	106,210,829	117,852,494
Mandatorily redeemable capital stock	1,711	181
Accrued interest payable	642,805	673,963
Affordable Housing Program (Note 11)	212,933	198,801
Derivative liabilities (Notes 12 and 13)	32,787	18,306
Other liabilities	47,336	51,134
Total liabilities	109,067,866	120,529,387
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 9 and 16)		
CAPITAL (Note 14)		
Capital stock		
Capital stock — Class B-1 putable (\$100 par value) issued and outstanding shares: 12,396,728 and 14,233,872 shares at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively	1,239,673	1,423,387
Capital stock — Class B-2 putable (\$100 par value) issued and outstanding shares: 26,107,744 and 27,446,564 shares at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively	2,610,774	2,744,656
Total Class B Capital Stock	3,850,447	4,168,043
Retained earnings		
Unrestricted	2,330,584	2,198,522
Restricted	710,350	650,426
Total retained earnings	3,040,934	2,848,948
Accumulated other comprehensive income (Note 19)	101,170	178,670
Total capital	6,992,551	7,195,661
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	\$ 116,060,417	\$ 127,725,048

^(a) Amortized cost: \$18,333,015 and \$18,874,946 at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

^(b) Fair values: \$1,132,515 and \$221,282 at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

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

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK OF DALLAS
STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Unaudited, in thousands)

	For the Three Months Ended		For the Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
INTEREST INCOME				
Advances	\$ 790,229	\$ 1,143,057	\$ 1,558,446	\$ 2,292,998
Prepayment fees on advances, net	386	86	762	1,101
Interest-bearing deposits	35,377	54,264	69,875	110,751
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	33,315	53,526	70,263	126,132
Federal funds sold	133,520	151,162	271,599	304,760
Trading securities	29,748	37,482	57,299	53,126
Available-for-sale securities	250,510	290,414	503,256	571,115
Held-to-maturity securities	15,529	3,589	23,427	7,287
Mortgage loans held for portfolio	68,072	55,398	132,886	107,647
Other	261	18	486	67
Total interest income	1,356,947	1,788,996	2,688,299	3,574,984
INTEREST EXPENSE				
Consolidated obligations				
Bonds	961,280	1,337,457	1,895,657	2,779,996
Discount notes	179,466	200,394	360,336	303,790
Deposits	20,411	22,031	46,524	39,396
Mandatorily redeemable capital stock	80	16	204	46
Other borrowings	4	5	8	15
Total interest expense	1,161,241	1,559,903	2,302,729	3,123,243
NET INTEREST INCOME	195,706	229,093	385,570	451,741
Provision (reversal) for credit losses	1,626	6	3,790	(844)
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER PROVISION (REVERSAL) FOR CREDIT LOSSES	194,080	229,087	381,780	452,585
OTHER INCOME (LOSS)				
Net gains (losses) on trading securities	3,685	(597)	16,209	(5,000)
Net gains (losses) on derivatives and hedging activities	963	7,793	(3,304)	14,411
Net gains on other assets carried at fair value	1,803	298	1,152	1,359
Letter of credit fees	5,909	5,996	11,855	11,811
Other, net	1,457	1,126	2,608	2,500
Total other income	13,817	14,616	28,520	25,081
OTHER EXPENSE				
Compensation and benefits	15,860	14,252	32,107	28,855
Other operating expenses	12,951	14,167	24,735	26,255
Finance Agency	2,856	3,270	5,712	6,540
Office of Finance	1,551	1,780	3,293	3,624
Voluntary grants, donations and Affordable Housing Program contributions	8,785	1,778	10,919	2,846
Derivative clearing fees	334	375	600	808
Total other expense	42,337	35,622	77,366	68,928
INCOME BEFORE ASSESSMENTS	165,560	208,081	332,934	408,738
Affordable Housing Program assessment	16,564	20,809	33,314	40,878
NET INCOME	<u>\$ 148,996</u>	<u>\$ 187,272</u>	<u>\$ 299,620</u>	<u>\$ 367,860</u>

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

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK OF DALLAS
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Unaudited, in thousands)

	For the Three Months Ended		For the Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
NET INCOME	\$ 148,996	\$ 187,272	\$ 299,620	\$ 367,860
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net of unrealized gains and losses relating to hedged interest rate risk included in net income	(54,661)	503	(54,541)	117,058
Unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	(3,293)	6,068	(11,039)	26,497
Reclassification adjustment for gains on cash flow hedges included in net income	(5,977)	(8,096)	(11,709)	(16,233)
Postretirement benefit plan				
Amortization of prior service cost included in net periodic benefit cost/credit	—	5	(15)	10
Amortization of net actuarial gain included in net periodic benefit cost/credit	(17)	(22)	(49)	(44)
Actuarial loss	—	—	(147)	—
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(63,948)	(1,542)	(77,500)	127,288
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	<u>\$ 85,048</u>	<u>\$ 185,730</u>	<u>\$ 222,120</u>	<u>\$ 495,148</u>

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

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK OF DALLAS
STATEMENTS OF CAPITAL
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2025 AND 2024
(Unaudited, in thousands)

	Capital Stock Class B-1 - Putable (Membership/Excess)		Capital Stock Class B-2 - Putable (Activity)		Retained Earnings			Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Capital
	Shares	Par Value	Shares	Par Value	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total		
BALANCE, APRIL 1, 2025	12,156	\$ 1,215,636	24,219	\$ 2,421,908	\$ 2,260,659	\$ 680,551	\$ 2,941,210	\$ 165,118	\$ 6,743,872
Net transfers of shares between Class B-1 and Class B-2 Stock	7,263	726,304	(7,263)	(726,304)	—	—	—	—	—
Proceeds from sale of capital stock	55	5,349	9,152	915,170	—	—	—	—	920,519
Repurchase/redemption of capital stock	(7,551)	(755,115)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(755,115)
Shares reclassified to mandatorily redeemable capital stock	(17)	(1,696)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,696)
Comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	119,197	29,799	148,996	(63,948)	85,048
Dividends on capital stock ^(a)									
Cash	—	—	—	—	(66)	—	(66)	—	(66)
Mandatorily redeemable capital stock	—	—	—	—	(11)	—	(11)	—	(11)
Stock	491	49,195	—	—	(49,195)	—	(49,195)	—	—
BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2025	<u>12,397</u>	<u>\$ 1,239,673</u>	<u>26,108</u>	<u>\$ 2,610,774</u>	<u>\$ 2,330,584</u>	<u>\$ 710,350</u>	<u>\$ 3,040,934</u>	<u>\$ 101,170</u>	<u>\$ 6,992,551</u>
BALANCE, APRIL 1, 2024	15,677	\$ 1,567,670	28,001	\$ 2,800,105	\$ 1,971,641	\$ 541,218	\$ 2,512,859	\$ 237,679	\$ 7,118,313
Net transfers of shares between Class B-1 and Class B-2 Stock	7,911	791,161	(7,911)	(791,161)	—	—	—	—	—
Proceeds from sale of capital stock	30	3,037	10,502	1,050,246	—	—	—	—	1,053,283
Repurchase/redemption of capital stock	(9,092)	(909,179)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(909,179)
Shares reclassified to mandatorily redeemable capital stock	(9)	(905)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(905)
Comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	149,817	37,455	187,272	(1,542)	185,730
Dividends on capital stock ^(b)									
Cash	—	—	—	—	(64)	—	(64)	—	(64)
Mandatorily redeemable capital stock	—	—	—	—	(12)	—	(12)	—	(12)
Stock	711	71,105	—	—	(71,105)	—	(71,105)	—	—
BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2024	<u>15,228</u>	<u>\$ 1,522,889</u>	<u>30,592</u>	<u>\$ 3,059,190</u>	<u>\$ 2,050,277</u>	<u>\$ 578,673</u>	<u>\$ 2,628,950</u>	<u>\$ 236,137</u>	<u>\$ 7,447,166</u>

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK OF DALLAS
STATEMENTS OF CAPITAL
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2025 AND 2024
(Unaudited, in thousands)

	Capital Stock Class B-1 - Putable (Membership/Excess)		Capital Stock Class B-2 - Putable (Activity)		Retained Earnings			Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Capital
	Shares	Par Value	Shares	Par Value	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total		
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2025	14,234	\$ 1,423,387	27,447	\$ 2,744,656	\$ 2,198,522	\$ 650,426	\$ 2,848,948	\$ 178,670	\$ 7,195,661
Net transfers of shares between Class B-1 and Class B-2 Stock	15,638	1,563,789	(15,638)	(1,563,789)	—	—	—	—	—
Proceeds from sale of capital stock	55	5,497	14,299	1,429,907	—	—	—	—	1,435,404
Repurchase/redemption of capital stock	(18,468)	(1,846,827)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,846,827)
Shares reclassified to mandatorily redeemable capital stock	(135)	(13,521)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(13,521)
Comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	239,696	59,924	299,620	(77,500)	222,120
Dividends on capital stock ^(a)									
Cash	—	—	—	—	(131)	—	(131)	—	(131)
Mandatorily redeemable capital stock	—	—	—	—	(155)	—	(155)	—	(155)
Stock	1,073	107,348	—	—	(107,348)	—	(107,348)	—	—
BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2025	<u>12,397</u>	<u>\$ 1,239,673</u>	<u>26,108</u>	<u>\$ 2,610,774</u>	<u>\$ 2,330,584</u>	<u>\$ 710,350</u>	<u>\$ 3,040,934</u>	<u>\$ 101,170</u>	<u>\$ 6,992,551</u>
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2024	15,107	\$ 1,510,720	32,267	\$ 3,226,668	\$ 1,907,882	\$ 505,101	\$ 2,412,983	\$ 108,849	\$ 7,259,220
Net transfers of shares between Class B-1 and Class B-2 Stock	17,449	1,744,899	(17,449)	(1,744,899)	—	—	—	—	—
Proceeds from sale of capital stock	34	3,446	15,774	1,577,421	—	—	—	—	1,580,867
Repurchase/redemption of capital stock	(18,870)	(1,887,021)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,887,021)
Shares reclassified to mandatorily redeemable capital stock	(9)	(905)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(905)
Comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	294,288	73,572	367,860	127,288	495,148
Dividends on capital stock ^(b)									
Cash	—	—	—	—	(131)	—	(131)	—	(131)
Mandatorily redeemable capital stock	—	—	—	—	(12)	—	(12)	—	(12)
Stock	1,517	151,750	—	—	(151,750)	—	(151,750)	—	—
BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2024	<u>15,228</u>	<u>\$ 1,522,889</u>	<u>30,592</u>	<u>\$ 3,059,190</u>	<u>\$ 2,050,277</u>	<u>\$ 578,673</u>	<u>\$ 2,628,950</u>	<u>\$ 236,137</u>	<u>\$ 7,447,166</u>

^(a) Dividends were paid at annualized rates of 4.78 percent and 5.78 percent on Class B-1 Stock and Class B-2 Stock, respectively, in the first quarter of 2025 and at annualized rates of 4.43 percent and 5.43 percent on Class B-1 Stock and Class B-2 Stock, respectively, in the second quarter of 2025.

^(b) Dividends were paid at annualized rates of 5.42 percent and 6.42 percent on Class B-1 Stock and Class B-2 Stock, respectively, in the first quarter of 2024 and at annualized rates of 5.41 percent and 6.41 percent on Class B-1 Stock and Class B-2 Stock, respectively, in the second quarter of 2024.

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

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK OF DALLAS
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited, in thousands)

	For the Six Months Ended	
	June 30,	
	2025	2024
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 299,620	\$ 367,860
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization		
Net premiums and discounts on advances, consolidated obligations, investments and mortgage loans	(101,254)	(55,566)
Concessions on consolidated obligations	2,413	2,808
Premises, equipment and computer software costs	1,418	1,107
Non-cash interest on mandatorily redeemable capital stock	132	37
Provision (reversal) for credit losses	3,790	(844)
Net gains on other assets carried at fair value	(1,152)	(1,359)
Net losses (gains) on trading securities	(16,209)	5,000
Net change in derivative and hedging activities	(366,106)	276,699
Decrease in accrued interest receivable	40,015	29,381
Decrease (increase) in other assets	(22,967)	20,918
Increase in Affordable Housing Program (AHP) liability	14,132	16,823
Decrease in accrued interest payable	(31,242)	(78,723)
Decrease in other liabilities	(4,009)	(32,106)
Total adjustments	(481,039)	184,175
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(181,419)	552,035
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Net increase in interest-bearing deposits, including swap collateral pledged	(16,128)	(69,142)
Net decrease in securities purchased under agreements to resell	11,100,000	1,200,000
Net increase in federal funds sold	(2,415,000)	(832,000)
Purchases of trading securities	(484,988)	(4,251,923)
Proceeds from sales of trading securities	650,585	3,056,540
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	—	(1,570,401)
Principal collected on available-for-sale securities	1,030,566	320,185
Purchases of held-to-maturity securities	(966,868)	—
Principal collected on held-to-maturity securities	52,738	14,774
Net decrease in advances	3,929,687	4,386,133
Purchases of mortgage loans held for portfolio	(645,852)	(528,926)
Principal collected on mortgage loans held for portfolio	241,853	205,513
Purchases of premises, equipment and computer software	(2,999)	(2,319)
Net cash provided by investing activities	12,473,594	1,928,434

	For the Six Months Ended	
	June 30,	
	2025	2024
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net increase in deposit liabilities, including swap collateral held	77,757	21,215
Net receipts (payments) on derivative contracts with financing elements	(4,786)	37,829
Net proceeds from issuance of consolidated obligations		
Discount notes	52,189,190	43,470,720
Bonds	51,686,390	64,766,090
Debt issuance costs	(2,511)	(2,868)
Payments for maturing and retiring consolidated obligations		
Discount notes	(48,774,212)	(33,030,322)
Bonds	(67,040,480)	(77,444,110)
Proceeds from issuance of capital stock	1,435,404	1,580,867
Payments for redemption of mandatorily redeemable capital stock	(12,279)	(1,165)
Payments for repurchase/redemption of capital stock	(1,846,827)	(1,887,021)
Cash dividends paid	(131)	(131)
Net cash used in financing activities	(12,292,485)	(2,488,896)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(310)	(8,427)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	14,945	49,885
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	\$ 14,635	\$ 41,458
Supplemental Disclosures:		
Interest paid	\$ 2,473,848	\$ 3,157,631
AHP payments, net	\$ 20,587	\$ 24,354
Stock dividends issued	\$ 107,348	\$ 151,750
Dividends paid through issuance of mandatorily redeemable capital stock	\$ 155	\$ 12
Net capital stock reclassified to mandatorily redeemable capital stock	\$ 13,521	\$ 905
Right-of-use assets acquired by lease	\$ 113	\$ 1,364

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

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK OF DALLAS
NOTES TO INTERIM UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1—Basis of Presentation

The accompanying interim financial statements of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas (the “Bank”) are unaudited and have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”) for interim financial information and with the instructions provided by Article 10, Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and disclosures required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. The financial statements contain all adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair statement of the Bank’s financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods presented. All such adjustments were of a normal recurring nature. The results of operations for the periods presented are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full fiscal year or any other interim period.

The Bank’s significant accounting policies and certain other disclosures are set forth in the notes to the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024. The interim financial statements presented herein should be read in conjunction with the Bank’s audited financial statements and notes thereto, which are included in the Bank’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 filed with the SEC on March 21, 2025 (the “2024 10-K”). The notes to the interim financial statements update and/or highlight significant changes to the notes included in the 2024 10-K.

The Bank is one of 11 district Federal Home Loan Banks, each individually a “FHLBank” and collectively the “FHLBanks,” and, together with the Office of Finance, a joint office of the FHLBanks, the “FHLBank System.” The Office of Finance manages the sale and servicing of the FHLBanks’ consolidated obligations. The Federal Housing Finance Agency (“Finance Agency”), an independent agency in the executive branch of the U.S. government, supervises and regulates the housing government-sponsored enterprises (“GSEs”), including the FHLBanks and the Office of Finance.

Use of Estimates and Assumptions. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make assumptions and estimates. These assumptions and estimates may affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported amounts of income and expenses. Significant estimates include the valuations of the Bank’s investment securities (including, but not limited to, its investments in mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”)), as well as its derivative instruments and any associated hedged items. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Note 2—Recently Issued Accounting Guidance

Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses. On November 4, 2024, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update 2024-03, *Income Statement-Reporting Comprehensive Income-Expense Disaggregation Disclosures: Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses* (“ASU 2024-03”). ASU 2024-03 requires disaggregated disclosure of specified information about income statement expenses on an annual and interim basis in a tabular format in the footnotes to the financial statements.

ASU 2024-03 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted.

The Bank will be required to provide the additional disclosures beginning with its financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2027. ASU 2024-03 will not impact the Bank’s financial condition or results of operations.

Note 3—Trading Securities

Trading securities as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 were comprised solely of U.S. Treasury Notes.

Net gains (losses) on trading securities during the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 included changes in net unrealized holding gains (losses) of \$16,140,000 and \$(5,005,000) for securities that were held on June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Note 4—Available-for-Sale Securities

Major Security Types. Available-for-sale securities as of June 30, 2025 were as follows (in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
GSE debentures	\$ 1,825,597	\$ 11,741	\$ —	\$ 1,837,338
GSE commercial MBS	16,507,418	80,059	21,036	16,566,441
Total	<u>\$ 18,333,015</u>	<u>\$ 91,800</u>	<u>\$ 21,036</u>	<u>\$ 18,403,779</u>

Available-for-sale securities as of December 31, 2024 were as follows (in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Debentures				
U.S. government-guaranteed obligation	\$ 85,802	\$ 14	\$ —	\$ 85,816
GSE obligations	2,043,825	18,556	—	2,062,381
	2,129,627	18,570	—	2,148,197
GSE commercial MBS	16,745,319	122,295	15,560	16,852,054
Total	<u>\$ 18,874,946</u>	<u>\$ 140,865</u>	<u>\$ 15,560</u>	<u>\$ 19,000,251</u>

In the tables above, the amortized cost of the Bank's available-for-sale securities includes premiums, discounts and hedging adjustments. Amortized cost excludes accrued interest of \$65,542,000 and \$69,541,000 at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

The following table summarizes (in thousands) the available-for-sale securities with unrealized losses (all of which were GSE commercial MBS) as of June 30, 2025. The unrealized losses are aggregated by length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous loss position.

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
Total	<u>\$ 3,254,938</u>	<u>\$ 13,934</u>	<u>\$ 598,294</u>	<u>\$ 7,102</u>	<u>\$ 3,853,232</u>	<u>\$ 21,036</u>

The following table summarizes (in thousands) the available-for-sale securities with unrealized losses (all of which were GSE commercial MBS) as of December 31, 2024. The unrealized losses are aggregated by length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous loss position.

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
Total	<u>\$ 2,292,380</u>	<u>\$ 9,259</u>	<u>\$ 541,789</u>	<u>\$ 6,301</u>	<u>\$ 2,834,169</u>	<u>\$ 15,560</u>

Redemption Terms. The amortized cost and estimated fair value of available-for-sale securities by contractual maturity at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are presented below (in thousands).

Maturity	June 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Debentures				
Due in one year or less	\$ 1,291,294	\$ 1,296,367	\$ 682,430	\$ 684,890
Due after one year through five years	520,725	526,859	1,406,606	1,421,522
Due after five years through ten years	13,578	14,112	40,591	41,785
	1,825,597	1,837,338	2,129,627	2,148,197
GSE commercial MBS	16,507,418	16,566,441	16,745,319	16,852,054
Total	\$ 18,333,015	\$ 18,403,779	\$ 18,874,946	\$ 19,000,251

Interest Rate Payment Terms. At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, all of the Bank's available-for-sale securities were fixed rate securities, substantially all of which were swapped to a variable rate.

Sales of Securities. There were no sales of available-for-sale securities during the six months ended June 30, 2025 or 2024.

Note 5—Held-to-Maturity Securities

Major Security Types. Held-to-maturity securities as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, all of which were GSE residential MBS, were as follows (in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
June 30, 2025	\$ 1,138,380	\$ 285	\$ 6,150	\$ 1,132,515
December 31, 2024	\$ 224,250	\$ 142	\$ 3,110	\$ 221,282

In the tables above, amortized cost includes premiums and discounts. Amortized cost excludes accrued interest of \$1,115,000 and \$311,000 at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

The amortized cost of the Bank's mortgage-backed securities classified as held-to-maturity includes net purchase discounts of \$855,000 and \$214,000 at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

Interest Rate Payment Terms. At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, all of the Bank's held-to-maturity securities were variable-rate securities. All of the Bank's variable-rate MBS classified as held-to-maturity securities were collateralized mortgage obligations which have coupon rates that are subject to interest rate caps, none of which were reached during 2024 or the six months ended June 30, 2025.

Sales of Securities. There were no sales of held-to-maturity securities during the six months ended June 30, 2025 or 2024.

Note 6—Advances

Redemption Terms. At both June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank had advances outstanding at interest rates ranging from 0.46 percent to 6.46 percent, as summarized below (dollars in thousands).

Contractual Maturity	June 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Amount	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Interest Rate
Overdrawn demand deposit accounts	\$ 18,427	4.75 %	\$ 537	4.75 %
Due in one year or less	34,506,125	4.44	36,334,075	4.76
Due after one year through two years	15,894,841	3.72	7,082,753	4.39
Due after two years through three years	7,096,327	4.25	13,151,281	3.61
Due after three years through four years	1,925,163	4.25	5,836,481	4.55
Due after four years through five years	837,569	4.35	1,538,407	4.43
Due after five years through fifteen years	3,885,125	3.27	4,139,233	3.21
Due after fifteen years	14,931	3.03	25,428	2.49
Total par value	64,178,508	4.16 %	68,108,195	4.38 %
Deferred net prepayment fees	(1,808)		(2,147)	
Hedging adjustments	(72,938)		(362,800)	
Total	<u>\$ 64,103,762</u>		<u>\$ 67,743,248</u>	

Advances presented in the table above exclude accrued interest of \$183,637,000 and \$218,251,000 at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

The Bank offers advances to members that may be prepaid on specified dates without the member incurring prepayment or termination fees (prepayable and callable advances). At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank had aggregate prepayable and callable advances totaling \$6,261,091,000 and \$6,172,547,000, respectively. The prepayment of other advances requires the payment of a fee to the Bank (prepayment fee) if necessary to make the Bank financially indifferent to the prepayment of the advance.

The following table summarizes advances outstanding at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, by the earlier of contractual maturity or next call date, or the first date on which prepayable advances can be repaid without a prepayment fee (in thousands):

Contractual Maturity or Next Call Date	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Overdrawn demand deposit accounts	\$ 18,427	\$ 537
Due in one year or less	39,713,847	41,738,661
Due after one year through two years	15,194,549	6,249,281
Due after two years through three years	3,646,026	12,708,144
Due after three years through four years	1,590,696	2,273,484
Due after four years through five years	156,022	1,022,806
Due after five years	3,858,941	4,115,282
Total par value	<u>\$ 64,178,508</u>	<u>\$ 68,108,195</u>

The Bank also offers putable advances. With a putable advance, the Bank purchases a put option from the member that allows the Bank to terminate the fixed-rate advance on specified dates and offer, subject to certain conditions, replacement funding at prevailing market rates. At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank had putable advances outstanding totaling \$4,613,750,000 and \$4,581,750,000, respectively.

The following table summarizes advances outstanding at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, by the earlier of contractual maturity or next possible put date (in thousands):

Contractual Maturity or Next Put Date	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Overdrawn demand deposit accounts	\$ 18,427	\$ 537
Due in one year or less	38,094,875	40,090,825
Due after one year through two years	15,905,674	6,865,253
Due after two years through three years	6,982,660	13,314,614
Due after three years through four years	1,997,996	5,572,315
Due after four years through five years	837,569	1,858,740
Due after five years	341,307	405,911
Total par value	<u>\$ 64,178,508</u>	<u>\$ 68,108,195</u>

Credit Concentrations. At June 30, 2025, advances outstanding to the Bank's largest borrower, Charles Schwab Bank, SSB, totaled \$9,000,000,000, which represented approximately 14.0 percent of total advances outstanding at that date.

Interest Rate Payment Terms. The following table provides interest rate payment terms for advances outstanding at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 (in thousands):

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Fixed-rate		
Due in one year or less	\$ 33,369,545	\$ 35,504,018
Due after one year	24,516,484	26,441,210
Total fixed-rate	57,886,029	61,945,228
Variable-rate		
Due in one year or less	1,155,007	830,594
Due after one year	5,137,472	5,332,373
Total variable-rate	6,292,479	6,162,967
Total par value	<u>\$ 64,178,508</u>	<u>\$ 68,108,195</u>

At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, 64 percent and 69 percent, respectively, of the Bank's fixed-rate advances were swapped to a variable rate.

Prepayment Fees. When a member/borrower prepays an advance, the Bank could suffer lower future income if the principal portion of the prepaid advance is reinvested in lower-yielding assets. To protect against this risk, the Bank generally charges a prepayment fee that makes it financially indifferent to a borrower's decision to prepay an advance. The Bank records prepayment fees received from members/borrowers on prepaid advances net of any associated hedging adjustments on those advances. These fees are reflected as interest income in the statements of income either immediately (as prepayment fees on advances) or over time (as interest income on advances) as further described below. In cases in which the Bank funds a new advance concurrent with or within a short period of time before or after the prepayment of an existing advance and the advance meets the accounting criteria to qualify as a modification of the prepaid advance, the net prepayment fee on the prepaid advance is deferred, recorded in the basis of the modified advance, and amortized into interest income on advances over the life of the modified advance using the level-yield method. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, gross advance prepayment fees received from members/borrowers were \$576,000 and \$904,000, respectively, none of which were deferred. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, gross advance prepayment fees received from members/borrowers were \$48,000 and \$84,000, respectively, none of which were deferred.

The Bank also offers advances that include a symmetrical prepayment feature which allows a member to prepay an advance at the lower of par value or fair value plus a make-whole amount payable to the Bank. There were no prepayments of symmetrical prepayment advances for which the par values of the advances exceeded their fair values, less the make-whole amounts, during the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024.

Note 7—Mortgage Loans Held for Portfolio

Mortgage loans held for portfolio represent held-for-investment loans acquired through the Mortgage Partnership Finance[®] ("MPF"[®]) program. The following table presents information as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 for mortgage loans held for portfolio (in thousands):

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Fixed-rate medium-term* single-family mortgages	\$ 98,823	\$ 101,243
Fixed-rate long-term single-family mortgages	5,998,887	5,605,474
Premiums	81,760	75,590
Discounts	(17,846)	(18,152)
Deferred net derivative gains associated with mortgage delivery commitments	7,794	7,085
Total mortgage loans held for portfolio	6,169,418	5,771,240
Less: allowance for credit losses on mortgage loans	(7,357)	(7,187)
Total mortgage loans held for portfolio, net of allowance for credit losses	\$ 6,162,061	\$ 5,764,053

*Medium-term is defined as an original term of 15 years or less.

Mortgage loans presented in the table above exclude accrued interest receivable of \$42,450,000 and \$38,943,000 at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

The unpaid principal balance of mortgage loans held for portfolio at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 was comprised of conventional loans totaling \$6,093,667,000 and \$5,702,174,000, respectively, and government-guaranteed/insured loans totaling \$4,043,000 and \$4,543,000, respectively.

Note 8—Accrued Interest Receivable

The components of accrued interest receivable as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 were as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Advances	\$ 183,637	\$ 218,251
Investment securities		
Trading	19,580	24,048
Available-for-sale	65,542	69,541
Held-to-maturity	1,115	311
Mortgage loans held for portfolio	42,450	38,943
Interest-bearing deposits	6,699	6,531
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	1,332	2,643
Federal funds sold	1,076	786
Other	229	13
Total	\$ 321,660	\$ 361,067

Note 9—Allowance for Credit Losses

As of the balance sheet date, an allowance for credit losses is separately established, if necessary, for each of the Bank's financial instruments carried at amortized cost, its available-for-sale securities and its off-balance sheet credit exposures. Expected credit losses on these financial instruments are recorded through an allowance for credit losses. The allowance for credit losses is the amount necessary to reduce the amortized cost of financial instruments carried at amortized cost to the net amount expected to be collected and the amortized cost of available-for-sale securities to the higher of the security's fair value or the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected from the security. To the extent necessary, an allowance for credit losses for off-balance sheet credit exposures is recorded as a liability.

Short-Term Investments. The Bank invests in overnight interest-bearing deposits, overnight Federal Funds sold and overnight securities purchased under agreements to resell. These investments provide short-term liquidity and are carried at

amortized cost. All investments in Federal Funds sold, interest-bearing deposits and securities purchased under agreements to resell that were outstanding at June 30, 2025 were repaid according to their contractual terms. Accordingly, no allowance for credit losses was recorded on these assets at June 30, 2025.

Long-Term Investments. The Bank evaluates its available-for-sale securities for impairment by comparing the security's fair value to its amortized cost. Impairment exists when the fair value of the investment is less than its amortized cost (i.e., when the security is in an unrealized loss position). The Bank evaluates each impaired security to determine whether the impairment is due to credit losses. Held-to-maturity securities are evaluated for impairment on a pooled basis, unless an individual assessment is deemed necessary because the securities do not contain similar risk characteristics.

At June 30, 2025, the gross unrealized losses on the Bank's available-for-sale securities and held-to-maturity securities were \$21,036,000 and \$6,150,000, respectively, all of which related to securities that are issued and guaranteed by GSEs.

As of June 30, 2025, the issuers of the Bank's holdings of GSE debentures, GSE commercial MBS ("CMBS") and GSE residential MBS ("RMBS") were rated Aa by Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") and AA+ by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P"). Through June 30, 2025, the Bank has not experienced any defaults on its GSE RMBS and it has experienced only one default on its GSE CMBS, which default occurred in 2020. In the event of a default, the guarantor is required to repurchase the security at its par value and thus the Bank's exposure is limited to the amount of any unamortized premiums and/or positive fair value hedge accounting adjustments included in the amortized cost basis of the investment. Based upon the Bank's assessment of the strength of the GSEs' guarantees of the Bank's holdings of GSE CMBS and GSE RMBS and the credit ratings assigned by Moody's and S&P, the Bank expects that the amounts to be collected on its holdings of GSE MBS will not be less than the Bank's amortized cost bases in these investments (or, in the rare circumstance of a default, the amount to be collected would not be expected to be significantly less than the Bank's amortized cost basis in the investment). The Bank does not intend to sell the investments and it is not more likely than not that the Bank will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost bases. Because the current market value deficits associated with the Bank's available-for-sale securities are not attributable to credit quality, and because the amount expected to be collected on its held-to-maturity securities is not less than the amortized cost of these investments, the Bank has determined that the credit losses on its GSE investments, if any, would be insignificant and, therefore, the Bank did not provide an allowance for credit losses on these investments at June 30, 2025.

Standby Bond Purchase Agreements. The Bank has entered into standby bond purchase agreements with a state housing finance agency within its district whereby, for a fee, the Bank agrees to serve as a standby liquidity provider. If required, the Bank will purchase and hold the housing finance agency's bonds until the designated marketing agent can find a suitable investor or the housing finance agency repurchases the bonds according to a schedule established by the agreement. To date, the Bank has never been required to purchase a bond under its standby bond purchase agreements. In addition, the agreements contain provisions that allow the Bank to terminate the agreement if the housing finance agency's credit rating, or the rating of the bonds underlying the agreements, decline to a level below investment grade. Based on these provisions, the high credit quality of the housing finance agency and the unlikelihood that the Bank will be required to repurchase the bonds, an allowance for credit losses on standby bond purchase agreements was not considered necessary at June 30, 2025.

Financing Receivables. A portfolio segment is defined as the level at which an entity develops and documents a systematic method for determining its allowance for credit losses on financing receivables which, for the Bank, includes off-balance sheet credit exposures to members. The Bank has developed and documented a systematic methodology for determining an allowance for credit losses for the following portfolio segments: (1) advances and other secured extensions of credit to members/borrowers, collectively referred to as "secured extensions of credit to members"; (2) government-guaranteed/insured mortgage loans held for portfolio; (3) conventional mortgage loans held for portfolio and (4) unsecured loans to members under voluntary community investment programs.

Classes of financing receivables are generally a disaggregation of a portfolio segment and are determined on the basis of their initial measurement attribute, the risk characteristics of the financing receivable and an entity's method for monitoring and assessing credit risk. Because the credit risk arising from the Bank's financing receivables is assessed and measured at the portfolio segment level, the Bank does not have separate classes of financing receivables within each of its portfolio segments.

Advances and Other Secured Extensions of Credit to Members. In accordance with federal statutes, including the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of 1932, as amended (the "FHLB Act"), the Bank lends to financial institutions within its five-state district that are involved in housing finance. The FHLB Act requires the Bank to obtain and maintain sufficient collateral for advances and other secured extensions of credit to protect against losses. The Bank makes advances and otherwise extends secured credit only against eligible collateral, as defined by regulation. To ensure the value of collateral pledged to the Bank is sufficient to secure its advances and other secured extensions of credit, the Bank applies various haircuts, or discounts, to the collateral to determine the value against which borrowers may borrow. As additional security, the Bank has a statutory lien on each borrower's capital stock in the Bank. The Bank has procedures in place for validating the reasonableness of its collateral valuations. In addition, collateral verifications and on-site reviews are performed based on the risk profile of the borrower.

On at least a quarterly basis, the Bank evaluates all outstanding secured extensions of credit to members/borrowers for potential credit losses. These evaluations include a review of: (1) the amount, type and performance of collateral available to secure the outstanding obligations; (2) metrics that may be indicative of changes in the financial condition and general creditworthiness of the member/borrower; and (3) the payment status of the obligations. Any outstanding extensions of credit that exhibit a potential credit weakness that could jeopardize the full collection of the outstanding obligations would be classified as substandard, doubtful or loss. The Bank did not have any advances or other secured extensions of credit to members/borrowers that were classified as substandard, doubtful or loss at June 30, 2025 or December 31, 2024.

The Bank considers the amount, type and performance of collateral to be the primary indicator of credit quality with respect to its secured extensions of credit to members/borrowers. At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank had rights to collateral on a borrower-by-borrower basis with an estimated value in excess of each borrower's outstanding secured extensions of credit.

The Bank continues to evaluate and, as necessary, modify its credit extension and collateral policies based on market conditions. At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank did not have any advances that were past due or on nonaccrual status.

The Bank has never experienced a credit loss on an advance or any other secured extension of credit to a member/borrower and, based on its credit extension and collateral policies, management currently does not anticipate any credit losses on its secured extensions of credit to members/borrowers. Accordingly, the Bank has not provided any allowance for credit losses on advances, nor has it recorded any liabilities to reflect an allowance for credit losses related to its off-balance sheet credit exposures to members.

Mortgage Loans — Government-guaranteed or government-insured. The Bank's government-guaranteed or government-insured fixed-rate mortgage loans are guaranteed or insured by the Federal Housing Administration or the Department of Veterans Affairs and were acquired through the MPF program (as more fully described in the 2024 10-K) in periods prior to 2004. Any losses from these loans are expected to be recovered from those entities. Any losses from these loans that are not recovered from those entities are absorbed by the servicers. Therefore, the Bank has not established an allowance for credit losses on government-guaranteed or government-insured mortgage loans. Government-guaranteed or government-insured loans are not placed on nonaccrual status.

Mortgage Loans — Conventional Mortgage Loans. The Bank's conventional mortgage loans have also been acquired through the MPF program. The allowance for credit losses on conventional mortgage loans is determined by an analysis that includes consideration of various data such as past performance, current performance, projected performance, loan portfolio characteristics, collateral-related characteristics, prevailing economic conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts of expected economic conditions. The allowance for credit losses on conventional mortgage loans also factors in the credit enhancement under the MPF program. The Bank does not record an allowance for credit losses that are expected to be recovered from the credit enhancements.

The Bank places a conventional mortgage loan on nonaccrual status when the collection of the contractual principal or interest is doubtful or 90 days or more past due. When a mortgage loan is placed on nonaccrual status, accrued but uncollected interest is reversed against interest income. The Bank records cash payments received on nonaccrual loans as a reduction of principal. A loan on nonaccrual status is restored to accrual status when none of its contractual principal and interest is due and unpaid, and the Bank expects repayment of the remaining contractual interest and principal. At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, interest payments received on nonaccrual loans and recorded as a reduction of principal totaled \$6,529,000 and \$6,022,000, respectively.

Collateral-dependent mortgage loans that are 90 days or more past due are evaluated for credit losses on an individual basis based on the fair value of the underlying mortgaged property less estimated selling costs. Loans are considered collateral-dependent if repayment is expected to be provided substantially through the operation or sale of the collateral and the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty.

The Bank evaluates whether to record a charge-off on a conventional mortgage loan when the loan becomes 180 days or more past due or upon the occurrence of a confirming event, whichever occurs first. Confirming events include, but are not limited to, the occurrence of foreclosure or notification of a claim against any of the credit enhancements. A charge-off is recorded if the amount expected to be collected on the loan is less than its amortized cost.

In certain circumstances, the Bank enters into loan modifications that allow borrowers who are experiencing financial difficulty to defer past due principal and interest payments until the earlier of the date on which the loan is prepaid or the end of the loan term. During the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, both the aggregate unpaid principal balance of loans that were modified and payment defaults on loans that had been modified within the previous 12 months were insignificant.

The Bank considers the key credit quality indicator for conventional mortgage loans to be the payment status of each loan. The table below summarizes the amortized cost (excluding accrued interest receivable) by payment status for mortgage loans at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 (dollars in thousands).

	June 30, 2025				
	Conventional Loans Originated Prior to 2021	Conventional Loans Originated in 2021-2025	Total Conventional Loans	Government- Guaranteed/ Insured Loans ⁽¹⁾	Total
Mortgage loans:					
30-59 days delinquent	\$ 17,580	\$ 48,031	\$ 65,611	\$ 124	\$ 65,735
60-89 days delinquent	5,090	9,672	14,762	10	14,772
90 days or more delinquent	8,031	15,922	23,953	16	23,969
Total past due	30,701	73,625	104,326	150	104,476
Total current loans	1,399,150	4,661,889	6,061,039	3,903	6,064,942
Total mortgage loans	<u>\$ 1,429,851</u>	<u>\$ 4,735,514</u>	<u>\$ 6,165,365</u>	<u>\$ 4,053</u>	<u>\$ 6,169,418</u>
	December 31, 2024				
	Conventional Loans Originated Prior to 2020	Conventional Loans Originated in 2020-2024	Total Conventional Loans	Government- Guaranteed/ Insured Loans ⁽¹⁾	Total
Mortgage loans:					
30-59 days delinquent	\$ 15,786	\$ 53,141	\$ 68,927	\$ 132	\$ 69,059
60-89 days delinquent	4,308	11,069	15,377	11	15,388
90 days or more delinquent	8,451	22,292	30,743	47	30,790
Total past due	28,545	86,502	115,047	190	115,237
Total current loans	960,556	4,691,080	5,651,636	4,367	5,656,003
Total mortgage loans	<u>\$ 989,101</u>	<u>\$ 4,777,582</u>	<u>\$ 5,766,683</u>	<u>\$ 4,557</u>	<u>\$ 5,771,240</u>

⁽¹⁾ All of the Bank's government-guaranteed/insured loans were originated in years prior to 2004.

The table below summarizes other delinquency statistics for mortgage loans at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 (dollars in thousands).

	June 30, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Total Conventional Loans	Government- Guaranteed/ Insured Loans	Total	Total Conventional Loans	Government- Guaranteed/ Insured Loans	Total
In process of foreclosure ⁽¹⁾	\$ 6,549	\$ —	\$ 6,549	\$ 3,758	\$ 17	\$ 3,775
Serious delinquency rate ⁽²⁾	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.5 %	1.0 %	0.5 %
Past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest ⁽³⁾	\$ —	\$ 16	\$ 16	\$ —	\$ 47	\$ 47
Nonaccrual loans ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 33,676	\$ —	\$ 33,676	\$ 38,603	\$ —	\$ 38,603

⁽¹⁾ Includes loans where the decision of foreclosure or similar alternative such as pursuit of deed-in-lieu has been made.

⁽²⁾ Loans that are 90 days or more past due or in the process of foreclosure expressed as a percentage of the loan portfolio.

⁽³⁾ Only government-guaranteed/insured mortgage loans continue to accrue interest after they become 90 days or more past due.

⁽⁴⁾ The Bank did not have any specific allowance for credit losses on nonaccrual loans at June 30, 2025.

At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank's other assets included \$3,008,000 and \$1,339,000 of real estate owned.

The Bank individually reviews each seriously delinquent mortgage loan for credit losses. At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the estimated value of the collateral securing each of these loans, plus the estimated amount that can be recovered through credit enhancements and mortgage insurance, if any, exceeded the amortized cost basis of the loans. Therefore, no allowance for credit losses was established for any of the individually reviewed mortgage loans. The remaining conventional mortgage loans were evaluated for credit losses on a pool basis. Based upon the current and past performance of these loans, current economic conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts of expected economic conditions and expected recoveries

from credit enhancements, the Bank's best estimate of the expected credit losses in its conventional mortgage loan portfolio at June 30, 2025 was \$7,357,000.

The following table presents the activity in the allowance for credit losses on conventional mortgage loans held for portfolio during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 7,590	\$ 6,859	\$ 7,187	\$ 7,768
Provision (reversal) for credit losses	(233)	(148)	170	(1,057)
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 7,357</u>	<u>\$ 6,711</u>	<u>\$ 7,357</u>	<u>\$ 6,711</u>

Unsecured Loans to Members under Voluntary Community Investment Programs. The Bank offers a volume-limited Small Business Boost ("SBB") Program, which is designed to provide recoverable assistance to small businesses. Under the SBB Program, the Bank makes unsecured loans to participating member institutions which, in turn, fund members' secondary, unsecured loans to small businesses. As these loans are offered separately from the Bank's advances, they are not subject to the statutory and regulatory requirements that apply to secured extensions of credit. The allowance for credit losses on SBB loans is calculated based on expected default rates for similar commercial loans and the presumption of a total loss upon default. The Bank records a charge-off on an SBB loan when the loan becomes 180 days or more past due or when a member informs the Bank that the small business is unable to repay the member's secondary loan, whichever occurs first. As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, SBB loans outstanding totaled \$13,938,000 and \$13,734,000, respectively. SBB loans are included in other assets and are presented net of an allowance for credit losses.

The following table presents the activity in the allowance for credit losses on SBB loans during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 1,802	\$ 1,528	\$ 1,795	\$ 1,552
Charge-offs	—	—	(57)	(83)
Provision for credit losses	19	154	83	213
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 1,821</u>	<u>\$ 1,682</u>	<u>\$ 1,821</u>	<u>\$ 1,682</u>

In the fourth quarter of 2024, the Bank began originating loans under the Community Advancement through New Opportunities & Partnerships Yielding Results Fund ("CANOPY"), which was developed to provide long-term, unsecured loans to non-depository Community Development Financial Institution ("CDFI") members for use in supporting underserved, rural and low- to moderate-income communities and populations within the Bank's district. Permissible uses for the loan proceeds under this volume-limited program include affordable housing and community investment activities. Similar to SBB loans, CANOPY loans are offered separately from the Bank's advances and, as such, they are not subject to the statutory and regulatory requirements that apply to secured extensions of credit. The allowance for credit losses on CANOPY loans is calculated based on expected default rates for loans with similar credit risk profiles and the presumption of a total loss upon default. The Bank records a charge-off on a CANOPY loan when the loan becomes 180 days or more past due or when information becomes available indicating that the non-depository CDFI member will be unable to repay the loan, whichever occurs first. As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, CANOPY loans outstanding totaled \$36,554,000 and \$14,452,000, respectively. CANOPY loans are included in other assets and are presented net of an allowance for credit losses.

The following table presents the activity in the allowance for credit losses on CANOPY loans during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended	Six Months Ended
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2025
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 4,009	\$ 2,312
Provision for credit losses	1,840	3,537
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 5,849</u>	<u>\$ 5,849</u>

Note 10—Consolidated Obligations

Consolidated obligations are the joint and several obligations of the FHLBanks and consist of consolidated obligation bonds and discount notes. Consolidated obligations are backed only by the financial resources of the 11 FHLBanks. Consolidated obligations are not obligations of, nor are they guaranteed by, the U.S. government. The FHLBanks issue consolidated obligations through the Office of Finance as their agent. In connection with each debt issuance, one or more of the FHLBanks specifies the amount of debt it wants issued on its behalf; the Bank receives the proceeds of only the debt issued on its behalf and records on its statements of condition only that portion of the consolidated obligations for which it has received the proceeds. Consolidated obligation bonds are issued primarily to raise intermediate- and long-term funds for the FHLBanks and are not subject to any statutory or regulatory limits on maturity. Consolidated obligation discount notes are issued to raise short-term funds and have maturities of one year or less. These notes are issued at a price that is less than their face amount and are redeemed at par value when they mature. For additional information regarding the FHLBanks' joint and several liability on consolidated obligations, see Note 16.

The par amounts of the 11 FHLBanks' outstanding consolidated obligations, including consolidated obligations held as investments by other FHLBanks, were approximately \$1.232 trillion and \$1.193 trillion at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. The Bank was the primary obligor on \$107.1 billion and \$119.2 billion (at par value), respectively, of these consolidated obligations.

Interest Rate Payment Terms. The following table summarizes the Bank's consolidated obligation bonds outstanding by interest rate payment terms at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 (in thousands, at par value).

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Fixed-rate	\$ 47,880,125	\$ 46,051,505
Variable-rate SOFR-indexed	29,205,000	45,967,500
Step-up	4,837,000	5,257,000
Step-down	15,000	15,000
Total par value	<u>\$ 81,937,125</u>	<u>\$ 97,291,005</u>

At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, 91 percent and 92 percent, respectively, of the Bank's fixed-rate consolidated obligation bonds (including step-up and step-down bonds) were swapped to a variable rate.

Redemption Terms. The following is a summary of the Bank's consolidated obligation bonds outstanding at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, by contractual maturity (dollars in thousands):

Contractual Maturity	June 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Amount	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Interest Rate
Due in one year or less	\$ 55,212,700	3.89 %	\$ 66,286,470	4.24 %
Due after one year through two years	10,232,100	2.38	12,410,545	1.94
Due after two years through three years	3,530,370	3.49	6,480,380	2.49
Due after three years through four years	2,482,005	3.85	2,464,430	3.37
Due after four years through five years	3,083,900	4.32	3,139,130	4.19
Due after five years	7,396,050	4.13	6,510,050	3.87
Total par value	81,937,125	3.72 %	97,291,005	3.78 %
Premiums	11,343		14,326	
Discounts	(1,876)		(2,181)	
Debt issuance costs	(3,245)		(3,147)	
Hedging adjustments	(676,653)		(1,084,785)	
Total	<u>\$ 81,266,694</u>		<u>\$ 96,215,218</u>	

At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank's consolidated obligation bonds outstanding included the following (in thousands, at par value):

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Non-callable bonds	\$ 37,236,575	\$ 59,224,045
Callable bonds	44,700,550	38,066,960
Total par value	<u>\$ 81,937,125</u>	<u>\$ 97,291,005</u>

The following table summarizes the Bank's consolidated obligation bonds outstanding at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, by the earlier of contractual maturity or next possible call date (in thousands, at par value):

Contractual Maturity or Next Call Date	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Due in one year or less	\$ 74,299,550	\$ 88,764,430
Due after one year through two years	4,729,200	4,307,685
Due after two years through three years	1,555,370	2,466,330
Due after three years through four years	1,000,005	1,014,430
Due after four years through five years	323,000	707,130
Due after five years	30,000	31,000
Total par value	<u>\$ 81,937,125</u>	<u>\$ 97,291,005</u>

Discount Notes. At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank's consolidated obligation discount notes, all of which are due within one year, were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Book Value	Par Value	Weighted Average Implied Interest Rate
June 30, 2025	<u>\$ 24,944,135</u>	<u>\$ 25,163,065</u>	<u>4.15 %</u>
December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 21,637,276</u>	<u>\$ 21,859,382</u>	<u>4.44 %</u>

Note 11—Affordable Housing Program (“AHP”)

The following table summarizes the changes in the Bank’s AHP liability during the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands):

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 198,801	\$ 150,431
AHP assessment	33,314	40,878
Voluntary AHP contributions	1,405	299
Grants funded, net of recaptured amounts	(20,587)	(24,354)
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 212,933</u>	<u>\$ 167,254</u>

Voluntary AHP contributions are recorded in voluntary grants, donations and Affordable Housing Program contributions on the statement of income.

Note 12—Assets and Liabilities Subject to Offsetting

The Bank enters into derivatives and securities purchased under agreements to resell that are subject to enforceable master netting agreements or similar arrangements. For purposes of reporting derivative assets and derivative liabilities, the Bank offsets the fair value amounts recognized for derivative instruments (including the right to reclaim cash collateral and the obligation to return cash collateral) where a legally enforceable right of setoff exists. The Bank did not have any liabilities that were eligible to offset its securities purchased under agreements to resell (i.e., securities sold under agreements to repurchase) as of June 30, 2025 or December 31, 2024.

The Bank's derivative transactions are executed either bilaterally or, if required, cleared through a third-party central clearinghouse. The Bank has entered into master agreements with each of its bilateral derivative counterparties that provide for the netting of all transactions with each of these counterparties. Under its master agreements with its non-member bilateral derivative counterparties, collateral (variation margin) is delivered (or returned) daily when certain thresholds (ranging from \$50,000 to \$500,000) are met. The Bank offsets the fair value amounts recognized for bilaterally traded derivatives executed with the same counterparty, including any cash collateral remitted to or received from the counterparty. The Bank is also subject to initial margin requirements for bilaterally traded derivatives that are transacted on and after September 1, 2022 provided certain thresholds are met.

For derivative transactions with its members, the Bank requires the member to post eligible collateral in an amount equal to the sum of the net market value of the member’s derivative transactions with the Bank (if the value is positive to the Bank) plus a percentage of the notional amount of any interest rate swaps, with market values determined on at least a monthly basis. Eligible collateral for derivative transactions with members consists of collateral that is eligible to secure advances and other obligations under the member's Advances and Security Agreement with the Bank. The Bank is not required to pledge collateral to its members to secure derivative positions.

For cleared derivatives, all transactions with each clearing member of each clearinghouse are netted pursuant to legally enforceable setoff rights. Cleared derivatives are subject to initial and variation margin requirements established by the clearinghouse and its clearing members. Unlike bilateral derivatives, variation margin payments on cleared derivatives are legally characterized as settlements on the contracts. Initial and variation margin is typically delivered/paid (or returned/received) daily and is not subject to any maximum unsecured thresholds. The Bank offsets the fair value amounts recognized for cleared derivatives transacted with each clearing member of each clearinghouse (which fair value amounts include variation margin paid or received) and any cash collateral pledged or received.

The following table presents derivative instruments and securities purchased under agreements to resell with the legal right of offset, including the related collateral received from or pledged to counterparties as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 (in thousands). For daily settled derivative contracts, the variation margin payments/receipts are included in the gross amounts of derivative assets and liabilities.

	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Instruments	Gross Amounts Offset in the Statement of Condition	Net Amounts Presented in the Statement of Condition	Collateral Not Offset in the Statement of Condition ⁽¹⁾	Net Unsecured Amount
June 30, 2025					
Assets					
Derivatives					
Bilateral derivatives	\$ 522,282	\$ (513,829)	\$ 8,453	\$ (165) ⁽²⁾	\$ 8,288
Cleared derivatives	2,451	(2,451)	—	—	—
Total derivatives	524,733	(516,280)	8,453	(165)	8,288
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	11,150,000	—	11,150,000	(11,150,000)	—
Total assets	\$ 11,674,733	\$ (516,280)	\$ 11,158,453	\$ (11,150,165)	\$ 8,288
Liabilities					
Derivatives					
Bilateral derivatives	\$ 874,550	\$ (852,225)	\$ 22,325	\$ (17,739) ⁽²⁾	\$ 4,586
Cleared derivatives	12,844	(2,382)	10,462	(10,462) ⁽³⁾	—
Total liabilities	\$ 887,394	\$ (854,607)	\$ 32,787	\$ (28,201)	\$ 4,586
December 31, 2024					
Assets					
Derivatives					
Bilateral derivatives	\$ 820,192	\$ (806,580)	\$ 13,612	\$ (2,698) ⁽²⁾	\$ 10,914
Cleared derivatives	5,231	(1,398)	3,833	—	3,833
Total derivatives	825,423	(807,978)	17,445	(2,698)	14,747
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	22,250,000	—	22,250,000	(22,250,000)	—
Total assets	\$ 23,075,423	\$ (807,978)	\$ 22,267,445	\$ (22,252,698)	\$ 14,747
Liabilities					
Derivatives					
Bilateral derivatives	\$ 1,162,259	\$ (1,144,163)	\$ 18,096	\$ — ⁽²⁾	\$ 18,096
Cleared derivatives	1,594	(1,384)	210	(210) ⁽³⁾	—
Total liabilities	\$ 1,163,853	\$ (1,145,547)	\$ 18,306	\$ (210)	\$ 18,096

⁽¹⁾ Any overcollateralization or any excess variation margin associated with daily settled contracts at an individual clearinghouse/clearing member or bilateral counterparty level is not included in the determination of the net unsecured amount.

⁽²⁾ Consists of collateral pledged by member counterparties and securities received or pledged as a result of the initial margin requirements imposed upon the Bank and its bilateral counterparties. The amount of non-cash collateral for uncleared derivatives included in the determination of the net amount is limited to the amount needed to secure the Bank's or the counterparties' uncleared exposure. At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank had pledged excess non-cash collateral with fair values of \$89,232,000 and \$101,187,000, respectively, and the Bank had received excess non-cash collateral with fair values of \$95,855,000 and \$99,542,000, respectively, from its bilateral counterparties.

⁽³⁾ Consists of securities pledged by the Bank. In addition to the amount needed to secure the counterparties' exposure to the Bank, the Bank had pledged securities with aggregate fair values of \$398,967,000 and \$506,981,000 at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively, to further secure its cleared derivatives, which is a result of the initial margin requirements imposed upon the Bank.

Note 13—Derivatives and Hedging Activities

Hedging Activities. As a financial intermediary, the Bank is exposed to interest rate risk. This risk arises from a variety of financial instruments that the Bank enters into on a regular basis in the normal course of its business. The Bank enters into interest rate swap, swaption and cap agreements (collectively, interest rate exchange agreements) to manage its exposure to changes in interest rates. The Bank may use these instruments to adjust the effective maturity, repricing frequency, or option characteristics of financial instruments to achieve risk management objectives. In addition, the Bank may use these instruments to hedge the variable cash flows associated with forecasted transactions. The Bank has not entered into any credit default swaps or foreign exchange-related derivatives.

The Bank uses interest rate exchange agreements in three ways: (1) by designating the agreement as a fair value hedge of a specific financial instrument or firm commitment; (2) by designating the agreement as a cash flow hedge of a forecasted transaction; or (3) by designating the agreement as a hedge of some other defined risk (referred to as an “economic hedge”). For example, the Bank uses interest rate exchange agreements in its overall interest rate risk management activities to adjust the interest rate sensitivity of consolidated obligations to approximate more closely the interest rate sensitivity of its assets (both advances and investments), and/or to adjust the interest rate sensitivity of advances or investments to approximate more closely the interest rate sensitivity of its liabilities. In addition to using interest rate exchange agreements to manage mismatches between the coupon features of its assets and liabilities, the Bank also uses interest rate exchange agreements to, among other things, manage embedded options in assets and liabilities, to preserve the market value of existing assets and liabilities, to hedge the duration risk of prepayable instruments, to hedge the variable cash flows associated with forecasted transactions, to offset interest rate exchange agreements entered into with members (the Bank serves as an intermediary in these transactions), and to reduce funding costs.

The Bank, consistent with Finance Agency regulations, enters into interest rate exchange agreements only to reduce potential market risk exposures inherent in otherwise unhedged assets and liabilities or anticipated transactions, or to act as an intermediary between its members and the Bank’s non-member derivative counterparties. The Bank is not a derivatives dealer and it does not trade derivatives for short-term profit.

At inception, the Bank formally documents the relationships between derivatives designated as hedging instruments and their hedged items, its risk management objectives and strategies for undertaking the hedge transactions, and its method for assessing the effectiveness of the hedging relationships. For fair value hedges, this process includes linking the derivatives to: (1) specific assets and liabilities on the statements of condition or (2) firm commitments. For cash flow hedges, this process includes linking the derivatives to forecasted transactions. The Bank also formally assesses (both at the inception of the hedging relationship and on a monthly basis thereafter) whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions have been highly effective in offsetting changes in the fair value of hedged items or the cash flows associated with forecasted transactions and whether those derivatives may be expected to remain highly effective in future periods. The Bank uses regression analyses to assess the effectiveness of its hedges.

Investment Securities and Mortgage Loans Held for Portfolio — The Bank invests in agency MBS and residential mortgage loans. The interest rate and prepayment risk associated with these investments is managed through consolidated obligations and/or derivatives. The Bank may manage prepayment and duration risk presented by some of these investments with either callable and/or non-callable consolidated obligations and/or interest rate exchange agreements, including interest rate swaps, swaptions and caps.

All of the Bank's available-for-sale securities are fixed-rate agency debentures and agency CMBS. To hedge the interest rate risk associated with these fixed-rate investment securities, the Bank has entered into fixed-for-floating interest rate exchange agreements, substantially all of which are designated as fair value hedges. For the fair value hedges that were entered into on and after January 1, 2022, the Bank measures the change in the fair value of the available-for-sale securities on the basis of the benchmark rate component of the contractual coupon cash flows determined at hedge inception.

The Bank's trading securities consist of fixed-rate U.S. Treasury Notes and, at times, may include variable-rate U.S. Treasury Notes and fixed-rate U.S. Treasury Bills. To convert some of its fixed-rate U.S. Treasury securities to a short-term floating rate, the Bank enters into fixed-for-floating interest rate exchange agreements that are indexed to either the overnight index swap ("OIS") rate or the secured overnight financing rate ("SOFR"). These derivatives are treated as economic hedges.

The interest rate swaps and swaptions that are used by the Bank to hedge the risks associated with its mortgage loan portfolio and the interest rate swaptions that are used by the Bank to hedge the risks associated with its available-for-sale agency CMBS portfolio are treated as economic hedges.

Advances — The Bank issues both fixed-rate and variable-rate advances. When deemed appropriate, the Bank uses interest rate exchange agreements to adjust the interest rate sensitivity of its fixed-rate advances to approximate more closely the interest rate sensitivity of its liabilities. With issuances of puttable advances, the Bank purchases from the member a put option that enables the Bank to terminate a fixed-rate advance on specified future dates. This embedded option is clearly and closely related to the host advance contract. The Bank typically hedges a puttable advance by entering into a cancelable interest rate exchange agreement where the Bank pays a fixed-rate coupon and receives a variable-rate coupon, and sells an option to cancel the swap to the swap counterparty. This type of hedge is treated as a fair value hedge. The swap counterparty can cancel the interest rate exchange agreement on the call date and the Bank can cancel the puttable advance and offer, subject to certain conditions, replacement funding at prevailing market rates.

The Bank may hedge a firm commitment for a forward-starting advance through the use of an interest rate swap. In this case, the swap will function as the hedging instrument for both the firm commitment and the subsequent advance. The carrying value of the firm commitment will be included in the basis of the advance at the time the commitment is terminated and the advance is issued. The basis adjustment will then be amortized into interest income over the life of the advance.

Consolidated Obligations — While consolidated obligations are the joint and several obligations of the FHLBanks, each FHLBank is the primary obligor for the consolidated obligations it has issued or assumed from another FHLBank. The Bank generally enters into derivative contracts to hedge the interest rate risk associated with its specific debt issuances.

To manage the interest rate risk of certain of its fixed-rate consolidated obligations, the Bank will match the cash outflow on a consolidated obligation with the cash inflow of an interest rate exchange agreement. With issuances of fixed-rate consolidated obligation bonds, the Bank typically enters into a matching interest rate exchange agreement in which the counterparty pays fixed cash flows to the Bank that are designed to mirror in timing and amount the cash outflows the Bank pays on the consolidated obligation. In this transaction, the Bank pays a variable cash flow that closely matches the interest payments it receives on short-term or variable-rate assets. These transactions are treated as fair value hedges. On occasion, the Bank enters into fixed-for-floating interest rate exchange agreements to hedge the interest rate risk associated with certain of its consolidated obligation discount notes. The derivatives associated with the Bank's fair value discount note hedging are indexed to the OIS rate or SOFR and are treated as economic hedges.

The Bank has not issued consolidated obligations denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars.

Forecasted Issuances of Consolidated Obligations — The Bank uses derivatives to hedge the variability of cash flows over a specified period of time as a result of the forecasted issuances and maturities of short-term, fixed-rate instruments, such as three-month consolidated obligation discount notes. Although each short-term consolidated obligation discount note has a fixed rate of interest, a portfolio of rolling consolidated obligation discount notes effectively has a variable interest rate. The variable cash flows associated with these liabilities are converted to fixed-rate cash flows by entering into receive-variable, pay-fixed interest rate swaps. The maturity dates of the cash flow streams are closely matched to the interest rate reset dates of the derivatives. These derivatives are treated as cash flow hedges. The Bank has not entered into any new interest rate swaps for this purpose since January 2020.

Counterparty Exposures — When deemed appropriate, the Bank may enter into offsetting interest rate exchange agreements to simultaneously reduce its net credit exposure to bilateral and/or cleared derivative counterparties. These derivatives are treated as economic hedges.

Intermediation — In the past, the Bank offered interest rate exchange agreements to its members to assist them in meeting their hedging needs. In these transactions, the Bank acts as an intermediary for its members by entering into an interest rate exchange agreement with a member and then entering into an offsetting interest rate exchange agreement with one of the Bank's approved derivative counterparties. All interest rate exchange agreements related to the Bank's intermediary activities with its members are accounted for as economic hedges.

Other — From time to time, the Bank may enter into derivatives to hedge risks to its earnings that are not directly linked to specific assets, liabilities or forecasted transactions. These derivatives are treated as economic hedges.

Accounting for Derivatives and Hedging Activities. All derivatives are recognized on the statements of condition at their fair values, including accrued interest receivable and payable. For purposes of reporting derivative assets and derivative liabilities, the Bank offsets the fair value amounts recognized for derivative instruments (including the right to reclaim cash collateral and the obligation to return cash collateral) where a legally enforceable right of setoff exists.

Changes in the fair value of a derivative that is effective as — and that is designated and qualifies as — a fair value hedge, along with changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk (including changes that reflect gains or losses on firm commitments), are recorded in current period earnings. The application of hedge accounting generally requires the Bank to evaluate the effectiveness of the fair value hedging relationships on an ongoing basis and to calculate the changes in fair value of the derivatives and related hedged items independently. This is commonly known as the “long-haul” method of hedge accounting. Transactions that meet more stringent criteria qualify for the “shortcut” method of

hedge accounting in which an assumption can be made that the change in fair value of a hedged item exactly offsets the change in value of the related derivative. The Bank considers hedges of committed advances to be eligible for the shortcut method of accounting as long as the settlement of the committed advance occurs within the shortest period possible for that type of instrument based on market settlement conventions, the fair value of the swap is zero at the inception of the hedging relationship, and the transaction meets all of the other criteria for shortcut accounting specified in U.S. GAAP. The Bank has defined the market settlement convention to be five business days or less for advances.

Fair value hedge ineffectiveness (which represents the amount by which the change in the fair value of the derivative differs from the change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk) and the net interest income/expense associated with that derivative are recorded in the same line item as the earnings effect of the hedged item (that is, interest income on advances, interest income on available-for-sale securities or interest expense on consolidated obligation bonds, as appropriate).

Changes in the fair value of a derivative that is designated and qualifies as a cash flow hedge are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI") until earnings are affected by the variability of the cash flows of the hedged transaction, at which time these amounts are reclassified from AOCI to the income statement line where the earnings effect of the hedged item is reported (e.g., interest expense on consolidated obligation discount notes).

An economic hedge is defined as a derivative hedging specific or non-specific assets or liabilities that does not qualify or was not designated for hedge accounting, but is an acceptable hedging strategy under the Bank's Enterprise Market Risk Management Policy. These hedging strategies also comply with Finance Agency regulatory requirements prohibiting speculative derivative transactions. An economic hedge by definition introduces the potential for earnings variability as changes in the fair value of a derivative designated as an economic hedge are recorded in current period earnings with no offsetting fair value adjustment to an asset or liability. Both the net interest income/expense and the fair value changes associated with derivatives in economic hedging relationships are recorded in other income (loss) as "net gains (losses) on derivatives and hedging activities."

The Bank records the changes in fair value of all derivatives (and, in the case of fair value hedges, the hedged items) beginning on the trade date.

Cash flows associated with all derivatives are reported as cash flows from operating activities in the statements of cash flows, unless the derivative contains an other-than-insignificant financing element, in which case its cash flows are reported as cash flows from financing activities.

The Bank may issue debt, make advances, or purchase financial instruments in which a derivative instrument is "embedded" and the financial instrument that embodies the embedded derivative instrument is not remeasured at fair value with changes in fair value reported in earnings as they occur. Upon execution of these transactions, the Bank assesses whether the economic characteristics of the embedded derivative are clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics of the remaining component of the financial instrument (i.e., the host contract) and whether a separate, non-embedded instrument with the same terms as the embedded instrument would meet the definition of a derivative instrument. When it is determined that (1) the embedded derivative possesses economic characteristics that are not clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics of the host contract and (2) a separate, stand-alone instrument with the same terms would qualify as a derivative instrument, the embedded derivative is separated from the host contract, carried at fair value, and designated as either (i) a hedging instrument in a fair value hedge or (ii) a stand-alone derivative instrument pursuant to an economic hedge. However, if the entire contract were to be measured at fair value, with changes in fair value reported in current earnings, or if the Bank could not reliably identify and measure the embedded derivative for purposes of separating that derivative from its host contract, the entire contract would be carried on the statement of condition at fair value and no portion of the contract would be separately accounted for as a derivative.

The Bank discontinues hedge accounting prospectively when: (1) management determines that the derivative is no longer highly effective in offsetting changes in the fair value or cash flows of a hedged item; (2) the derivative and/or the hedged item expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised; (3) it is no longer probable that a forecasted transaction will occur within the originally specified time frame; (4) a hedged firm commitment no longer meets the definition of a firm commitment; or (5) management determines that designating the derivative as a hedging instrument is no longer appropriate.

In all cases in which hedge accounting is discontinued and the derivative remains outstanding, the Bank will carry the derivative at its fair value on the statement of condition, recognizing any additional changes in the fair value of the derivative in current period earnings as a component of "net gains (losses) on derivatives and hedging activities."

When fair value hedge accounting for a specific derivative is discontinued due to the Bank's determination that such derivative no longer qualifies for hedge accounting treatment or because the derivative is terminated, the Bank will cease to adjust the hedged asset or liability for changes in fair value and amortize the cumulative basis adjustment on the formerly

hedged item into earnings over its remaining term using the level-yield method. The amortization is recorded in the same line item as the earnings effect of the formerly hedged item.

When hedge accounting is discontinued because the hedged item no longer meets the definition of a firm commitment, the Bank continues to carry the derivative on the statement of condition at its fair value, removing from the statement of condition any asset or liability that was recorded to recognize the firm commitment and recording it as a gain or loss in current period earnings.

When cash flow hedge accounting for a specific derivative is discontinued due to the Bank's determination that such derivative no longer qualifies for hedge accounting treatment or because the derivative is terminated, the Bank will reclassify the cumulative fair value gains or losses recorded in AOCI as of the discontinuance date from AOCI into earnings when earnings are affected by the original forecasted transaction. If the Bank expects at any time that continued reporting of a net loss in AOCI would lead to recognizing a net loss on the combination of the hedging instrument and hedged transaction in one or more future periods, the amount that is not expected to be recovered is immediately reclassified to earnings. These items are recorded in the same income statement line where the earnings effect of the hedged item is reported.

In cases where the cash flow hedge is discontinued because the forecasted transaction is no longer probable (i.e., the forecasted transaction will not occur in the originally expected period or within an additional two-month period of time thereafter), any fair value gains or losses recorded in AOCI as of the determination date are immediately reclassified to earnings as a component of "net gains (losses) on derivatives and hedging activities."

Impact of Derivatives and Hedging Activities. The following table summarizes the notional balances and estimated fair values of the Bank's outstanding derivatives (inclusive of variation margin on daily settled contracts) and the amounts offset against those values in the statement of condition at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 (in thousands).

	June 30, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Notional Amount of Derivatives	Estimated Fair Value		Notional Amount of Derivatives	Estimated Fair Value	
		Derivative Assets	Derivative Liabilities		Derivative Assets	Derivative Liabilities
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments						
Interest rate swaps						
Advances ⁽¹⁾	\$ 36,097,915	\$ 32,874	\$ 52,998	\$ 37,999,505	\$ 81,352	\$ 14,567
Available-for-sale securities ⁽¹⁾	18,573,978	137,026	105,792	19,594,401	369,493	20,087
Consolidated obligation bonds ⁽¹⁾	47,796,550	211,237	725,671	46,586,960	121,385	1,127,720
Consolidated obligation discount notes ⁽²⁾	1,066,000	31	530	1,066,000	293	—
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments	103,534,443	381,168	884,991	105,246,866	572,523	1,162,374
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments						
Interest rate swaps						
Advances	1,000,000	27	—	5,000,000	—	73
Available-for-sale securities	37,261	—	9	8,926	14	2
Mortgage loans held for portfolio	813,465	3,307	1,208	850,600	4,212	535
Consolidated obligation bonds	296,445	1,616	20	436,445	2,170	101
Consolidated obligation discount notes	12,417,500	1	584	12,560,500	50	218
Trading securities	2,650,350	39	276	2,150,350	195	—
Counterparty exposure	15,300,000	136,317	219	15,300,000	241,482	429
Intermediary transactions	18,558	82	75	18,558	58	49
Other	400,000	70	12	400,000	—	62
Interest rate swaptions						
Available-for-sale securities	1,150,000	1,189	—	1,150,000	657	—
Mortgage loans held for portfolio	300,000	802	—	775,000	4,062	—
Mortgage delivery commitments	41,106	115	—	16,346	—	10
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	34,424,685	143,565	2,403	38,666,725	252,900	1,479
Total derivatives before collateral and netting adjustments	\$137,959,128	524,733	887,394	\$143,913,591	825,423	1,163,853
Cash collateral and related accrued interest		(64,817)	(403,213)		(175,676)	(513,258)
Cash received or remitted in excess of variation margin requirements		—	69		(13)	—
Netting adjustments		(451,463)	(451,463)		(632,289)	(632,289)
Total collateral and netting adjustments ⁽³⁾		(516,280)	(854,607)		(807,978)	(1,145,547)
Net derivative balances reported in statements of condition		\$ 8,453	\$ 32,787		\$ 17,445	\$ 18,306

⁽¹⁾ Derivatives designated as fair value hedges.

⁽²⁾ Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges.

⁽³⁾ Amounts represent the impact of legally enforceable master netting agreements or other legally enforceable arrangements between the Bank and its derivative counterparties that allow the Bank to offset positive and negative positions as well as any cash collateral held or placed with those same counterparties.

The following table presents the components of net gains (losses) on qualifying fair value and cash flow hedging relationships for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands). Gains and losses on derivatives in fair value hedging relationships include the change in fair value of the derivatives and the net interest income/expense associated with those derivatives.

	Interest Income (Expense)				
	Advances	Available-for-Sale Securities	Consolidated Obligation Bonds	Consolidated Obligation Discount Notes	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Three Months Ended June 30, 2025					
Total amount of the financial statement line item	<u>\$ 790,229</u>	<u>\$ 250,510</u>	<u>\$ (961,280)</u>	<u>\$ (179,466)</u>	<u>\$ (63,948)</u>
Gains (losses) on fair value hedging relationships included in the financial statement line item					
Interest rate contracts					
Derivatives	\$ (21,798)	\$ (102,129)	\$ 22,862	\$ —	\$ —
Hedged items	98,213	175,571	(150,255)	—	—
Net gains (losses) on fair value hedging relationships	<u>\$ 76,415</u>	<u>\$ 73,442</u>	<u>\$ (127,393)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedging relationships included in the financial statement line item					
Interest rate contracts					
Reclassified from AOCI into interest expense	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,977	\$ (5,977)
Recognized in OCI	—	—	—	—	(3,293)
Net gains (losses) on cash flow hedging relationships	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 5,977</u>	<u>\$ (9,270)</u>
Three Months Ended June 30, 2024					
Total amount of the financial statement line item	<u>\$1,143,057</u>	<u>\$ 290,414</u>	<u>\$ (1,337,457)</u>	<u>\$ (200,394)</u>	<u>\$ (1,542)</u>
Gains (losses) on fair value hedging relationships included in the financial statement line item					
Interest rate contracts					
Derivatives	\$ 152,158	\$ 120,540	\$ (138,459)	\$ —	\$ —
Hedged items	18,817	4,043	(136,339)	—	—
Net gains (losses) on fair value hedging relationships	<u>\$ 170,975</u>	<u>\$ 124,583</u>	<u>\$ (274,798)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedging relationships included in the financial statement line item					
Interest rate contracts					
Reclassified from AOCI into interest expense	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 8,096	\$ (8,096)
Recognized in OCI	—	—	—	—	6,068
Net gains (losses) on cash flow hedging relationships	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 8,096</u>	<u>\$ (2,028)</u>

	Interest Income (Expense)				Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
	Advances	Available-for-Sale Securities	Consolidated Obligation Bonds	Consolidated Obligation Discount Notes	
Six Months Ended June 30, 2025					
Total amount of the financial statement line item	\$ 1,558,446	\$ 503,256	\$ (1,895,657)	\$ (360,336)	\$ (77,500)
Gains (losses) on fair value hedging relationships included in the financial statement line item					
Interest rate contracts					
Derivatives	\$ (146,584)	\$ (340,558)	\$ 148,408	\$ —	\$ —
Hedged items	290,003	488,178	(408,133)	—	—
Net gains (losses) on fair value hedging relationships	\$ 143,419	\$ 147,620	\$ (259,725)	\$ —	\$ —
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedging relationships included in the financial statement line item					
Interest rate contracts					
Reclassified from AOCI into interest expense	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 11,709	\$ (11,709)
Recognized in OCI	—	—	—	—	(11,039)
Net gains (losses) on cash flow hedging relationships	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 11,709	\$ (22,748)
Six Months Ended June 30, 2024					
Total amount of the financial statement line item	\$ 2,292,998	\$ 571,115	\$ (2,779,996)	\$ (303,790)	\$ 127,288
Gains (losses) on fair value hedging relationships included in the financial statement line item					
Interest rate contracts					
Derivatives	\$ 692,514	\$ 497,436	\$ (522,322)	\$ —	\$ —
Hedged items	(342,153)	(246,702)	(50,617)	—	—
Net gains (losses) on fair value hedging relationships	\$ 350,361	\$ 250,734	\$ (572,939)	\$ —	\$ —
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedging relationships included in the financial statement line item					
Interest rate contracts					
Reclassified from AOCI into interest expense	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 16,233	\$ (16,233)
Recognized in OCI	—	—	—	—	26,497
Net gains on cash flow hedging relationships	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 16,233	\$ 10,264

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, there were no amounts reclassified from AOCI into earnings as a result of the discontinuance of cash flow hedges because the original forecasted transactions occurred by the end of the originally specified time periods or within two-month periods thereafter. At June 30, 2025, \$15,976,000 of deferred net gains on derivative instruments in AOCI are expected to be reclassified to earnings during the next 12 months. At that same date, the maximum length of time over which the Bank is hedging its exposure to the variability in future cash flows for forecasted transactions is 4.6 years.

The following table presents the cumulative basis adjustments on hedged items either designated or previously designated as fair value hedges and the related amortized cost of those items as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 (in thousands).

Line Item in Statement of Condition of Hedged Item	Amortized Cost of Hedged Asset/ (Liability) ⁽¹⁾	Basis Adjustments for Active Hedging Relationships Included in Amortized Cost	Basis Adjustments for Discontinued Hedging Relationships Included in Amortized Cost	Total Fair Value Hedging Basis Adjustments ⁽²⁾
June 30, 2025				
Advances	\$ 36,068,366	\$ (72,077)	\$ (861)	\$ (72,938)
Available-for-sale securities	18,333,015	(262,129)	(7,705)	(269,834)
Consolidated obligation bonds	(47,283,855)	676,916	(263)	676,653
December 31, 2024				
Advances	\$ 37,981,979	\$ (359,210)	\$ (3,590)	\$ (362,800)
Available-for-sale securities	18,874,946	(754,960)	(8,314)	(763,274)
Consolidated obligation bonds	(45,569,454)	1,084,319	466	1,084,785

⁽¹⁾ Reflects the amortized cost of hedged items in active or discontinued fair value hedging relationships, which includes fair value hedging basis adjustments.

⁽²⁾ Reflects the cumulative life-to-date unamortized hedging gains (losses) on the hedged items.

The following table presents the components of net gains (losses) on derivatives and hedging activities that are reported in other income (loss) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands).

	Gain (Loss) Recognized in Other Income (Loss) for the Three Months Ended June 30,		Gain (Loss) Recognized in Other Income (Loss) for the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments				
Interest rate swaps	\$ (3,406)	\$ (475)	\$ (12,375)	\$ 1,763
Net interest income on interest rate swaps	4,225	3,669	7,337	6,421
Interest rate swaptions	(1,379)	(332)	(2,728)	(3,880)
Mortgage delivery commitments	264	21	1,114	578
Total net gains (losses) related to derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	(296)	2,883	(6,652)	4,882
Price alignment amount on variation margin for daily settled derivative contracts ⁽¹⁾	1,259	4,910	3,348	9,529
Net gains (losses) on derivatives and hedging activities reported in other income (loss)	<u>\$ 963</u>	<u>\$ 7,793</u>	<u>\$ (3,304)</u>	<u>\$ 14,411</u>

⁽¹⁾ Reflects the price alignment amounts on variation margin for daily settled derivative contracts that are not designated as hedging instruments. The price alignment amounts on variation margin for daily settled derivative contracts that are designated as hedging instruments are recorded in the same line item as the earnings effect of the hedged item.

Credit Risk Related to Derivatives. The Bank is subject to credit risk due to the risk of nonperformance by counterparties to its derivative agreements. The Bank manages derivative counterparty credit risk through the use of master netting agreements or other similar collateral exchange arrangements, credit analysis, and adherence to the requirements set forth in the Bank's Enterprise Market Risk Management Policy, Enterprise Credit Risk Management Policy, and Finance Agency regulations. Approximately 47 percent of the Bank's derivative contracts (based on notional value) have been cleared through third-party central clearinghouses (as of June 30, 2025, the notional balance of cleared transactions outstanding totaled \$65.53 billion). With cleared transactions, the Bank is exposed to credit risk in the event that the clearinghouse or the clearing member fails to meet its obligations to the Bank. The remainder of the Bank's derivative contracts have been transacted bilaterally with large financial institutions under master netting agreements or, to a much lesser extent, with member institutions. As of June 30, 2025, the notional balance of outstanding transactions (including mortgage delivery commitments) with non-member bilateral counterparties and member counterparties totaled \$72.38 billion and \$0.05 billion, respectively. Some of these institutions (or their affiliates) buy, sell, and distribute consolidated obligations.

The notional amount of the Bank's interest rate exchange agreements does not reflect its credit risk exposure, which is much less than the notional amount. The Bank's net credit risk exposure is based on the current estimated cost, on a present value basis, of replacing at current market rates all interest rate exchange agreements with individual counterparties, if those counterparties were to default, after taking into account the value of any cash and/or securities collateral held or remitted by the Bank. For counterparties with which the Bank is in a net gain position, the Bank has credit exposure when the collateral it is holding (if any) has a value less than the amount of the gain. For counterparties with which the Bank is in a net loss position, the Bank has credit exposure when it has delivered collateral with a value greater than the amount of the loss position. The net exposure on derivative agreements is presented in Note 12. Based on the netting provisions and collateral requirements associated with its derivative agreements and the creditworthiness of its derivative counterparties, Bank management does not currently anticipate any credit losses on its derivative agreements.

Note 14—Capital

At all times during the six months ended June 30, 2025, the Bank was in compliance with all applicable statutory and regulatory capital requirements. The following table summarizes the Bank's compliance with those capital requirements as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 (dollars in thousands):

	June 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Required	Actual	Required	Actual
Regulatory capital requirements:				
Risk-based capital	\$ 1,176,741	\$ 6,893,092	\$ 1,180,516	\$ 7,017,172
Total capital	\$ 4,642,417	\$ 6,893,092	\$ 5,109,002	\$ 7,017,172
Total capital-to-assets ratio	4.00 %	5.94 %	4.00 %	5.49 %
Leverage capital	\$ 5,803,021	\$ 10,339,638	\$ 6,386,252	\$10,525,758
Leverage capital-to-assets ratio	5.00 %	8.91 %	5.00 %	8.24 %

The Bank must also maintain a minimum capital stock-to-assets ratio of 2.0 percent, as measured on a daily average basis at each month end. The Bank was in compliance with this requirement at each of the month ends during the six months ended June 30, 2025.

Members are required to maintain an investment in Class B Capital Stock equal to the sum of a membership investment requirement and an activity-based investment requirement. The membership investment requirement is currently 0.04 percent of each member's total assets as of December 31, 2024, subject to a minimum of \$1,000 and a maximum of \$7,000,000. The activity-based investment requirement is 4.1 percent of outstanding advances and 0.1 percent of outstanding letters of credit, except as described below.

As more fully described in the 2024 10-K (specifically, Note 14 to the audited financial statements on page F-41 of that report), the Bank previously offered two reduced stock advance programs wherein, for each program, the activity-based stock investment requirement was reduced from 4.1 percent to 2.0 percent for certain advances that were funded during specified periods. At June 30, 2025, the remaining balance of advances funded under these programs totaled \$2,302,514,000.

The activity-based investment requirement relating to letters of credit was implemented on April 19, 2021 and it applies only to letters of credit that are issued or renewed on and after that date. The stock requirement is applied to the issued amount of the letter of credit rather than, if applicable, the amount of the letter of credit that is used from time to time during the term of the letter of credit. Further, renewals for this purpose include amendments that extend the expiration date of the letter of credit.

The Bank generally repurchases surplus stock quarterly. For the repurchases that occurred during the six months ended June 30, 2025, surplus stock was defined as the amount of stock held by a member shareholder in excess of 120 percent of the shareholder's minimum investment requirement. For those repurchases, which occurred on March 24, 2025 and June 23, 2025, a member shareholder's surplus stock was not repurchased if: (1) the amount of that shareholder's surplus stock was \$1,000,000 or less or (2) the shareholder was on restricted collateral status (subject to certain restrictions). On March 24, 2025 and June 23, 2025, the Bank repurchased surplus stock totaling \$353,916,000 and \$139,358,000, respectively, none of which was classified as mandatorily redeemable capital stock at those dates. From time to time, the Bank may modify the definition of surplus stock or the timing and/or frequency of surplus stock repurchases.

On March 24, 2025 and June 23, 2025, the Bank also repurchased all excess stock held by non-member shareholders as of those dates. This excess stock, all of which was classified as mandatorily redeemable capital stock at those dates, totaled \$4,705,000 and \$7,119,000, respectively.

Note 15—Estimated Fair Values

Fair value is defined under U.S. GAAP as the price 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. A fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability occurs in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. U.S. GAAP establishes a fair value hierarchy and requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. U.S. GAAP also requires an entity to disclose the level within the fair value hierarchy in which each measurement is classified. The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value into three broad levels:

Level 1 Inputs — Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 Inputs — Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, a Level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability. Level 2 inputs include the following: (1) quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; (2) quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active or in which little information is released publicly; (3) inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (e.g., interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals and implied volatilities); and (4) inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data (e.g., implied spreads).

Level 3 Inputs — Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability that are supported by little or no market activity. None of the Bank's assets or liabilities that are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis were measured using significant Level 3 inputs.

For financial instruments carried at fair value, the Bank reviews the fair value hierarchy classifications on a quarterly basis. Changes in the observability of the valuation inputs may result in a reclassification of certain assets or liabilities. For the six months ended June 30, 2025, the Bank did not reclassify any fair value measurements.

The following estimated fair value amounts have been determined by the Bank using available market information and management's best judgment of appropriate valuation methods. These estimates are based on pertinent information available to the Bank as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024. Although management uses its best judgment in estimating the fair value of these financial instruments, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique or valuation methodology. For example, because an active secondary market does not exist for many of the Bank's financial instruments (e.g., advances and mortgage loans held for portfolio), in certain cases their fair values are not subject to precise quantification or verification. Therefore, the estimated fair values presented below in the Fair Value Summary Tables may not be indicative of the amounts that would have been realized in market transactions at the reporting dates. Further, the fair values do not represent an estimate of the overall market value of the Bank as a going concern, which would take into account future business opportunities.

The valuation techniques used to measure the fair values of the Bank's financial instruments that are measured at fair value on the statement of condition are described below.

Trading and available-for-sale securities. To value its trading and available-for-sale securities, the Bank obtains prices from three designated third-party pricing vendors when available.

The pricing vendors use various proprietary models to price these securities. The inputs to those models are derived from various sources including, but not limited to, benchmark yields, reported trades, dealer estimates, issuer spreads, benchmark securities, bids, offers and other market-related data. Because many securities do not trade on a daily basis, the pricing vendors use available information as applicable such as benchmark curves, benchmarking of like securities, sector groupings and matrix pricing to determine the prices for individual securities. Each pricing vendor has an established challenge process in place for all security valuations, which facilitates resolution of potentially erroneous prices identified by the Bank.

A "median" price is first established for each security using a formula that is based upon the number of prices received. If three prices are received, the middle price is the median price; if two prices are received, the average of the two prices is the median price; and if one price is received, it is the median price (and also the final price) subject to some type of validation similar to the evaluation of outliers described below. All prices that are within a specified tolerance threshold of the median price are included in the "cluster" of prices that are averaged to compute a "default" price. All prices that are outside the threshold ("outliers") are subject to further analysis (including, but not limited to, comparison to prices provided by an additional third-party valuation service, prices for similar securities, and/or non-binding dealer estimates) to determine if an outlier is a better estimate of fair value. If an outlier (or some other price identified in the analysis) is determined to be a better estimate of fair value, then the outlier (or the other price, as appropriate) is used as the final price rather than the default price. If, on the other hand, the analysis confirms that an outlier (or outliers) is (are) in fact not representative of fair value and the

default price is the best estimate, then the default price is used as the final price. In all cases, the final price is used to determine the fair value of the security.

If all prices received for a security are outside the tolerance threshold level of the median price, then there is no default price, and the final price is determined by an evaluation of all outlier prices as described above.

As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, three vendor prices were received for substantially all of the Bank's trading and available-for-sale securities and the final prices for substantially all of those securities were computed by averaging the three prices. Based on the Bank's understanding of the pricing methods employed by the third-party pricing vendors and the relative lack of dispersion among the vendor prices (or, in those instances in which there were outliers, the Bank's additional analyses), the Bank believes its final prices result in reasonable estimates of the fair values and that the fair value measurements are classified appropriately in the fair value hierarchy.

Derivative assets/liabilities. The fair values of the Bank's interest rate swap and swaption agreements are estimated using a pricing model with inputs that are observable in the market (e.g., the relevant interest rate curves (that is, the SOFR curve or the OIS curve and, for purposes of discounting, either the OIS curve for bilateral contracts or the SOFR curve for cleared contracts) and, for agreements containing options, swaption volatility).

As the collateral (or variation margin in the case of daily settled contracts) and netting provisions of the Bank's arrangements with its derivative counterparties significantly reduce the risk from nonperformance (see Notes 12 and 13), the Bank does not consider its own nonperformance risk or the nonperformance risk associated with each of its counterparties to be a significant factor in the valuation of its derivative assets and liabilities. The Bank compares the fair values obtained from its pricing model to clearinghouse valuations (in the case of cleared derivatives) and non-binding dealer estimates (in the case of bilateral derivatives) and may also compare its fair values to those of similar instruments to ensure that the fair values are reasonable.

The fair values of the Bank's derivative assets and liabilities include accrued interest receivable/payable and cash collateral remitted to/received from counterparties; the estimated fair values of the accrued interest receivable/payable and cash collateral approximate their carrying values due to their short-term nature. The fair values of the Bank's bilateral derivatives are netted by counterparty pursuant to the provisions of the credit support annexes to the Bank's master netting agreements with its non-member bilateral derivative counterparties. The Bank's cleared derivative transactions with each clearing member of each clearinghouse are netted pursuant to the Bank's arrangements with those parties. In each case, if the netted amounts are positive, they are classified as an asset and, if negative, as a liability.

The Bank estimates the fair values of mortgage delivery commitments based upon the prices for to-be-announced ("TBA") securities, which represent quoted market prices for forward-settling agency MBS. The prices are adjusted for differences in coupon, cost to carry, vintage, remittance type and product type between the Bank's mortgage loan commitments and the referenced TBA MBS.

Other assets held at fair value. To value the mutual fund investments associated with the Bank's non-qualified deferred compensation plans (which are included in other assets), the Bank obtains quoted prices for the mutual funds.

The following table presents the carrying values and estimated fair values of the Bank's financial instruments at June 30, 2025 (in thousands), as well as the level within the fair value hierarchy in which the measurements are classified. Financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value estimate.

FAIR VALUE SUMMARY TABLE

		Estimated Fair Value				
Financial Instruments	Carrying Value	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting Adjustment ⁽²⁾
Assets:						
Cash and due from banks	\$ 14,635	\$ 14,635	\$ 14,635	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Interest-bearing deposits	2,640,531	2,640,531	—	2,640,531	—	—
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	11,150,000	11,150,000	—	11,150,000	—	—
Federal funds sold	8,935,000	8,935,000	—	8,935,000	—	—
Trading securities ⁽¹⁾	3,074,979	3,074,979	—	3,074,979	—	—
Available-for-sale securities ⁽¹⁾	18,403,779	18,403,779	—	18,403,779	—	—
Held-to-maturity securities	1,138,380	1,132,515	—	1,132,515	—	—
Advances	64,103,762	64,139,858	—	64,139,858	—	—
Mortgage loans held for portfolio, net	6,162,061	5,727,473	—	5,727,473	—	—
Accrued interest receivable	321,660	321,660	—	321,660	—	—
Derivative assets ⁽¹⁾	8,453	8,453	—	524,733	—	(516,280)
Other assets held at fair value ⁽¹⁾	22,764	22,764	22,764	—	—	—
Unsecured loans to members included in other assets	42,822	42,822	—	—	42,822	—
Liabilities:						
Deposits	1,919,465	1,919,424	—	1,919,424	—	—
Consolidated obligations						
Discount notes	24,944,135	24,937,696	—	24,937,696	—	—
Bonds	81,266,694	80,903,170	—	80,903,170	—	—
Mandatorily redeemable capital stock	1,711	1,711	1,711	—	—	—
Accrued interest payable	642,805	642,805	—	642,805	—	—
Derivative liabilities ⁽¹⁾	32,787	32,787	—	887,394	—	(854,607)

⁽¹⁾ Financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2025.

⁽²⁾ Amounts represent the effect of legally enforceable master netting agreements or other legally enforceable arrangements between the Bank and its derivative counterparties that allow the Bank to offset positive and negative positions (inclusive of variation margin for daily settled contracts) as well as any cash collateral held or placed with those same counterparties.

The following table presents the carrying values and estimated fair values of the Bank's financial instruments at December 31, 2024 (in thousands), as well as the level within the fair value hierarchy in which the measurements are classified. Financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value estimate.

FAIR VALUE SUMMARY TABLE

Financial Instruments	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value				
		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting Adjustment ⁽²⁾
Assets:						
Cash and due from banks	\$ 14,945	\$ 14,945	\$ 14,945	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Interest-bearing deposits	2,518,541	2,518,541	—	2,518,541	—	—
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	22,250,000	22,250,000	—	22,250,000	—	—
Federal funds sold	6,520,000	6,520,000	—	6,520,000	—	—
Trading securities ⁽¹⁾	3,227,844	3,227,844	—	3,227,844	—	—
Available-for-sale securities ⁽¹⁾	19,000,251	19,000,251	—	19,000,251	—	—
Held-to-maturity securities	224,250	221,282	—	221,282	—	—
Advances	67,743,248	67,803,585	—	67,803,585	—	—
Mortgage loans held for portfolio, net	5,764,053	5,237,133	—	5,237,133	—	—
Accrued interest receivable	361,067	361,067	—	361,067	—	—
Derivative assets ⁽¹⁾	17,445	17,445	—	825,423	—	(807,978)
Other assets held at fair value ⁽¹⁾	20,007	20,007	20,007	—	—	—
Unsecured loans to members included in other assets	24,079	24,079	—	—	24,079	—
Liabilities:						
Deposits	1,734,508	1,734,462	—	1,734,462	—	—
Consolidated obligations						
Discount notes	21,637,276	21,638,574	—	21,638,574	—	—
Bonds	96,215,218	95,779,461	—	95,779,461	—	—
Mandatorily redeemable capital stock	181	181	181	—	—	—
Accrued interest payable	673,963	673,963	—	673,963	—	—
Derivative liabilities ⁽¹⁾	18,306	18,306	—	1,163,853	—	(1,145,547)

⁽¹⁾ Financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2024.

⁽²⁾ Amounts represent the impact of legally enforceable master netting agreements or other legally enforceable arrangements between the Bank and its derivative counterparties that allow the Bank to offset positive and negative positions (inclusive of variation margin for daily settled contracts) as well as any cash collateral held or placed with those same counterparties.

Note 16—Commitments and Contingencies

Joint and several liability. The Bank is jointly and severally liable with the other 10 FHLBanks for the payment of principal and interest on all of the consolidated obligations issued by the FHLBanks. At June 30, 2025, the par amount of the other 10 FHLBanks' outstanding consolidated obligations was approximately \$1.125 trillion. The Finance Agency, in its discretion, may require any FHLBank to make principal or interest payments due on any consolidated obligation, regardless of whether there has been a default by a FHLBank having primary liability. To the extent that a FHLBank makes any consolidated obligation payment on behalf of another FHLBank, the paying FHLBank is entitled to reimbursement from the FHLBank with primary liability. However, if the Finance Agency determines that the primary obligor is unable to satisfy its obligations, then the Finance Agency may allocate the outstanding liability among the remaining FHLBanks on a pro rata basis in proportion to each FHLBank's participation in all consolidated obligations outstanding, or on any other basis that the Finance Agency may determine. No FHLBank has ever failed to make any payment on a consolidated obligation for which it was the primary obligor; as a result, the regulatory provisions for directing other FHLBanks to make payments on behalf of another FHLBank or allocating the liability among other FHLBanks have never been invoked. If the Bank expected that it would be required to pay any amounts on behalf of its co-obligors under its joint and several liability, the Bank would charge to income the amount of

the expected payment. Based upon the creditworthiness of the other FHLBanks, the Bank currently believes that the likelihood that it would have to pay any amounts beyond those for which it is primarily liable is remote.

Other commitments and contingencies. At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank had commitments to make additional advances totaling approximately \$4,286,000 and \$36,244,000, respectively. In addition, outstanding standby letters of credit totaled \$31,641,150,000 and \$33,713,207,000 at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. Based on management's credit analyses and collateral requirements, the Bank does not deem it necessary to have any provision for credit losses on these letters of credit (see Note 9).

The Bank has entered into standby bond purchase agreements with a state housing finance agency within its district whereby, for a fee, the Bank agrees to serve as a standby liquidity provider. If required, the Bank will purchase and hold the housing finance agency's bonds until the designated marketing agent can find a suitable investor or the housing finance agency repurchases the bonds according to a schedule established by the agreement. Each standby bond purchase agreement includes the provisions under which the Bank would be required to purchase the bonds. At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank had outstanding standby bond purchase agreements totaling \$962,437,000 and \$742,451,000, respectively. At June 30, 2025, standby bond purchase agreements totaling \$86,933,000, \$132,232,000, \$146,712,000, \$343,067,000 and \$253,493,000 expire in 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029 and 2030, respectively. The Bank was not required to purchase any bonds under these agreements during the six months ended June 30, 2025 or the year ended December 31, 2024.

At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank had commitments to purchase conventional mortgage loans totaling \$41,106,000 and \$16,346,000, respectively, from certain of its members that participate in the MPF program.

At June 30, 2025, the Bank had commitments to issue \$65,000,000 (par value) of consolidated obligation bonds, none of which were swapped. At December 31, 2024, the Bank had commitments to issue \$340,000,000 (par value) of consolidated obligation bonds, all of which were swapped to SOFR. In addition, at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank had commitments to issue \$50,000,000 and \$91,094,000 (par value), respectively, of consolidated obligation discount notes, none of which were hedged.

The Bank has transacted interest rate exchange agreements with large financial institutions and third-party clearinghouses that are subject to collateral exchange arrangements. As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank had pledged cash collateral of \$415,075,000 and \$520,936,000, respectively, to those parties that had credit risk exposure to the Bank related to interest rate exchange agreements. The pledged cash collateral (i.e., interest-bearing deposit asset) is netted against derivative assets and liabilities in the statements of condition. In addition, as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank had pledged securities with carrying values (and fair values) of \$516,400,000 and \$608,378,000, respectively, to parties that had credit risk exposure to the Bank related to interest rate exchange agreements. None of the pledged securities are netted against derivative assets and liabilities in the statements of condition.

In the ordinary course of its business, the Bank is subject to the risk that litigation may arise. Currently, the Bank is not a party to any material pending legal proceedings.

Note 17— Transactions with Shareholders

An affiliate of one of the Bank's derivative counterparties (Wells Fargo) acquired a member institution on October 1, 2006. Since the acquisition was completed, the Bank has continued to enter into interest rate exchange agreements with Wells Fargo in the normal course of business and under the same terms and conditions as before. In addition, the Bank maintains interest-bearing deposits with an affiliate of Wells Fargo.

Note 18 — Transactions with Other FHLBanks

Occasionally, the Bank loans (or borrows) short-term federal funds to (or from) other FHLBanks. The Bank did not loan any short-term federal funds to other FHLBanks during the six months ended June 30, 2025 or 2024.

During the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, interest expense on borrowings from other FHLBanks totaled \$2,000 and \$4,000, respectively. The following table summarizes the Bank's borrowings from other FHLBanks during the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands).

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Balance at January 1,	\$ —	\$ —
Borrowings from FHLBank of Indianapolis	20,000	30,000
Repayments to FHLBank of Indianapolis	(20,000)	(30,000)
Balance at June 30,	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

The Bank has, from time to time, assumed the outstanding debt of another FHLBank rather than issue new debt. In connection with these transactions, the Bank becomes the primary obligor for the transferred debt. The Bank did not assume any debt from other FHLBanks during the six months ended June 30, 2025 or 2024.

Note 19 — Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The following table presents the changes in the components of AOCI for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands).

	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Available-for-Sale Securities ⁽¹⁾	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Cash Flow Hedges	Postretirement Benefits	Total AOCI
Three Months Ended June 30, 2025				
Balance at April 1, 2025	\$ 125,425	\$ 38,844	\$ 849	\$ 165,118
Reclassifications from AOCI to net income				
Gains on cash flow hedges included in interest expense	—	(5,977)	—	(5,977)
Amortization of net actuarial gains recognized in other income (loss)	—	—	(17)	(17)
Other amounts of other comprehensive loss				
Net unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities	(54,661)	—	—	(54,661)
Unrealized losses on cash flow hedges	—	(3,293)	—	(3,293)
Total other comprehensive loss	<u>(54,661)</u>	<u>(9,270)</u>	<u>(17)</u>	<u>(63,948)</u>
Balance at June 30, 2025	<u>\$ 70,764</u>	<u>\$ 29,574</u>	<u>\$ 832</u>	<u>\$ 101,170</u>
Three Months Ended June 30, 2024				
Balance at April 1, 2024	\$ 166,733	\$ 69,852	\$ 1,094	\$ 237,679
Reclassifications from AOCI to net income				
Gains on cash flow hedges included in interest expense	—	(8,096)	—	(8,096)
Amortization of prior service costs and net actuarial gains recognized in other income (loss)	—	—	(17)	(17)
Other amounts of other comprehensive income (loss)				
Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	503	—	—	503
Unrealized gains on cash flow hedges	—	6,068	—	6,068
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>503</u>	<u>(2,028)</u>	<u>(17)</u>	<u>(1,542)</u>
Balance at June 30, 2024	<u>\$ 167,236</u>	<u>\$ 67,824</u>	<u>\$ 1,077</u>	<u>\$ 236,137</u>

⁽¹⁾ Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities are net of unrealized gains and losses relating to hedged interest rate risk included in net income.

	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Available-for-Sale Securities ⁽¹⁾	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Cash Flow Hedges	Postretirement Benefits	Total AOCI
Six Months Ended June 30, 2025				
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ 125,305	\$ 52,322	\$ 1,043	\$ 178,670
Reclassifications from AOCI to net income				
Gains on cash flow hedges included in interest expense	—	(11,709)	—	(11,709)
Amortization of prior service costs and net actuarial gains recognized in other income (loss)	—	—	(64)	(64)
Other amounts of other comprehensive loss				
Net unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities	(54,541)	—	—	(54,541)
Unrealized losses on cash flow hedges	—	(11,039)	—	(11,039)
Actuarial loss	—	—	(147)	(147)
Total other comprehensive loss	(54,541)	(22,748)	(211)	(77,500)
Balance at June 30, 2025	<u>\$ 70,764</u>	<u>\$ 29,574</u>	<u>\$ 832</u>	<u>\$ 101,170</u>
Six Months Ended June 30, 2024				
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 50,178	\$ 57,560	\$ 1,111	\$ 108,849
Reclassifications from AOCI to net income				
Gains on cash flow hedges included in interest expense	—	(16,233)	—	(16,233)
Amortization of prior service costs and net actuarial gains recognized in other income (loss)	—	—	(34)	(34)
Other amounts of other comprehensive income (loss)				
Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	117,058	—	—	117,058
Unrealized gains on cash flow hedges	—	26,497	—	26,497
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	117,058	10,264	(34)	127,288
Balance at June 30, 2024	<u>\$ 167,236</u>	<u>\$ 67,824</u>	<u>\$ 1,077</u>	<u>\$ 236,137</u>

⁽¹⁾ Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities are net of unrealized gains and losses relating to hedged interest rate risk included in net income.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto included in “Item 1. Financial Statements.”

Forward-Looking Information

This quarterly report contains forward-looking statements that reflect current beliefs and expectations of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas (the “Bank”) about its future results, performance, liquidity, financial condition, prospects and opportunities. These statements are identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, such as “anticipates,” “plans,” “believes,” “could,” “estimates,” “may,” “should,” “would,” “will,” “might,” “expects,” “intends” or their negatives or other similar terms. The Bank cautions that forward-looking statements involve risks or uncertainties that could cause the Bank’s actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in these forward-looking statements, or could affect the extent to which a particular objective, projection, estimate or prediction is realized. As a result, undue reliance should not be placed on these statements.

These risks and uncertainties include, without limitation, evolving economic and market conditions, political events, and the impact of competitive business forces. The risks and uncertainties related to evolving economic and market conditions include, but are not limited to, changes in interest rates, changes in the Bank’s access to the capital markets, changes in the cost of the Bank’s debt, changes in the ratings on the Bank’s debt, adverse consequences resulting from a significant regional, national or global economic downturn (including, but not limited to, reduced demand for the Bank’s products and services), potential impacts from tariffs imposed or proposed by the United States and/or its trading partners, credit and prepayment risks and changes in the financial health of the Bank’s members or non-member borrowers. Among other things, political or other events could possibly lead to changes in the Bank’s regulatory environment or its status as a government-sponsored enterprise (“GSE”), or to changes in the regulatory environment for the Bank’s members or non-member borrowers. Risks and uncertainties related to competitive business forces include, but are not limited to, the potential loss of a significant amount of member borrowings through acquisitions or other means or changes in the relative competitiveness of the Bank’s products and services for member institutions. For a more detailed discussion of the risk factors applicable to the Bank, see “Item 1A — Risk Factors” in the Bank’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024, which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) on March 21, 2025 (the “2024 10-K”). The Bank undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, changed circumstances, or any other reason.

Overview

Business

The Bank is one of 11 district Federal Home Loan Banks (each individually a “FHLBank” and collectively the “FHLBanks” and, together with the Federal Home Loan Banks Office of Finance (“Office of Finance”), a joint office of the FHLBanks, the “FHLBank System”) that were created by the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of 1932. The FHLBanks serve the public by enhancing the availability of credit for residential mortgages, community lending and targeted community development. As independent, member-owned cooperatives, the FHLBanks seek to maintain a balance between their public purpose and their ability to provide adequate returns on the capital supplied by their members. The Federal Housing Finance Agency (“Finance Agency”), an independent agency in the executive branch of the U.S. government, is responsible for supervising and regulating the FHLBanks and the Office of Finance. The Finance Agency’s stated mission is to ensure that the housing GSEs, including the FHLBanks, operate in a safe and sound manner so that they serve as a reliable source of liquidity and funding for housing finance and community investment. Consistent with this mission, the Finance Agency establishes policies and regulations covering the operations of the FHLBanks.

The Bank serves eligible financial institutions in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico and Texas (collectively, the Ninth District of the FHLBank System). The Bank’s primary business is lending relatively low cost funds (known as advances) to its member institutions, which include commercial banks, savings institutions, insurance companies, credit unions, and Community Development Financial Institutions that are certified under the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994 (“CDFIs”). While not members of the Bank, housing associates, including state and local housing authorities, that meet certain statutory criteria may also borrow from the Bank. The Bank also maintains a portfolio of highly rated investments for liquidity purposes and to provide additional earnings. Additionally, the Bank holds interests in a portfolio of mortgage loans that have been acquired through the Mortgage Partnership Finance[®] (“MPF”[®]) Program administered by the FHLBank of Chicago, substantially all of which are conventional loans. The Bank also offers an Affordable Housing Program (“AHP”), as required by the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of 1932, as amended, and a number of voluntary loan and grant programs that are designed to meet specific community investment needs in its district. Shareholders’ return on their investment includes the value derived from access to the Bank’s products and services and, to a far lesser extent, dividends (which are

typically paid quarterly in the form of capital stock). Historically, the Bank has balanced the financial rewards to shareholders by seeking to pay a dividend that meets or slightly exceeds the return on alternative short-term money market investments available to shareholders, while lending funds at the lowest rates expected to be compatible with that objective and its objective to build retained earnings over time.

The Bank's capital stock is not publicly traded and can be held only by members of the Bank, by non-member institutions that acquire stock by virtue of acquiring member institutions, by a federal or state agency or insurer acting as a receiver of a closed institution, or by former members of the Bank that retain capital stock to support advances or other obligations that remain outstanding or until any applicable stock redemption or withdrawal notice period expires. All members must hold stock in the Bank. The Bank's capital stock has a par value of \$100 per share and is purchased, redeemed, repurchased and transferred only at its par value. By regulation, the parties to a transaction involving the Bank's stock can include only the Bank and its member institutions (or non-member institutions or former members, as described above). While a member could transfer stock to another member of the Bank, that transfer could occur only upon approval of the Bank and then only at par value. Members may redeem excess stock, or withdraw from membership and redeem all outstanding capital stock, with five years' written notice to the Bank.

The FHLBanks' debt instruments (known as consolidated obligations) are their primary source of funds and are the joint and several obligations of all 11 FHLBanks. Consolidated obligations are issued through the Office of Finance (acting as agent for the FHLBanks) and generally are publicly traded in the over-the-counter market. The Bank records on its statements of condition only those consolidated obligations for which it receives the proceeds. Although consolidated obligations are not obligations of or guaranteed by the U.S. government, FHLBanks are considered to be GSEs and thus have historically been able to borrow at the more favorable rates generally available to GSEs. Consolidated obligations are currently rated Aa1/P-1 by Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") and AA+/A-1+ by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P"), each with a stable outlook. Pursuant to criteria used by S&P and Moody's, the FHLBank System's debt rating and the credit ratings of the individual FHLBanks are linked closely to the U.S. sovereign credit rating because of the FHLBanks' GSE status. On May 19, 2025, Moody's downgraded the long-term senior unsecured debt rating of the FHLBank System to Aa1 from Aaa and changed the outlook on the rating to stable from negative, reflecting the downgrade by Moody's on May 16, 2025 of the U.S. government's long-term issuer and senior unsecured rating to Aa1 with a stable outlook from Aaa with a negative outlook.

These ratings indicate that each of these nationally recognized statistical rating organizations ("NRSROs") has concluded that the FHLBanks have a very strong capacity to meet their commitments to pay principal and interest on consolidated obligations. The ratings also reflect the FHLBank System's status as a GSE. Historically, the FHLBanks' GSE status and very high credit ratings on consolidated obligations have provided the FHLBanks with excellent capital markets access. Deposits, other borrowings and the proceeds from capital stock issued to members are also sources of funds for the Bank.

In addition to ratings on the FHLBanks' consolidated obligations, each FHLBank is rated individually by both S&P and Moody's. These individual FHLBank ratings apply to the individual obligations of the respective FHLBanks, such as interest rate derivatives, deposits and letters of credit. As of June 30, 2025, Moody's had assigned a deposit rating of Aa1/P-1 to each of the FHLBanks and S&P had rated each of the FHLBanks AA+/A-1+. On May 19, 2025, Moody's downgraded the long-term deposit ratings of each of the FHLBanks to Aa1 from Aaa and changed the outlook on the ratings to stable from negative for the reason cited above.

Shareholders, bondholders and prospective shareholders and bondholders should understand that these credit ratings are not a recommendation to buy, hold or sell securities and they may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the NRSRO. The ratings from each of the NRSROs should be evaluated independently.

The Bank conducts its business and fulfills its public purpose primarily by acting as a financial intermediary between its members and the capital markets. The intermediation of the timing, structure and amount of its members' credit needs with the investment requirements of the Bank's creditors is made possible by the extensive use of interest rate exchange agreements, including interest rate swaps, swaptions and caps.

The Bank's profitability objective is to generate sufficient earnings to allow the Bank to continue to increase its retained earnings and pay dividends on capital stock at rates that meet the Bank's dividend targets. All other things being equal, the Bank's earnings are typically expected to rise and fall with the general level of market interest rates, particularly short-term money market rates, and the Bank's total capital and asset size. Other factors that could have an effect on the Bank's future earnings include the level, volatility of and relationships between short-term money market rates such as federal funds and the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"); the availability and cost of the Bank's short- and long-term debt relative to benchmark rates such as federal funds, SOFR, and long-term fixed mortgage rates; the availability of interest rate exchange agreements at competitive prices; whether the Bank's larger borrowers continue to be members of the Bank and the level at which they maintain their borrowing activity; the extent to which the Bank's members continue to sell mortgage loans to the Bank; and the impact of economic and financial market conditions on both the near-term and longer-term demand for the Bank's credit products.

The Bank's target range for quarterly dividends on Class B-1 Stock is an annualized rate that approximates the average overnight SOFR rate for the immediately preceding quarter plus 0 - 0.5 percent and the target range for quarterly dividends on Class B-2 Stock is an annualized rate that approximates the average overnight SOFR rate for the preceding quarter plus 1.0 - 1.5 percent. While the Bank has had a long-standing practice of paying quarterly dividends, future dividend payments cannot be assured.

The Bank operates in only one reportable segment. All of the Bank's revenues are derived from U.S. operations.

The following table summarizes the Bank's membership, by type of institution, as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Commercial banks	530	538
Credit unions	137	137
Insurance companies	66	66
Savings institutions	49	49
CDFIs	10	10
Total members	792	800
Housing associates	8	8
Non-member borrowers	2	1
Total	802	809
Community Financial Institutions ("CFIs") ⁽¹⁾	480	485

⁽¹⁾ The figures shown reflect the number of members that were CFIs as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 based upon the definitions of CFIs that applied as of those dates.

For 2025, Community Financial Institutions ("CFIs") are defined to include all institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") with average total assets as of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 of less than \$1.500 billion. For 2024, CFIs were defined as FDIC-insured institutions with average total assets as of December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 of less than \$1.461 billion.

Financial Market Conditions

Economic growth in the United States slowed during the first three months of 2025, but improved during the second quarter. The gross domestic product increased at an annual rate of 3.0 percent during the second quarter of 2025 according to the advance estimate reported by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, after decreasing at an annual rate of 0.5 percent during the first quarter of 2025 and increasing at an annual rate of 2.8 percent during the year ended December 31, 2024. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the U.S. unemployment rate was 4.1 percent at June 30, 2025, 4.2 percent at March 31, 2025 and 4.1 percent at December 31, 2024. The Bureau of Labor Statistics also reported that the unadjusted U.S. consumer price index increased 2.7 percent for the 12 months ended June 30, 2025, compared to an increase of 2.4 percent for the 12 months ended March 31, 2025 and 2.9 percent for the 12 months ended December 31, 2024.

Thus far in 2025, the Federal Open Market Committee ("FOMC") has maintained its target for the federal funds rate at a range between 4.25 percent and 4.50 percent. At its July 29/30, 2025 meeting, the FOMC stated that although swings in net exports continue to affect the data, recent indicators suggest that growth of economic activity has moderated in the first half of the year, the unemployment rate remains low, labor market conditions remain solid and inflation remains somewhat elevated. At this same meeting, the FOMC further noted that uncertainty about the economic outlook remains elevated and in considering the extent and timing of additional adjustments to the target range for the federal funds rate, it will carefully assess incoming data, the evolving outlook, and the balance of risks.

The FOMC began reducing its holdings of Treasury securities and agency debt and agency mortgage-backed securities ("MBS") on June 1, 2022. Beginning on that date, principal payments from its holdings of Treasury securities and agency debt and agency MBS are reinvested to the extent that they exceed monthly caps. During the first three months of 2025, the caps were set at \$25 billion per month for Treasury securities and \$35 billion per month for agency debt and agency MBS. At its March 18/19, 2025 meeting, the FOMC announced that, beginning in April 2025, the FOMC would slow the pace of decline of its securities holdings by reducing the monthly redemption cap on Treasury securities from \$25 billion to \$5 billion. It maintained the monthly redemption cap on agency debt and agency MBS at \$35 billion and will continue to reinvest any principal payments in excess of this cap into Treasury securities.

The following table presents information on various market interest rates at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 and various average market interest rates for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2025 and 2024.

	Ending Rate		Average Rate		Average Rate	
	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	Second Quarter 2025	Second Quarter 2024	Six Months Ended June 30, 2025	Six Months Ended June 30, 2024
Federal Funds Target ⁽¹⁾	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	5.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Average Effective Federal Funds Rate ⁽²⁾	4.33%	4.33%	4.33%	5.33%	4.33%	5.33%
Overnight SOFR ⁽³⁾	4.45%	4.49%	4.32%	5.32%	4.33%	5.32%
1-month SOFR ⁽³⁾	4.32%	4.53%	4.33%	5.33%	4.34%	5.33%
3-month SOFR ⁽³⁾	4.34%	4.69%	4.35%	5.35%	4.41%	5.35%
2-year SOFR ⁽³⁾	3.49%	4.08%	3.64%	4.73%	3.82%	4.55%
5-year SOFR ⁽³⁾	3.43%	4.04%	3.60%	4.22%	3.77%	4.04%
10-year SOFR ⁽³⁾	3.69%	4.07%	3.83%	4.07%	3.92%	3.93%
3-month U.S. Treasury ⁽³⁾	4.41%	4.37%	4.37%	5.47%	4.35%	5.46%
2-year U.S. Treasury ⁽³⁾	3.72%	4.25%	3.86%	4.83%	4.00%	4.66%
5-year U.S. Treasury ⁽³⁾	3.79%	4.38%	3.97%	4.46%	4.11%	4.30%
10-year U.S. Treasury ⁽³⁾	4.24%	4.58%	4.36%	4.45%	4.41%	4.30%

⁽¹⁾ Source: Bloomberg (reflects upper end of target range)

⁽²⁾ Source: Federal Reserve Statistical Release

⁽³⁾ Source: Bloomberg

Year-to-Date 2025 Summary

- The Bank ended the second quarter of 2025 with total assets of \$116.1 billion compared with \$127.7 billion at the end of 2024. The \$11.6 billion decrease in total assets for the six months ended June 30, 2025 was attributable primarily to decreases in the Bank's short-term liquidity holdings (\$8.7 billion) and advances (\$3.6 billion), partially offset by increases in its mortgage loans held for portfolio (\$0.4 billion) and long-term investments (\$0.3 billion).
- Advances decreased from \$67.7 billion at December 31, 2024 to \$64.1 billion at June 30, 2025. For the six months ended June 30, 2025, the Bank's average advances were \$66.7 billion.
- Mortgage loans held for portfolio increased from \$5.8 billion at December 31, 2024 to \$6.2 billion at June 30, 2025.
- The Bank's net income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 was \$149.0 million and \$299.6 million, respectively, as compared to \$187.3 million and \$367.9 million during the corresponding periods in 2024. For discussion and analysis of the changes in net income, see the section entitled "Results of Operations" beginning on page 56 of this report.
- At all times during the first six months of 2025, the Bank was in compliance with all of its regulatory capital requirements. In addition, the Bank's retained earnings increased to \$3.041 billion at June 30, 2025 from \$2.849 billion at December 31, 2024. Retained earnings was 2.6 percent and 2.2 percent of total assets at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.
- During the first six months of 2025, the Bank paid dividends totaling \$107.6 million. The Bank's first quarter 2025 dividends on Class B-1 Stock and Class B-2 Stock were paid at annualized rates of 4.78 percent (a rate equal to average overnight SOFR for the fourth quarter of 2024 plus 0.1 percent) and 5.78 percent (a rate equal to average overnight SOFR for the fourth quarter of 2024 plus 1.1 percent), respectively. The Bank's second quarter 2025 dividends on Class B-1 Stock and Class B-2 Stock were paid at annualized rates of 4.43 percent (a rate equal to average overnight SOFR for the first quarter of 2025 plus 0.1 percent) and 5.43 percent (a rate equal to average overnight SOFR for the first quarter of 2025 plus 1.1 percent), respectively.

Selected Financial Data

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA (dollars in thousands)

	2025		2024		
	Second Quarter	First Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	Second Quarter
Balance sheet (at quarter end)					
Advances	\$ 64,103,762	\$ 59,808,271	\$ 67,743,248	\$ 71,357,743	\$ 75,225,134
Investments ⁽¹⁾	45,342,669	43,737,898	53,740,886	47,351,165	45,042,311
Mortgage loans held for portfolio	6,169,418	5,891,279	5,771,240	5,581,287	5,416,150
Allowance for credit losses on mortgage loans	7,357	7,590	7,187	7,110	6,711
Total assets	116,060,417	109,884,580	127,725,048	124,872,093	126,231,583
Consolidated obligations — discount notes	24,944,135	15,131,144	21,637,276	26,969,170	19,009,983
Consolidated obligations — bonds	81,266,694	85,080,418	96,215,218	87,878,910	96,906,629
Total consolidated obligations ⁽²⁾	106,210,829	100,211,562	117,852,494	114,848,080	115,916,612
Mandatorily redeemable capital stock ⁽³⁾	1,711	7,302	181	184	296
Capital stock — putable	3,850,447	3,637,544	4,168,043	4,330,775	4,582,079
Unrestricted retained earnings	2,330,584	2,260,659	2,198,522	2,127,375	2,050,277
Restricted retained earnings	710,350	680,551	650,426	615,552	578,673
Total retained earnings	3,040,934	2,941,210	2,848,948	2,742,927	2,628,950
Accumulated other comprehensive income	101,170	165,118	178,670	151,016	236,137
Total capital	6,992,551	6,743,872	7,195,661	7,224,718	7,447,166
Dividends paid ⁽³⁾	49,272	58,362	68,348	70,421	71,181
Income statement (for the quarter)					
Net interest income after provision (reversal) for credit losses ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 194,080	\$ 187,700	\$ 212,454	\$ 226,553	\$ 229,087
Other income	13,817	14,703	20,064	18,658	14,616
Other expense					
Voluntary grants, donations and Affordable Housing Program contributions	8,785	2,134	3,830	7,987	1,778
Other	33,552	32,895	34,944	32,337	33,844
AHP assessment	16,564	16,750	19,375	20,489	20,809
Net income	148,996	150,624	174,369	184,398	187,272
Performance ratios					
Net interest margin ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	0.68 %	0.67 %	0.70 %	0.73 %	0.72 %
Net interest spread ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	0.40	0.38	0.37	0.36	0.34
Return on average assets	0.52	0.54	0.57	0.59	0.60
Return on average equity	8.61	8.59	9.58	9.97	10.08
Return on average capital stock ⁽⁷⁾	15.79	15.62	16.41	16.44	16.34
Total average equity to average assets	6.02	6.27	5.92	5.88	5.92
Regulatory capital ratio ⁽⁸⁾	5.94	5.99	5.49	5.66	5.71
Dividend payout ratio ⁽³⁾⁽⁹⁾	33.07	38.75	39.20	38.19	38.01

- (1) Investments consist of interest-bearing deposits, federal funds sold, securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities classified as held-to-maturity, available-for-sale and trading.
- (2) The Bank is jointly and severally liable with the other FHLBanks for the payment of principal and interest on the consolidated obligations of all of the FHLBanks. At June 30, 2025, March 31, 2025, December 31, 2024, September 30, 2024 and June 30, 2024, the outstanding consolidated obligations (at par value) of all of the FHLBanks totaled approximately \$1.232 trillion, \$1.155 trillion, \$1.193 trillion, \$1.173 trillion and \$1.192 trillion, respectively. As of those dates, the Bank's outstanding consolidated obligations (at par value) were \$107 billion, \$101 billion, \$119 billion, \$116 billion and \$118 billion, respectively.
- (3) Mandatorily redeemable capital stock represents capital stock that is classified as a liability under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"). Dividends on mandatorily redeemable capital stock are recorded as interest expense and excluded from dividends paid. Dividends paid on mandatorily redeemable capital stock totaled \$129 thousand, \$3 thousand, \$5 thousand, \$13 thousand and \$7 thousand for the quarters ended June 30, 2025, March 31, 2025, December 31, 2024, September 30, 2024 and June 30, 2024, respectively.
- (4) Under U.S. GAAP, changes in the fair value of a derivative in a qualifying fair value hedge along with changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability attributable to the hedged risk (the net amount of which is referred to as fair value hedge ineffectiveness) are recorded in net interest income. Fair value hedge ineffectiveness reduced net interest income by \$5.7 million, \$14.6 million, \$4.1 million, \$8.2 million and \$21.4 million for the quarters ended June 30, 2025, March 31, 2025, December 31, 2024, September 30, 2024 and June 30, 2024, respectively. Included in the fair value hedge ineffectiveness amounts are price alignment amounts on cleared derivatives totaling (\$5.5 million), (\$8.9 million), (\$10.4 million), (\$11.3 million) and (\$20.1 million) for the quarters ended June 30, 2025, March 31, 2025, December 31, 2024, September 30, 2024 and June 30, 2024, respectively. For additional discussion, see the section entitled "Results of Operations" beginning on page 56 of this report.
- (5) Net interest margin is net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets.
- (6) Net interest spread is the difference between the yield on interest-earning assets and the cost of interest-bearing liabilities.
- (7) Return on average capital stock is derived by dividing net income by average capital stock balances excluding mandatorily redeemable capital stock.
- (8) The regulatory capital ratio is computed by dividing regulatory capital (the sum of capital stock — putable, mandatorily redeemable capital stock and retained earnings) by total assets at each quarter-end.
- (9) Dividend payout ratio is computed by dividing dividends paid by net income for each quarter.

Legislative and Regulatory Developments

Finance Agency Actions

Beginning in late March 2025, the Finance Agency rescinded several advisory bulletins applicable to the FHLBanks, including, among others, those that had set forth its supervisory expectations related to: (1) fair lending and fair housing compliance; (2) unfair or deceptive acts or practices compliance; and (3) climate-related risk management. The rescission of these advisory bulletins will allow the Bank to avoid the costs that would have been associated with their implementation.

By order of the Finance Agency on June 24, 2025, the Director of the Finance Agency designated that, for 2026, the Bank would have 14 directors (8 member directors and 6 independent directors). Currently, the Bank has 16 directors (9 member directors and 7 independent directors). With respect to member directorships, the order requires the Bank to reduce the number of Texas member directors from four to three beginning in 2026. The Bank currently has one Texas member directorship and two independent directorships with terms that expire on December 31, 2025. After consultation with the Finance Agency, the Bank will reduce the number of its directors from 16 to 14 by forgoing elections in calendar year 2025 (for terms that would otherwise have commenced on January 1, 2026) for the Texas member directorship and one of the two independent directorships referenced in the preceding sentence.

On July 28, 2025, the Finance Agency published a notice of proposed rulemaking that would repeal the Fair Lending, Fair Housing, and Equitable Housing Finance Plans regulation. Comments on the proposed rule are due on or before September 26, 2025.

SEC Final Rule on Climate-related Disclosures

As more fully discussed in the 2024 10-K, on March 6, 2024, the SEC adopted a final rule that mandated and standardized climate-related disclosures in annual reports that are filed with the SEC. Shortly after its adoption, petitions seeking review of the final rule's validity were filed in multiple jurisdictions. On March 27, 2025, the SEC voted to end its defense of this rule.

Financial Condition

The following table provides selected period-end balances as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, as well as selected average balances for the six-month period ended June 30, 2025 and the year ended December 31, 2024. As shown in the table, the Bank's total assets decreased by 9.1 percent between December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2025, due primarily to decreases in the Bank's short-term liquidity holdings and advances, partially offset by increases in the Bank's mortgage loans held for portfolio and long-term investments. Total consolidated obligations decreased by \$11.6 billion during the six months ended June 30, 2025 as consolidated obligation bonds decreased by \$14.9 billion and consolidated obligation discount notes increased by \$3.3 billion. The activity in each of the major balance sheet captions is discussed in the sections following the table.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL CONDITION

(dollars in millions)

	June 30, 2025			
		Increase (Decrease)		Balance at
	Balance	Amount	Percentage	December 31, 2024
Advances	\$ 64,104	\$ (3,639)	(5.4)%	\$ 67,743
Short-term liquidity holdings				
Interest-bearing deposits	2,641	122	4.8 %	2,519
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	11,150	(11,100)	(49.9)%	22,250
Federal funds sold	8,935	2,415	37.0 %	6,520
Trading securities (U.S. Treasury Notes)	2,971	(154)	(4.9)%	3,125
Total short-term liquidity holdings	25,697	(8,717)	(25.3)%	34,414
Long-term investments				
Trading securities (U.S. Treasury Note)	104	1	1.0 %	103
Available-for-sale securities	18,404	(596)	(3.1)%	19,000
Held-to-maturity securities	1,138	914	408.0 %	224
Total long-term investments	19,646	319	1.7 %	19,327
Mortgage loans held for portfolio, net	6,162	398	6.9 %	5,764
Total assets	116,060	(11,665)	(9.1)%	127,725
Consolidated obligations				
Consolidated obligations — bonds	81,267	(14,948)	(15.5)%	96,215
Consolidated obligations — discount notes	24,944	3,307	15.3 %	21,637
Total consolidated obligations	106,211	(11,641)	(9.9)%	117,852
Mandatorily redeemable capital stock	2	2	*	—
Capital stock	3,850	(318)	(7.6)%	4,168
Retained earnings	3,041	192	6.7 %	2,849
Average total assets	114,311	(10,533)	(8.4)%	124,844
Average capital stock	3,848	(645)	(14.4)%	4,493
Average mandatorily redeemable capital stock	9	9	*	—

* The percentage increase is not meaningful.

Advances

The Bank's advances balances (at par value) decreased by \$3.9 billion (6 percent) during the first six months of 2025. The decrease in advances during the first six months of 2025 was primarily attributable to reductions in advances to Charles Schwab Bank, SSB (\$7.5 billion) and Texas Exchange Bank (\$1.1 billion), partially offset by increases in advances to Cadence Bank (\$3.0 billion) and Comerica Bank (\$1.0 billion). While advances demand is difficult to predict, the Bank currently expects that advances will likely decline during the remainder of 2025 in the absence of some type of destabilizing event.

The following table presents advances outstanding, by type of institution, as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

ADVANCES OUTSTANDING BY BORROWER TYPE

(par value, dollars in millions)

	June 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Commercial banks	\$ 26,915	42 %	\$ 22,814	34 %
Savings institutions	19,282	30	26,962	40
Insurance companies	9,211	14	9,000	13
Credit unions	8,672	14	9,172	13
Community Development Financial Institutions	29	—	28	—
Total member advances	64,109	100	67,976	100
Housing associates	57	—	126	—
Non-member borrowers	13	—	6	—
Total par value of advances	<u>\$ 64,179</u>	<u>100 %</u>	<u>\$ 68,108</u>	<u>100 %</u>
Total par value of advances outstanding to CFIs ⁽¹⁾	<u>\$ 4,493</u>	<u>7 %</u>	<u>\$ 4,614</u>	<u>7 %</u>

⁽¹⁾ The figures shown reflect the advances outstanding to CFIs as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 based upon the definitions of CFIs that applied as of those dates.

At June 30, 2025, advances outstanding to the Bank's five largest borrowers totaled \$27.8 billion, representing 43.4 percent of the Bank's total outstanding advances as of that date. In comparison, advances outstanding to the Bank's five largest borrowers as of December 31, 2024 totaled \$34.3 billion, representing 50.4 percent of the total outstanding advances at that date. The following table presents the Bank's five largest borrowers as of June 30, 2025.

FIVE LARGEST BORROWERS AS OF JUNE 30, 2025

(par value, dollars in millions)

Name	Par Value of Advances	Percent of Total Par Value of Advances
Charles Schwab Bank, SSB	\$ 9,000	14.0 %
USAA Federal Savings Bank	6,000	9.4
Comerica Bank	5,000	7.8
American General Life Insurance Company	4,423	6.9
Beal Bank USA	3,400	5.3
	<u>\$ 27,823</u>	<u>43.4 %</u>

In addition, Monet Bank (which was previously known as Beal Bank SSB and is an affiliate of Beal Bank USA) and the Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company (an affiliate of American General Life Insurance Company) had outstanding advances of \$1.0 billion and \$0.9 billion, respectively, as of June 30, 2025, representing 1.6 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively, of the Bank's total outstanding advances as of that date.

The following table presents information regarding the composition of the Bank's advances by product type as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

ADVANCES OUTSTANDING BY PRODUCT TYPE
(par value, dollars in millions)

	June 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Balance	Percentage of Total	Balance	Percentage of Total
Fixed-rate	\$ 57,035	88.9 %	\$ 61,009	89.6 %
Adjustable/variable-rate indexed	6,293	9.8	6,163	9.0
Amortizing	851	1.3	936	1.4
Total par value	<u>\$ 64,179</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>\$ 68,108</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>

The Bank is required by statute and regulation to obtain sufficient collateral from members/borrowers to fully secure all advances and other secured extensions of credit. The Bank's collateral arrangements with its members/borrowers and the types of collateral it accepts to secure advances are described in the 2024 10-K. To ensure the value of collateral pledged to the Bank is sufficient to secure its advances, the Bank applies various haircuts, or discounts, to determine the value of the collateral against which borrowers may borrow. From time to time, the Bank reevaluates the adequacy of its collateral haircuts under a range of stress scenarios to ensure that its collateral haircuts are sufficient to protect the Bank from credit losses on advances.

In addition, as described in the 2024 10-K, the Bank reviews the financial condition of its depository institution borrowers on at least a quarterly basis to identify any borrowers whose financial condition indicates they might pose an increased credit risk and, as needed, takes appropriate action. The Bank has not experienced any credit losses on advances since it was founded in 1932 and, based on its credit extension and collateral policies, management currently does not anticipate any credit losses on advances. Accordingly, the Bank has not provided any allowance for credit losses on advances.

Short-Term Liquidity Holdings

At June 30, 2025, the Bank's short-term liquidity holdings were comprised of \$11.2 billion of overnight reverse repurchase agreements (of which \$7.3 billion was transacted with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York), \$8.9 billion of overnight federal funds sold, \$2.6 billion of overnight interest-bearing deposits and \$3.0 billion of U.S. Treasury Notes. At December 31, 2024, the Bank's short-term liquidity holdings were comprised of \$22.3 billion of overnight reverse repurchase agreements (of which \$19.6 billion was transacted with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York), \$6.5 billion of overnight federal funds sold, \$2.5 billion of overnight interest-bearing deposits and \$3.1 billion of U.S. Treasury Notes. All of the Bank's federal funds sold during the six months ended June 30, 2025 were transacted with domestic bank counterparties, U.S. subsidiaries of foreign holding companies or U.S. branches of foreign financial institutions on an overnight basis. All of the Bank's interest-bearing deposits were transacted on an overnight basis with domestic bank counterparties.

As of June 30, 2025, the Bank's overnight federal funds sold consisted of \$4.8 billion transacted with counterparties rated double-A and \$4.1 billion transacted with counterparties rated single-A. At that same date, \$0.3 billion of the Bank's interest-bearing deposits were held in a double-A rated bank and \$2.3 billion of the Bank's interest-bearing deposits were held in single-A rated banks. The credit ratings presented in the two preceding sentences represent the lowest long-term rating assigned to the counterparty by Moody's or S&P.

The amount of the Bank's short-term liquidity holdings fluctuates in response to several factors, including the anticipated demand for advances, the timing and extent of advance maturities and prepayments, changes in the Bank's deposit balances, the Bank's pre-funding activities, prevailing conditions (or anticipated changes in conditions) in the short-term debt markets, the level of liquidity needed to satisfy Finance Agency requirements and the Finance Agency's expectations with regard to the Bank's core mission achievement. For a discussion of the Finance Agency's liquidity requirements, see the section below entitled "Liquidity and Capital Resources." For a discussion of the Finance Agency's guidance regarding core mission achievement, see Item 1 - Business - Core Mission Achievement in the 2024 10-K. For the six months ended June 30, 2025, the Bank's core mission asset ("CMA") ratio was 71.1 percent. In comparison, the Bank's CMA ratio was 73.4 percent for the year ended December 31, 2024. The decrease in the Bank's CMA ratio was due in large part to the decrease in its average advances balance during the six months ended June 30, 2025.

Long-Term Investments

The composition of the Bank's long-term investment portfolio at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 is set forth in the table below.

COMPOSITION OF LONG-TERM INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO

(in millions)

	Balance Sheet Classification			Total Long-Term	
	Held-to-Maturity (at amortized cost)	Available-for-Sale (at fair value)	Trading (at fair value)	Investments (at carrying value)	Held-to-Maturity (at fair value)
June 30, 2025					
Debentures					
U.S. government-guaranteed obligations	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 104	\$ 104	\$ —
GSE obligations	—	1,837	—	1,837	—
Total debentures	—	1,837	104	1,941	—
MBS portfolio					
GSE residential MBS	1,138	—	—	1,138	1,133
GSE commercial MBS	—	16,567	—	16,567	—
Total MBS	1,138	16,567	—	17,705	1,133
Total long-term investments	\$ 1,138	\$ 18,404	\$ 104	\$ 19,646	\$ 1,133
December 31, 2024					
Debentures					
U.S. government-guaranteed obligations	\$ —	\$ 86	\$ 103	\$ 189	\$ —
GSE obligations	—	2,062	—	2,062	—
Total debentures	—	2,148	103	2,251	—
MBS portfolio					
GSE residential MBS	224	—	—	224	221
GSE commercial MBS	—	16,852	—	16,852	—
Total MBS	224	16,852	—	17,076	221
Total long-term investments	\$ 224	\$ 19,000	\$ 103	\$ 19,327	\$ 221

During the six months ended June 30, 2025, proceeds from maturities, prepayments and paydowns of held-to-maturity securities and available-for-sale securities totaled approximately \$53 million and \$1.031 billion, respectively. During the six months ended June 30, 2024, proceeds from maturities, prepayments and paydowns of held-to-maturity securities and available-for-sale securities totaled approximately \$15 million and \$320 million, respectively.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, seven and eleven GSE commercial MBS ("CMBS") with aggregate par values of \$128.2 million and \$254.7 million, respectively, were prepaid. In connection with one of the GSE CMBS prepayments that occurred during the three months ended June 30, 2025, the Bank received a yield maintenance fee of \$0.8 million. Yield maintenance fees are recorded in interest income on available-for-sale securities, net of unamortized purchase premiums or discounts and hedge basis adjustments. The unamortized purchase premiums or discounts and hedge basis adjustments on the prepaid securities totaled \$2.2 million and \$5.0 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, and were recorded as an increase in interest income on available-for-sale securities. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, one and two GSE CMBS with aggregate par values of \$18.6 million and \$33.7 million, respectively, were prepaid. No yield maintenance fees were received in connection with these GSE CMBS prepayments. The unamortized purchase premiums and hedge basis adjustments on the prepaid securities totaled \$1.3 million and \$1.8 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, and were recorded as an increase in interest income on available-for-sale securities.

There were no sales of long-term investments during the six months ended June 30, 2025 or 2024.

The Bank is precluded by regulation from purchasing additional MBS if such purchase would cause the aggregate amortized historical cost of its MBS holdings to exceed 300 percent of the Bank's total regulatory capital (the sum of its capital stock, mandatorily redeemable capital stock and retained earnings). However, the Bank is not required to sell any mortgage securities

that it purchased at a time when it was in compliance with this ratio. For purposes of applying this limit, the Finance Agency defines "amortized historical cost" as the sum of the initial investment, less the amount of cash collected that reduces principal, less write-downs plus yield accreted to date. This definition excludes hedge basis adjustments which, for investment securities, are included in the U.S. GAAP definition of amortized cost basis. Under this definition, the Bank's MBS holdings totaled \$17.9 billion as of June 30, 2025, which represented 259 percent of its total regulatory capital at that date. With capacity to purchase MBS and its CMA ratio above 70 percent, the Bank acquired \$968 million (par value) of GSE residential MBS ("RMBS"), all of which were collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs") designated as held-to-maturity, during the three months ended March 31, 2025. The Bank did not acquire any MBS during the three months ended June 30, 2025. The Bank acquired (based on trade date) \$1.8 billion (par value) of GSE CMBS during the six months ended June 30, 2024. All of the Bank's CMBS holdings are backed by multi-family loans. To the extent it has capacity, the Bank intends to continue to purchase GSE MBS if attractive opportunities are available and provided it is reasonably confident (at the time of purchase) that it can maintain its CMA ratio at or above 70 percent.

In addition to MBS, the Bank is also permitted under applicable policies and regulations to purchase certain other types of highly rated, long-term, non-MBS investments subject to certain limits. These investments include but are not limited to the non-MBS debt obligations of other GSEs. The Bank has not purchased any long-term, non-MBS investments since October 2019 and it does not currently intend to purchase additional long-term, non-MBS investments in the near future.

The Bank evaluates all outstanding available-for-sale securities in an unrealized loss position and all outstanding held-to-maturity securities as of the end of each calendar quarter to determine whether an allowance is needed to reserve for expected credit losses on the securities. As of June 30, 2025, the Bank determined that an allowance for credit losses was not necessary on any of its held-to-maturity or available-for-sale securities. For a summary of the Bank's evaluation, see "Item 1. Financial Statements" (specifically, Note 9 beginning on page 13 of this report).

As of June 30, 2025, the U.S. government and the issuers of the Bank's holdings of GSE debentures and GSE MBS were rated Aa1 by Moody's and AA+ by S&P.

The Bank's GSE RMBS portfolio is comprised of CMOs with variable-rate coupons (\$1.139 billion par value at June 30, 2025). These CMOs include caps that would limit increases in the variable-rate coupons if short-term interest rates rise above the caps, exposing the Bank to interest rate risk. In addition, if interest rates rise, prepayments on the mortgage loans underlying the securities would likely decline, thus lengthening the time that the securities would remain outstanding with their coupon rates capped. As of June 30, 2025, one-month SOFR was 4.32 percent and the effective interest rate caps on one-month SOFR (the interest cap rate minus the stated spread on the coupon) embedded in the CMO floaters ranged from 5.68 percent to 9.04 percent. The largest concentration of embedded effective caps (\$1.084 billion) was below 6 percent. As of June 30, 2025, one-month SOFR rates were 136 basis points below the lowest effective interest rate cap embedded in the CMO floaters.

Mortgage Loans Held For Portfolio

As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, mortgage loans held for portfolio (net of allowance for credit losses) were \$6.2 billion and \$5.8 billion, respectively, representing approximately 5.3 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively, of the Bank's total assets at those dates. Through the MPF program, the Bank currently invests in only conventional residential mortgage loans originated by its participating financial institutions ("PFIs"). During the period from 1998 to mid-2003, the Bank purchased conventional mortgage loans and government-guaranteed/insured mortgage loans (i.e., those insured or guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration or the Department of Veterans Affairs). The Bank resumed acquiring conventional mortgage loans under this program in early 2016. Substantially all of the mortgage loans on the Bank's balance sheet at June 30, 2025 were conventional loans, almost all of which were acquired since 2016.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, the Bank acquired mortgage loans totaling \$417 million (\$410 million unpaid principal balance) and \$646 million (\$635 million unpaid principal balance), respectively. In comparison, the Bank acquired mortgage loans totaling \$300 million (\$296 million unpaid principal balance) and \$529 million (\$521 million unpaid principal balance) during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively. All of the acquired mortgage loans were originated by certain of the Bank's PFIs and the Bank acquired a 100 percent interest in such loans. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, mortgage loan prepayments totaled \$88 million and \$149 million, respectively, compared to \$85 million and \$128 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively.

The Bank manages the liquidity, interest rate and prepayment risk of these loans, while the PFIs or their designees retain the servicing activities. The Bank and the PFIs share in the credit risk of the loans with the Bank assuming a limited first loss obligation defined as the First Loss Account ("FLA"), and the PFIs assuming credit losses in excess of the FLA, up to the amount of the required credit enhancement obligation ("CE Obligation") as specified in the master agreement ("Second Loss Credit Enhancement"). The FLA is a memo account that is used to track the Bank's exposure to losses until the CE Obligation is available to cover losses. The CE Obligation is the amount of credit enhancement needed for a pool of loans delivered under

a master commitment to be considered "AMA investment grade," which is defined by the Finance Agency's regulations as sufficient credit enhancement such that the Bank expects to be "paid principal and interest in all material respects, even under reasonably likely adverse changes to expected economic conditions." The Bank assumes all losses in excess of the Second Loss Credit Enhancement.

Under the Finance Agency's Acquired Member Asset regulation (12 C.F.R. part 1268), any portion of the CE Obligation that is a PFI's direct liability must be collateralized by the PFI in the same way that advances are collateralized. Accordingly, the PFI Agreement provides that the PFI's obligations under the PFI Agreement are secured along with other obligations of the PFI under its regular advances agreement with the Bank and, further, that the Bank may request additional collateral to secure the PFI's obligations. PFIs are paid credit enhancement fees ("CE fees") as compensation for retaining a portion of the credit risk on the loans sold to the Bank, as an incentive to minimize credit losses on those loans, to share in the risk of loss on MPF loans and, in limited cases related to loans acquired prior to 2016, to pay for supplemental mortgage insurance, rather than paying a guaranty fee to other secondary market purchasers. CE fees are paid monthly and are determined based on the remaining unpaid principal balance of the MPF loans during the applicable month. CE fees are recorded as a reduction to mortgage loan interest income when paid by the Bank. Mortgage loan interest income was reduced by CE fees totaling \$674,000 and \$628,000 during the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and \$1,338,000 and \$1,259,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Bank's allowance for loan losses, which factors in the CE obligation, was \$7,357,000 and \$7,187,000 at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

As more fully discussed in the 2024 10-K, the Bank is subject to two annual housing goals relating to its purchases of mortgage loans. First, at least 20 percent of any mortgage loans that are purchased in a calendar year (based on the number of loans acquired) must be comprised of loans to low-income or very low-income families, or to families in low-income areas. Second, at least 50 percent of the Bank's members that are selling mortgage loans to the Bank in a calendar year must be small members. During the first six months of 2025, approximately 21 percent of the mortgage loans purchased by the Bank were comprised of loans that were made to low-income or very low-income families, or to families in low-income areas and approximately 56 percent of members that sold mortgage loans to the Bank were small members.

Consolidated Obligations and Deposits

During the six months ended June 30, 2025, the Bank's outstanding consolidated obligation bonds (at par value) decreased by \$15.4 billion and its outstanding consolidated obligation discount notes (at par value) increased by \$3.3 billion. The following table presents the composition of the Bank's outstanding bonds at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

COMPOSITION OF CONSOLIDATED OBLIGATION BONDS OUTSTANDING

(par value, dollars in millions)

	June 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Balance	Percentage of Total	Balance	Percentage of Total
Fixed-rate				
Callable	\$ 41,678	50.9 %	\$ 34,735	35.7 %
Non-callable	6,202	7.6	11,316	11.7
Non-callable variable-rate SOFR-indexed	29,205	35.6	45,968	47.2
Step-up				
Callable	3,007	3.7	3,317	3.4
Non-callable	1,830	2.2	1,940	2.0
Callable step-down	15	—	15	—
Total par value	<u>\$ 81,937</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>\$ 97,291</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>

During the first six months of 2025, the Bank issued \$51.7 billion of consolidated obligation bonds and approximately \$27.7 billion of consolidated obligation discount notes (excluding those with overnight terms), the proceeds of which were used primarily to replace maturing and called consolidated obligations. At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, discount notes comprised approximately 23 percent and 18 percent, respectively, of the Bank's total consolidated obligations. During the six months ended June 30, 2025, the Bank's bond issuance (based on trade date and par value) consisted of approximately \$22.4 billion of swapped fixed-rate callable bonds (including step-up bonds), \$28.6 billion of SOFR-indexed bonds and \$0.4 billion of fixed-rate, predominately short-term non-callable bonds (which were not swapped).

The weighted average SOFR-equivalent cost of swapped and variable-rate consolidated obligation bonds issued by the Bank approximated SOFR minus 2 basis points during the three months ended June 30, 2025, compared to SOFR minus 2 basis points during the three months ended March 31, 2025 and SOFR minus 1 basis point during the three months ended June 30, 2024.

Demand and term deposits were approximately \$1.9 billion and \$1.7 billion at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. The size of the Bank's deposit base varies as market factors change, including the attractiveness of the Bank's deposit pricing relative to the rates available to members on alternative money market investments, members' investment preferences with respect to the maturity of their investments, and member liquidity.

Capital

The Bank's outstanding capital stock (excluding mandatorily redeemable capital stock) was \$3.9 billion and \$4.2 billion at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. The Bank's average outstanding capital stock (excluding mandatorily redeemable capital stock) was approximately \$3.8 billion and \$4.5 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and the year ended December 31, 2024, respectively.

Mandatorily redeemable capital stock outstanding at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 was \$1.7 million and \$0.2 million, respectively. Although mandatorily redeemable capital stock is excluded from capital (equity) for financial reporting purposes, it is considered capital for regulatory purposes.

At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank's five largest shareholders collectively held \$1.239 billion and \$1.482 billion, respectively, of capital stock, which represented 32.2 percent and 35.5 percent, respectively, of the Bank's total outstanding capital stock (including mandatorily redeemable capital stock) as of those dates. The following table presents the Bank's five largest shareholders as of June 30, 2025.

FIVE LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS AS OF JUNE 30, 2025

(par value, dollars in thousands)

Name	Par Value of Capital Stock	Percent of Total Par Value of Capital Stock
Charles Schwab Bank, SSB	\$ 381,964	9.9 %
USAA Federal Savings Bank	288,642	7.5
American General Life Insurance Company	214,064	5.6
Comerica Bank	212,000	5.5
Cadence Bank	142,762	3.7
	<u>\$ 1,239,432</u>	<u>32.2 %</u>

As of June 30, 2025, all of the stock held by the five institutions shown in the table above was classified as capital in the statement of condition.

Charles Schwab Premier Bank, SSB and Charles Schwab Trust Bank, affiliates of Charles Schwab Bank, SSB, held \$7,084,000 and \$4,134,000, respectively, of the Bank's capital stock as of June 30, 2025, representing 0.2 percent and 0.1 percent, respectively, of the Bank's total outstanding capital stock (including mandatorily redeemable capital stock) as of that date. In aggregate, these three affiliated institutions held \$393,182,000 of the Bank's capital stock as of June 30, 2025, representing 10.2 percent of the Bank's total outstanding capital stock (including mandatorily redeemable capital stock) as of that date.

In addition, six affiliates of USAA Federal Savings Bank held a combined total of \$31,303,000 of the Bank's capital stock as of June 30, 2025. Further, as of that date, the Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company, an affiliate of American General Life Insurance Company held \$54,617,000 of the Bank's capital stock. In aggregate, USAA-affiliated institutions and institutions affiliated with American General Life Insurance Company held \$319,945,000 and \$268,681,000, respectively, of the Bank's capital stock as of June 30, 2025, representing 8.3 percent and 7.0 percent, respectively, of the Bank's total outstanding capital stock (including mandatorily redeemable capital stock) as of that date.

The following table presents outstanding capital stock, by type of institution, as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

CAPITAL STOCK OUTSTANDING BY INSTITUTION TYPE
(par value, dollars in millions)

	June 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Par Value of Capital Stock	Percent of Total Par Value of Capital Stock	Par Value of Capital Stock	Percent of Total Par Value of Capital Stock
Commercial banks	\$ 1,659	43 %	\$ 1,669	40 %
Savings institutions	871	23	1,189	28
Credit unions	790	20	786	19
Insurance companies	528	14	522	13
CDFIs	2	—	2	—
Total capital stock classified as capital	3,850	100	4,168	100
Mandatorily redeemable capital stock	2	—	—	—
Total regulatory capital stock	<u>\$ 3,852</u>	<u>100 %</u>	<u>\$ 4,168</u>	<u>100 %</u>

Members are required to maintain an investment in Class B Stock equal to the sum of a membership investment requirement and an activity-based investment requirement. The membership investment requirement is currently 0.04 percent of each member's total assets as of the previous calendar year-end, subject to a minimum of \$1,000 and a maximum of \$7,000,000. During the six months ended June 30, 2025, the activity-based investment requirement was 4.1 percent of outstanding advances, except as described below, and 0.1 percent of outstanding letters of credit that were issued or renewed on and after April 19, 2021 (the "LC Percentage"). The LC Percentage is applied to the issued amount of the letter of credit rather than, if applicable, the amount of the letter of credit that is used from time to time during the term of the letter of credit. Further, renewals for this purpose include amendments that extend the expiration date of the letter of credit. Class B-1 Stock is used to meet the membership investment requirement and Class B-2 Stock is used to meet the activity-based investment requirement.

As more fully described in the 2024 10-K (specifically, Note 14 to the audited financial statements on page F-41 of that report), the Bank previously offered two reduced stock advance programs wherein, for each program, the activity-based stock investment requirement was reduced from 4.1 percent to 2.0 percent for certain advances that were funded during specified periods. At June 30, 2025, the remaining balance of advances funded under these programs totaled \$2.3 billion.

Quarterly, the Bank typically repurchases a portion of members' excess capital stock. Excess capital stock is defined as the amount of stock held by a member (or former member) in excess of that institution's minimum investment requirement. The portion of members' excess capital stock subject to repurchase is known as surplus stock. For the repurchases that occurred during the six months ended June 30, 2025, surplus stock was defined as the amount of stock held by a shareholder in excess of 120 percent of the shareholder's minimum investment requirement. For those repurchases, which occurred on March 24, 2025 and June 23, 2025, a shareholder's surplus stock was not repurchased if: (1) the amount of that shareholder's surplus stock was \$1,000,000 or less or (2) the shareholder was on restricted collateral status (subject to certain exceptions). On March 24, 2025 and June 23, 2025, the Bank repurchased surplus stock totaling \$353.9 million and \$139.4 million, respectively, none of which was classified as mandatorily redeemable capital stock at those dates.

On March 24, 2025 and June 23, 2025, the Bank also repurchased all excess stock held by non-member shareholders at those dates. This excess stock, all of which was classified as mandatorily redeemable capital stock at those dates, totaled \$4.7 million and \$7.1 million, respectively.

At June 30, 2025, the Bank's excess stock totaled \$0.7 billion, which represented 0.61 percent of the Bank's total assets as of that date.

During the six months ended June 30, 2025, the Bank's retained earnings increased by \$192 million, from \$2.849 billion at December 31, 2024 to \$3.041 billion at June 30, 2025. During this same period, the Bank paid dividends on capital stock totaling \$107.6 million, which represented a weighted average annualized dividend rate of 5.30 percent. These dividends were paid in the form of capital stock with any fractional shares paid in cash. The Bank's first quarter dividends on Class B-1 Stock and Class B-2 Stock were paid at annualized rates of 4.78 percent (a rate equal to average overnight SOFR for the fourth quarter of 2024 plus 0.1 percent) and 5.78 percent (a rate equal to average overnight SOFR for the fourth quarter of 2024 plus 1.1 percent), respectively. The first quarter dividends, which were applied to average Class B-1 Stock and average Class B-2 Stock held during the period from October 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024, were paid on March 25, 2025. The Bank's

second quarter dividends on Class B-1 Stock and Class B-2 Stock were paid at annualized rates of 4.43 percent (a rate equal to average overnight SOFR for the first quarter of 2025 plus 0.1 percent) and 5.43 percent (a rate equal to average overnight SOFR for the first quarter of 2025 plus 1.1 percent), respectively. The second quarter dividends, which were applied to average Class B-1 Stock and average Class B-2 Stock held during the period from January 1, 2025 through March 31, 2025, were paid on June 24, 2025.

The Bank is precluded from paying dividends in the form of capital stock if excess stock held by its shareholders is greater than 1 percent of the Bank's total assets or if, after the issuance of such shares, excess stock held by its shareholders would be greater than 1 percent of the Bank's total assets.

While there can be no assurances about future dividends or future dividend rates, the target range for quarterly dividends on Class B-1 Stock is an annualized rate that approximates the average overnight SOFR rate plus 0 – 0.5 percent and the target range for quarterly dividends on Class B-2 Stock is an annualized rate that approximates the average overnight SOFR rate plus 1.0 – 1.5 percent. Dividends are based upon shareholders' average capital stock holdings and the average benchmark index rate for the preceding quarter.

The Bank is required to maintain at all times permanent capital in an amount at least equal to its risk-based capital requirement, which is the sum of its credit risk capital requirement, its market risk capital requirement, and its operations risk capital requirement, as further described in the 2024 10-K. Permanent capital is defined under the Finance Agency's rules as retained earnings and amounts paid in for Class B stock (which for the Bank includes both Class B-1 Stock and Class B-2 Stock), regardless of its classification as equity or liabilities for financial reporting purposes. At June 30, 2025, the Bank's total risk-based capital requirement was \$1.177 billion, comprised of credit risk, market risk and operations risk capital requirements of \$455 million, \$450 million and \$272 million, respectively, and its permanent capital was \$6.893 billion.

In addition to the risk-based capital requirement, the Bank is subject to three other capital requirements. First, the Bank must, at all times, maintain a minimum total capital-to-assets ratio of 4.0 percent. For this purpose, total capital is defined by Finance Agency rules and regulations as the Bank's permanent capital and the amount of any general allowance for losses (i.e., those reserves that are not held against specific assets). Second, the Bank is required to maintain at all times a minimum leverage capital-to-assets ratio in an amount at least equal to 5.0 percent of its total assets. In applying this requirement to the Bank, leverage capital includes the Bank's permanent capital multiplied by a factor of 1.5 plus the amount of any general allowance for losses. The Bank did not have any general allowance for losses at June 30, 2025 or December 31, 2024. Under the regulatory definitions, total capital and permanent capital exclude accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Third, the Bank is required to maintain a capital stock-to-assets ratio of at least 2.0 percent, as measured on a daily average basis at each month end. At all times during the six months ended June 30, 2025, the Bank was in compliance with all of its regulatory capital requirements. At June 30, 2025, the Bank's total capital-to-assets and leverage capital-to-assets ratios were 5.94 percent and 8.91 percent, respectively. The Bank's capital stock-to-assets ratio was 3.33 percent for the month ended June 30, 2025. For a summary of the Bank's compliance with the Finance Agency's capital requirements as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, see "Item 1. Financial Statements" (specifically, Note 14 on page 30 of this report).

Derivatives and Hedging Activities

The Bank enters into interest rate swap, swaption and cap agreements (collectively, interest rate exchange agreements) to manage its exposure to changes in interest rates and/or to adjust the effective maturity, repricing index and/or frequency or option characteristics of financial instruments. This use of derivatives is integral to the Bank's financial management strategy, and the impact of these interest rate exchange agreements permeates the Bank's financial statements. For additional discussion, see "Item 1. Financial Statements" (specifically, Note 13 beginning on page 22 of this report).

The following table provides the notional balances of the Bank's derivative instruments, by balance sheet category and accounting designation, as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

COMPOSITION OF DERIVATIVES BY BALANCE SHEET CATEGORY AND ACCOUNTING DESIGNATION
(in millions)

	Fair Value Hedges		Cash Flow Hedges	Economic Hedges	Total
	Shortcut Method	Long-Haul Method			
June 30, 2025					
Advances	\$ 33,445	\$ 2,653	\$ —	\$ 1,000	\$ 37,098
Investments	—	18,574	—	3,838	22,412
Mortgage loans held for portfolio	—	—	—	1,154	1,154
Consolidated obligation bonds	—	47,796	—	296	48,092
Consolidated obligation discount notes	—	—	1,066	12,418	13,484
Intermediary positions	—	—	—	19	19
Counterparty exposures	—	—	—	15,300	15,300
Other	—	—	—	400	400
Total notional balance	<u>\$ 33,445</u>	<u>\$ 69,023</u>	<u>\$ 1,066</u>	<u>\$ 34,425</u>	<u>\$ 137,959</u>
December 31, 2024					
Advances	\$ 35,301	\$ 2,699	\$ —	\$ 5,000	\$ 43,000
Investments	—	19,594	—	3,309	22,903
Mortgage loans held for portfolio	—	—	—	1,642	1,642
Consolidated obligation bonds	—	46,587	—	436	47,023
Consolidated obligation discount notes	—	—	1,066	12,561	13,627
Intermediary positions	—	—	—	19	19
Counterparty exposures	—	—	—	15,300	15,300
Other	—	—	—	400	400
Total notional balance	<u>\$ 35,301</u>	<u>\$ 68,880</u>	<u>\$ 1,066</u>	<u>\$ 38,667</u>	<u>\$ 143,914</u>

As a result of statutory and regulatory requirements emanating from the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"), certain derivative transactions that the Bank enters into are required to be cleared through a third-party central clearinghouse. As of June 30, 2025, the Bank had cleared trades outstanding with notional amounts totaling \$65.5 billion. Cleared trades are subject to initial and variation margin requirements established by the clearinghouse and its clearing members. Collateral (or variation margin on daily settled derivative contracts) is typically delivered/paid (or returned/received) daily and, unlike bilateral derivatives, is not subject to any maximum unsecured credit exposure thresholds. The fair values of all interest rate derivatives (including accrued interest receivables and payables) with each clearing member of each clearinghouse are offset for purposes of measuring credit exposure and determining initial and variation margin requirements. With cleared transactions, the Bank is exposed to credit risk in the event that the clearinghouse or the clearing member fails to meet its obligations to the Bank. The Bank has determined that the exercise by a non-defaulting party of the setoff rights incorporated in its cleared derivative transactions should be upheld in the event of a default, including a bankruptcy, insolvency or similar proceeding involving the clearinghouse or any of its clearing members or both.

The Bank has also transacted interest rate exchange agreements bilaterally with large financial institutions (with which it has in place master agreements). In doing so, the Bank has generally exchanged a defined market risk for the risk that the counterparty will not be able to fulfill its obligations in the future. The Bank manages this credit risk by spreading its transactions among as many highly rated counterparties as is practicable, by entering into master agreements with each of its non-member bilateral counterparties that include maximum unsecured credit exposure thresholds ranging from \$50,000 to \$500,000, and by monitoring its exposure to each counterparty on a daily basis. In addition, all of the Bank's master agreements with its bilateral counterparties include netting arrangements whereby the fair values of all interest rate derivatives (including accrued interest receivables and payables) with each counterparty are offset for purposes of measuring credit exposure. As of June 30, 2025, the notional balance of outstanding interest rate exchange agreements transacted with non-member bilateral counterparties totaled \$72.4 billion.

Under the Bank's master agreements with its non-member bilateral counterparties, the unsecured credit exposure thresholds must be met before collateral is required to be delivered by one party to the other party. Once the counterparties agree to the valuations of the interest rate exchange agreements, and if it is determined that the unsecured credit exposure exceeds the threshold, then, upon a request made by the unsecured counterparty, the party that has the unsecured obligation to the counterparty bearing the risk of the unsecured credit exposure generally must deliver sufficient collateral (or return a sufficient amount of previously remitted collateral) to reduce the unsecured credit exposure to zero (or, in the case of pledged securities, to an amount equal to the discount applied to the securities under the terms of the master agreement). Collateral is delivered (or returned) daily when these thresholds are met. The master agreements with the Bank's non-member bilateral counterparties require the delivery of collateral consisting of cash or very liquid, highly rated securities (generally consisting of U.S. government-guaranteed or agency debt securities) if credit risk exposures rise above the thresholds.

The Dodd-Frank Act changed the regulatory framework for derivative transactions that are not subject to mandatory clearing requirements (uncleared trades). While the Bank is able in certain instances to continue to enter into uncleared trades on a bilateral basis, transactions entered into on and after September 1, 2022 are subject to two-way initial margin requirements if certain thresholds are met. The Bank is required to post initial margin when its unmarginated exposure (excluding legacy derivatives) exceeds \$50 million on a counterparty-by-counterparty basis.

As of June 30, 2025, cash collateral totaling \$415 million had been delivered by the Bank to its non-member bilateral derivative counterparties under the terms of the collateral exchange agreements. At that date, the Bank had pledged securities with a carrying value (and fair value) of \$107 million to three bilateral derivative counterparties to meet its initial margin requirements. Further, as of June 30, 2025, the Bank had pledged \$409 million (carrying value and fair value) of securities to satisfy initial margin requirements associated with its cleared derivatives. In addition, as of June 30, 2025, the Bank had received \$319 million in cash variation margin to settle its cleared derivatives with its clearinghouse counterparties.

The notional amount of interest rate exchange agreements does not reflect the Bank's credit risk exposure, which is much less than the notional amount. The Bank's net credit risk exposure is based on the current estimated cost, on a present value basis, of replacing at current market rates all interest rate exchange agreements with individual counterparties, if those counterparties were to default, after taking into account the value of any cash and/or securities collateral held or remitted by the Bank. For counterparties with which the Bank is in a net gain position, the Bank has credit exposure when the collateral it is holding (if any) has a value less than the amount of the gain. For counterparties with which the Bank is in a net loss position, the Bank has credit exposure when it has delivered collateral with a value greater than the amount of the loss position.

The following table provides information regarding the Bank's derivative counterparty credit exposure as of June 30, 2025.

DERIVATIVES COUNTERPARTY CREDIT EXPOSURE

(dollars in millions)

Credit Rating ⁽¹⁾	Number of Bilateral Counterparties	Notional Principal ⁽²⁾	Net Derivatives Fair Value Before Collateral	Cash Collateral Pledged To (From) Counterparty	Net Other Collateral Pledged To (From) Counterparty	Net Credit Exposure
Non-member counterparties						
Asset positions with credit exposure						
Single-A	4	\$ 5,933.6	\$ 35.3	\$ (32.4)	\$ —	\$ 2.9
Liability positions with credit exposure						
Double-A	1	1,039.0	(50.3)	50.8	—	0.5
Single-A	6	23,580.1	(183.9)	188.2	12.7	17.0
Triple-B	1	4,681.2	(86.8)	87.4	—	0.6
Cleared derivatives ⁽³⁾	—	65,530.5	(10.4)	—	409.4	399.0
Total derivative positions with non-member counterparties to which the Bank had credit exposure	12	100,764.4	(296.1)	294.0	422.1	420.0
Asset positions without credit exposure ⁽⁴⁾	3	12,207.2	37.8	(45.7)	(0.9)	—
Liability positions without credit exposure	3	24,937.2	(104.5)	90.1	(0.7)	—
Total derivative positions with non-member counterparties to which the Bank did not have credit exposure	6	37,144.4	(66.7)	44.4	(1.6)	—
Total non-member counterparties	18	137,908.8	(362.8)	\$ 338.4	\$ 420.5	\$ 420.0
Member institutions						
Interest rate exchange agreements ⁽⁵⁾						
Asset positions	1	9.2	0.1			
Mortgage delivery commitments	—	41.1	—			
Total member institutions	1	50.3	0.1			
Total	19	\$ 137,959.1	\$ (362.7)			

⁽¹⁾ Credit ratings shown in the table reflect the lowest rating from Moody's or S&P and are as of June 30, 2025.

⁽²⁾ Includes amounts that had not settled as of June 30, 2025.

⁽³⁾ The Bank's cleared derivatives were transacted with clearinghouses that are rated double-A.

⁽⁴⁾ The figures for asset positions without credit exposure included transactions with a counterparty that is affiliated with a member of the Bank. Transactions with that counterparty had an aggregate notional principal of \$6.4 billion.

⁽⁵⁾ Interest rate exchange agreements with members and the collateral provisions associated therewith are discussed in the paragraph below.

Previously, the Bank offered interest rate exchange agreements to its members to assist them in meeting their risk management objectives. In derivative transactions with its members, the Bank acts as an intermediary by entering into an interest rate exchange agreement with the member and then entering into an offsetting interest rate exchange agreement with one of the Bank's non-member derivative counterparties discussed above. For the two remaining interest rate exchange agreements with one of its members, the Bank requires the member to post eligible collateral in an amount equal to the sum of the net market value of the member's derivative transactions with the Bank (if the value is positive to the Bank) plus a percentage of the notional amount of the interest rate swaps, with market values determined on at least a monthly basis. Eligible collateral for these derivative transactions consists of collateral that is eligible to secure advances and other obligations under the member's Advances and Security Agreement with the Bank.

Results of Operations

Net Income

Net income for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 was \$149.0 million and \$187.3 million, respectively. The Bank's net income for the three months ended June 30, 2025 represented an annualized return on average capital stock ("ROCS") of 15.79 percent. In comparison, the Bank's ROCS was 16.34 percent for the three months ended June 30, 2024. Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 was \$299.6 million and \$367.9 million, respectively. The Bank's net income for the six months ended June 30, 2025 represented an annualized ROCS of 15.70 percent. In comparison, the Bank's ROCS was 15.93 percent for the six months ended June 30, 2024. To derive the Bank's ROCS, net income is divided by average capital stock outstanding excluding stock that is classified as mandatorily redeemable capital stock. The following table presents the components of net income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024. The factors contributing to the changes in the Bank's net income are discussed in the sections following the table.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN NET INCOME

(dollars in millions)

			Increase (Decrease)	
	2025	2024	Amount	Percentage
Three Months Ended June 30,				
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	\$ 194.1	\$ 229.1	\$ (35.0)	(15.3)%
Other income	13.8	14.6	(0.8)	(5.5)
Other expense	42.4	35.6	6.8	19.1
Income before assessments	165.5	208.1	(42.6)	(20.5)
AHP assessment	16.5	20.8	(4.3)	(20.7)
Net income	<u>\$ 149.0</u>	<u>\$ 187.3</u>	<u>\$ (38.3)</u>	<u>(20.4)%</u>
Six Months Ended June 30,				
Net interest income after provision (reversal) for credit losses	\$ 381.8	\$ 452.6	\$ (70.8)	(15.6)%
Other income	28.5	25.1	3.4	13.5
Other expense	77.4	68.9	8.5	12.3
Income before assessments	332.9	408.8	(75.9)	(18.6)
AHP assessment	33.3	40.9	(7.6)	(18.6)
Net income	<u>\$ 299.6</u>	<u>\$ 367.9</u>	<u>\$ (68.3)</u>	<u>(18.6)%</u>

Net Interest Income After Provision (Reversal) for Credit Losses

For the three months ended June 30, 2025, the Bank's net interest income after provision for credit losses was \$194.1 million compared to \$229.1 million for the comparable period in 2024. The \$35.0 million decrease in net interest income for the three months ended June 30, 2025, as compared to the corresponding period in 2024, was due largely to the decrease in the average balances of the Bank's interest-earning assets from \$126.3 billion during the three months ended June 30, 2024 to \$115.1 billion during the comparable period in 2025 and lower rates of return on the Bank's invested capital, partially offset by a \$14.6 million decrease in net price alignment expense on cleared derivatives and a \$1.7 million increase in net gains recorded in connection with GSE CMBS prepayments (as previously discussed in the Long-Term Investments section beginning on page 47 of this report).

For the six months ended June 30, 2025, the Bank's net interest income after provision (reversal) for credit losses was \$381.8 million compared to \$452.6 million for the comparable period in 2024. The \$70.8 million decrease in net interest income for the six months ended June 30, 2025, as compared to the corresponding period in 2024, was due largely to the decrease in the average balances of the Bank's interest-earning assets from \$126.1 billion during the six months ended June 30, 2024 to \$114.1 billion during the comparable period in 2025 and lower rates of return on the Bank's invested capital, partially offset by a \$24.1 million decrease in net price alignment expense on cleared derivatives and a \$4.0 million increase in net gains recorded in connection with GSE CMBS prepayments (as previously discussed in the Long-Term Investments section beginning on page 47 of this report).

The Bank's net interest margin was 68 basis points for both the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 compared to 72 basis points for both the three and six months ended June 30, 2024. Net interest margin, or net interest income as a percentage of

average earning assets, is a function of net interest spread and the rates of return on assets funded by the investment of the Bank's capital. Net interest spread is the difference between the yield on interest-earning assets and the cost of interest-bearing liabilities. The Bank's net interest spread was 40 basis points and 34 basis points for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and 39 basis points and 33 basis points for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Bank's net interest margin and net interest spread are impacted positively or negatively, as the case may be, by the amount of fair value hedge ineffectiveness recorded in net interest income (including the price alignment amounts on cleared derivatives). In addition, the Bank's net interest margin and net interest spread are impacted positively by the amount of net prepayment fees on advances and net gains recorded on GSE CMBS prepayments.

U.S. GAAP requires that, for fair value hedges, the entire change in the fair value of the hedging instrument included in the assessment of hedge effectiveness along with the changes in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk be presented in the same income statement line that is used to present the earnings effect of the hedged item. The following table presents the fair value hedge ineffectiveness and price alignment amounts that are recorded in net interest income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024.

FAIR VALUE HEDGE INEFFECTIVENESS AND PRICE ALIGNMENT AMOUNT RECORDED IN NET INTEREST INCOME
(dollars in thousands)

	<u>Advances</u>	<u>Investments</u>	<u>CO Bonds</u>	<u>CO Discount Notes</u>	<u>Total</u>
Three Months Ended June 30, 2025					
Gains (losses) on designated fair value hedges	\$ (372)	\$ (125)	\$ 358	\$ —	\$ (139)
Price alignment expense ⁽¹⁾	(2,128)	(2,970)	(36)	(391)	(5,525)
	<u>\$ (2,500)</u>	<u>\$ (3,095)</u>	<u>\$ 322</u>	<u>\$ (391)</u>	<u>\$ (5,664)</u>
Three Months Ended June 30, 2024					
Gains (losses) on designated fair value hedges	\$ 369	\$ (2,112)	\$ 514	\$ —	\$ (1,229)
Price alignment expense ⁽¹⁾	(10,103)	(8,508)	(531)	(993)	(20,135)
	<u>\$ (9,734)</u>	<u>\$ (10,620)</u>	<u>\$ (17)</u>	<u>\$ (993)</u>	<u>\$ (21,364)</u>
Six Months Ended June 30, 2025					
Gains (losses) on designated fair value hedges	\$ (1,013)	\$ (1,157)	\$ (3,674)	\$ —	\$ (5,844)
Price alignment expense ⁽¹⁾	(6,103)	(7,094)	(315)	(919)	(14,431)
	<u>\$ (7,116)</u>	<u>\$ (8,251)</u>	<u>\$ (3,989)</u>	<u>\$ (919)</u>	<u>\$ (20,275)</u>
Six Months Ended June 30, 2024					
Gains (losses) on designated fair value hedges	\$ 564	\$ (1,082)	\$ (5,806)	\$ —	\$ (6,324)
Price alignment expense ⁽¹⁾	(18,869)	(16,717)	(1,001)	(1,934)	(38,521)
	<u>\$ (18,305)</u>	<u>\$ (17,799)</u>	<u>\$ (6,807)</u>	<u>\$ (1,934)</u>	<u>\$ (44,845)</u>

⁽¹⁾ Relates to derivatives for which variation margin payments are characterized as daily settlements.

The contribution of earnings from the Bank's invested capital to the net interest margin (the impact of non-interest bearing funds) decreased from 38 basis points and 39 basis points during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, to 28 basis points and 29 basis points during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively. The decrease in the impact of non-interest bearing funds for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, as compared to the corresponding periods in 2024, was primarily due to the decrease in short-term interest rates between the periods.

The following table presents average balance sheet amounts together with the total dollar amounts of interest income and expense and the weighted average interest rates of major earning asset categories and the funding sources for those earning assets for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024.

YIELD AND SPREAD ANALYSIS

(dollars in millions)

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,					
	2025			2024		
	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense	Average Rate ^(†)	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense	Average Rate ^(†)
Assets						
Interest-bearing deposits ⁽²⁾	\$ 3,216	\$ 36	4.41 %	\$ 4,003	\$ 55	5.45 %
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	3,047	33	4.39 %	3,977	53	5.41 %
Federal funds sold	12,186	134	4.39 %	11,212	152	5.42 %
Investments						
Trading	3,071	30	3.87 %	3,168	37	4.73 %
Available-for-sale ⁽³⁾	18,586	250	5.39 %	18,343	290	6.33 %
Held-to-maturity ⁽³⁾	1,160	15	5.35 %	243	3	5.91 %
Advances ⁽⁴⁾	67,816	791	4.66 %	79,989	1,143	5.72 %
Mortgage loans held for portfolio ⁽⁵⁾	6,024	68	4.52 %	5,334	56	4.15 %
Total earning assets	115,106	1,357	4.72 %	126,269	1,789	5.67 %
Cash and due from banks	17			39		
Other assets	635			613		
Derivatives netting adjustment ⁽²⁾	(510)			(939)		
Fair value adjustment on available-for-sale securities ⁽³⁾	51			173		
Total assets	<u>\$ 115,299</u>	<u>1,357</u>	<u>4.71 %</u>	<u>\$ 126,155</u>	<u>1,789</u>	<u>5.67 %</u>
Liabilities and Capital						
Interest-bearing deposits ⁽²⁾	\$ 1,887	21	4.34 %	\$ 1,651	22	5.37 %
Consolidated obligations						
Bonds	88,214	961	4.36 %	99,614	1,337	5.37 %
Discount notes	17,440	179	4.12 %	15,908	201	5.04 %
Mandatorily redeemable capital stock and other borrowings	8	—	4.37 %	1	—	6.82 %
Total interest-bearing liabilities	107,549	1,161	4.32 %	117,174	1,560	5.33 %
Other liabilities	1,319			2,450		
Derivatives netting adjustment ⁽²⁾	(510)			(939)		
Total liabilities	<u>108,358</u>	<u>1,161</u>	<u>4.29 %</u>	<u>118,685</u>	<u>1,560</u>	<u>5.26 %</u>
Total capital	<u>6,941</u>			<u>7,470</u>		
Total liabilities and capital	<u>\$ 115,299</u>		<u>4.03 %</u>	<u>\$ 126,155</u>		<u>4.95 %</u>
Net interest income		<u>\$ 196</u>			<u>\$ 229</u>	
Net interest margin			0.68 %			0.72 %
Net interest spread			0.40 %			0.34 %
Impact of non-interest bearing funds			0.28 %			0.38 %

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- (1) Percentages are annualized figures. Amounts used to calculate average rates are based on whole dollars. Accordingly, recalculations based upon the disclosed amounts (millions) may not produce the same results.
- (2) The Bank offsets the fair value amounts recognized for the right to reclaim cash collateral or the obligation to return cash collateral against the fair value amounts recognized for derivative instruments transacted under a master netting agreement or other similar arrangement. The average balances of interest-bearing deposit assets for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 in the table above include \$440 million and \$841 million, respectively, which are classified as derivative assets/liabilities on the statements of condition. In addition, the average balances of interest-bearing deposit liabilities for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 in the table above include \$69 million and \$95 million, respectively, which are classified as derivative assets/liabilities on the statements of condition.
- (3) Average balances for available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities are calculated based upon amortized cost.
- (4) Interest income and average rates include net prepayment fees on advances.
- (5) The average balances for mortgage loans held for portfolio in the table above include \$39 million and \$25 million of non-accruing loans for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The following table presents average balance sheet amounts together with the total dollar amounts of interest income and expense and the weighted average interest rates of major earning asset categories and the funding sources for those earning assets for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024.

YIELD AND SPREAD ANALYSIS

(dollars in millions)

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,					
	2025			2024		
	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense	Average Rate ^(h)	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense	Average Rate ^(h)
Assets						
Interest-bearing deposits ⁽²⁾	\$ 3,191	\$ 70	4.42 %	\$ 4,082	\$ 111	5.46 %
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	3,235	70	4.38 %	4,691	126	5.41 %
Federal funds sold	12,463	272	4.39 %	11,304	305	5.42 %
Investments						
Trading	2,963	57	3.87 %	2,255	53	4.71 %
Available-for-sale ⁽³⁾	18,698	503	5.38 %	18,053	571	6.33 %
Held-to-maturity ⁽³⁾	935	23	5.01 %	247	7	5.91 %
Advances ⁽⁴⁾	66,704	1,560	4.68 %	80,245	2,294	5.72 %
Mortgage loans held for portfolio ⁽⁵⁾	5,927	133	4.48 %	5,249	108	4.10 %
Total earning assets	114,116	2,688	4.71 %	126,126	3,575	5.67 %
Cash and due from banks	36			35		
Other assets	638			528		
Derivatives netting adjustment ⁽²⁾	(586)			(954)		
Fair value adjustment on available-for-sale securities ⁽³⁾	107			138		
Total assets	\$ 114,311	2,688	4.71 %	\$ 125,873	3,575	5.68 %
Liabilities and Capital						
Interest-bearing deposits ⁽²⁾	\$ 2,188	47	4.29 %	\$ 1,479	39	5.36 %
Consolidated obligations						
Bonds	87,003	1,895	4.36 %	103,361	2,780	5.38 %
Discount notes	17,286	360	4.17 %	12,193	304	4.98 %
Mandatorily redeemable capital stock and other borrowings	10	—	4.37 %	1	—	10.10 %
Total interest-bearing liabilities	106,487	2,302	4.32 %	117,034	3,123	5.34 %
Other liabilities	1,386			2,381		
Derivatives netting adjustment ⁽²⁾	(586)			(954)		
Total liabilities	107,287	2,302	4.29 %	118,461	3,123	5.27 %
Total capital	7,024			7,412		
Total liabilities and capital	\$ 114,311		4.03 %	\$ 125,873		4.96 %
Net interest income		\$ 386			\$ 452	
Net interest margin			0.68 %			0.72 %
Net interest spread			0.39 %			0.33 %
Impact of non-interest bearing funds			0.29 %			0.39 %

- (1) Percentages are annualized figures. Amounts used to calculate average rates are based on whole dollars. Accordingly, recalculations based upon the disclosed amounts (millions) may not produce the same results.
- (2) The Bank offsets the fair value amounts recognized for the right to reclaim cash collateral or the obligation to return cash collateral against the fair value amounts recognized for derivative instruments transacted under a master netting agreement or other similar arrangement. The average balances of interest-bearing deposit assets for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 in the table above include \$461 million and \$895 million, respectively, which are classified as derivative assets/liabilities on the statements of condition. In addition, the average balances of interest-bearing deposit liabilities for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 in the table above include \$123 million and \$57 million, respectively, which are classified as derivative assets/liabilities on the statements of condition.
- (3) Average balances for available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities are calculated based upon amortized cost.
- (4) Interest income and average rates include net prepayment fees on advances.
- (5) The average balances for mortgage loans held for portfolio in the table above include \$40 million and \$24 million of non-accruing loans for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Changes in both volume (i.e., average balances) and interest rates influence changes in net interest income and net interest margin. The following table summarizes changes in interest income and interest expense between the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2025 and 2024. Changes in interest income and interest expense that cannot be attributed to either volume or rate have been allocated to the volume and rate categories based upon the proportion of the absolute value of the volume and rate changes.

RATE AND VOLUME ANALYSIS

(in millions)

	For the Three Months Ended			For the Six Months Ended		
	June 30, 2025 vs. 2024			June 30, 2025 vs. 2024		
	Volume	Rate	Total	Volume	Rate	Total
Interest income						
Interest-bearing deposits	\$ (10)	\$ (9)	\$ (19)	\$ (22)	\$ (19)	\$ (41)
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	(11)	(9)	(20)	(35)	(21)	(56)
Federal funds sold	12	(30)	(18)	29	(62)	(33)
Investments						
Trading	(1)	(6)	(7)	15	(11)	4
Available-for-sale	4	(44)	(40)	20	(88)	(68)
Held-to-maturity	12	—	12	17	(1)	16
Advances	(159)	(193)	(352)	(353)	(381)	(734)
Mortgage loans held for portfolio	7	5	12	15	10	25
Total interest income	(146)	(286)	(432)	(314)	(573)	(887)
Interest expense						
Interest-bearing deposits	3	(4)	(1)	16	(8)	8
Consolidated obligations						
Bonds	(142)	(234)	(376)	(402)	(483)	(885)
Discount notes	18	(40)	(22)	111	(55)	56
Mandatorily redeemable capital stock and other borrowings	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total interest expense	(121)	(278)	(399)	(275)	(546)	(821)
Changes in net interest income	\$ (25)	\$ (8)	\$ (33)	\$ (39)	\$ (27)	\$ (66)

Other Income (Loss)

The following table presents the various components of other income (loss) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024.

OTHER INCOME (LOSS) (in thousands)				
	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net interest income (expense) associated with:				
Member/offsetting derivatives	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 4
Economic hedge derivatives related to advances	265	3,345	(2,947)	6,443
Economic hedge derivatives related to trading securities	3,975	1,069	7,168	1,879
Economic hedge derivatives related to available-for-sale securities	672	3	787	7
Economic hedge derivatives related to consolidated obligation bonds	(10)	(27)	449	(778)
Economic hedge derivatives related to consolidated obligation discount notes	(1,840)	(1,078)	(306)	(2,013)
Economic hedge derivatives related to mortgage loans held for portfolio	3,908	4,121	7,634	8,408
Other stand-alone economic hedge derivatives	(2,746)	(3,766)	(5,450)	(7,529)
Total net interest income associated with economic hedge derivatives	4,225	3,669	7,337	6,421
Gains (losses) related to economic hedge derivatives				
Interest rate swaps				
Advances	(42)	(934)	3,554	(1,449)
Available-for-sale securities	32	(3)	(2)	19
Trading securities	(2,574)	490	(8,192)	4,224
Mortgage loans held for portfolio	(4,495)	(525)	(12,990)	3,270
Consolidated obligation bonds	684	158	1,754	(769)
Consolidated obligation discount notes	235	(1,256)	(3,104)	(2,050)
Other stand-alone economic hedge derivatives	2,755	1,596	6,607	(1,480)
Interest rate swaptions				
Available-for-sale securities	10	(50)	532	(1,614)
Mortgage loans held for portfolio	(1,389)	(282)	(3,260)	(2,266)
Mortgage delivery commitments	264	21	1,114	578
Member/offsetting swaps and caps	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
Total fair value losses related to economic hedge derivatives	(4,521)	(786)	(13,989)	(1,539)
Price alignment amount on daily settled derivative contracts	1,259	4,910	3,348	9,529
Total net gains (losses) on derivatives and hedging activities	963	7,793	(3,304)	14,411
Net gains (losses) on trading securities	3,685	(597)	16,209	(5,000)
Net gains on other assets carried at fair value	1,803	298	1,152	1,359
Service fees	767	590	1,445	1,362
Letter of credit fees	5,909	5,996	11,855	11,811
Standby bond purchase agreement fees	496	388	867	781
Other, net	194	148	296	357
Total other	12,854	6,823	31,824	10,670
Total other income	\$ 13,817	\$ 14,616	\$ 28,520	\$ 25,081

Net Interest Settlements

Net interest income (expense) associated with economic hedge derivatives including, but not limited to, those associated with non-qualifying fair value hedging relationships is recorded in net gains (losses) on derivatives and hedging activities. Net interest income (expense) associated with derivatives in qualifying fair value hedging relationships is recorded in net interest income in the same income statement line that is used to present the earnings effect of the hedged item.

Fair Value Hedge Ineffectiveness

The Bank uses interest rate swaps to hedge the risk of changes in the fair value of some of its advances and consolidated obligation bonds and substantially all of its available-for-sale securities. These hedging relationships are designated as fair value hedges. To the extent these relationships qualify for hedge accounting, changes in the fair values of both the derivative (the interest rate swap) and the hedged item (limited to changes attributable to the hedged risk) are recorded in net interest income in the same income statement line that is used to present the earnings effect of the hedged item. To the extent that the Bank's fair value hedging relationships do not qualify for hedge accounting, or cease to qualify because they are determined to be ineffective, only the change in fair value of the derivative is recorded in earnings as net gains (losses) on derivatives and hedging activities (in this case, there is no offsetting change in fair value of the hedged item). The net gains (losses) on derivatives associated with specific advances, available-for-sale securities and consolidated obligation bonds that did not qualify for hedge accounting, or ceased to qualify because they were determined to be ineffective, totaled \$0.7 million and \$(0.8) million for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and totaled \$5.3 million and \$(2.2) million for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Economic Hedge Derivatives

Notwithstanding the transitory nature of ineffectiveness-related gains and losses associated with the Bank's available-for-sale securities portfolio, the Bank has entered into several derivative transactions in an effort to mitigate a portion of the periodic earnings variability that can result from those fair value hedging relationships. At both June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the notional balance of these derivatives totaled \$400 million. For the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, the gains (losses) associated with these stand-alone economic hedge derivatives were \$2.7 million and \$1.6 million. The gains (losses) associated with these stand-alone economic hedge derivatives were \$6.6 million and \$(1.5) million for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The Bank has invested in residential mortgage loans. A portion of the interest rate and prepayment risk associated with the Bank's mortgage loan portfolio is managed through the use of interest rate swaps and swaptions. The gains (losses) on these interest rate swaps and swaptions were \$(5.9) million and \$(0.8) million for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and \$(16.3) million and \$1.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. In addition, in some but not all cases, the Bank enters into delivery commitments associated with the purchase of the mortgage loans. The fair value changes associated with mortgage delivery commitments (representing net unrealized gains/losses from the commitment date to the settlement date) were \$0.2 million and \$0.02 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and \$1.1 million and \$0.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The Bank has invested in GSE CMBS. To hedge a portion of the prepayment risk that exists during the open period (i.e., the period during which the securities can be prepaid without a yield maintenance fee), the Bank has entered into swaptions with a notional balance of \$1.15 billion. For the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, the gains (losses) associated with these stand-alone economic hedge derivatives were \$0.01 million and \$(0.05) million, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, the gains (losses) associated with these stand-alone economic hedge derivatives were \$0.5 million and \$(1.6) million, respectively.

From time to time, the Bank hedges the risk of changes in the fair value of some of its longer-term consolidated obligation discount notes using fixed-for-floating swaps. For the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, the gains (losses) associated with these stand-alone economic hedge derivatives were \$0.2 million and \$(1.3) million, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, the losses associated with these stand-alone economic hedge derivatives were \$3.1 million and \$2.1 million, respectively.

As discussed previously in the section entitled "Financial Condition — Derivatives and Hedging Activities," the Bank previously offered interest rate exchange agreements to its members to assist them in meeting their risk management objectives. In derivative transactions with its members, the Bank acts as an intermediary by entering into an interest rate exchange agreement with the member and then entering into an offsetting interest rate exchange agreement with one of the Bank's non-member derivative counterparties. The net change in the fair values of derivatives transacted with members and the offsetting derivatives was insignificant for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024.

Price Alignment Amount

Pursuant to their rulebooks, the Bank's two clearinghouse counterparties legally characterize variation margin payments on cleared derivatives as settlements on the contracts. The Bank receives or pays a price alignment amount on the cumulative variation margin payments associated with these contracts. The price alignment amount approximates the amount of interest the Bank would receive or pay if the variation margin payments were characterized as collateral pledged to secure outstanding credit exposure on the derivative contracts. The price alignment amount associated with derivatives in qualifying fair value hedging relationships is recorded in net interest income in the same income statement line that is used to present the earnings effect of the hedged item. The price alignment amount associated with economic hedge derivatives including, but not limited to,

those associated with non-qualifying fair value hedging relationships, is recorded in net gains (losses) on derivatives and hedging activities.

Other

During the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, the Bank held U.S. Treasury Notes and, during the six months ended June 30, 2024, the Bank also held U.S. Treasury Bills. All of these securities were classified as trading securities. Due to fluctuations in interest rates, the aggregate gains (losses) on these investments were \$3.7 million and \$(0.6) million for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and \$16.2 million and \$(5.0) million for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Bank occasionally hedges the risk of changes in the fair value of some of the U.S. Treasury Notes and U.S. Treasury Bills held in its short-term liquidity portfolio. The gains (losses) associated with these stand-alone derivatives were \$(2.6) million and \$0.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and \$(8.2) million and \$4.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The Bank has a small balance of marketable equity securities consisting solely of mutual fund investments associated with its non-qualified deferred compensation plans. These securities are carried at fair value and included in other assets on the statements of condition. The fair value gains on these securities totaled \$1.8 million and \$0.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and \$1.1 million and \$1.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The gains on the securities are offset by a corresponding increase in amounts owed to participants in the deferred compensation plans, the expense for which is recorded in compensation and benefits expense (in the case of employees) or other operating expenses (in the case of directors).

Letter of credit fees totaled \$5.9 million and \$11.8 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, compared to \$6.0 million and \$11.8 million, respectively, for the corresponding periods in 2024. At June 30, 2025 and 2024, outstanding letters of credit totaled \$31.6 billion and \$32.1 billion, respectively.

Standby bond purchase agreement fees totaled \$0.5 million and \$0.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and \$0.9 million and \$0.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. At June 30, 2025 and 2024, outstanding standby bond purchase agreements totaled \$962 million and \$742 million, respectively.

Other Expense

Total other expense includes the Bank's compensation and benefits; other operating expenses; voluntary grants, donations and Affordable Housing Program contributions; derivative clearing fees and its proportionate share of the costs of operating the Finance Agency and the Office of Finance. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, these expenses totaled \$42.4 million and \$77.4 million, respectively, compared to \$35.6 million and \$68.9 million for the corresponding periods in 2024.

Compensation and benefits were \$15.9 million and \$32.1 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, compared to \$14.3 million and \$28.9 million for the corresponding periods in 2024. The increase in compensation and benefits for the three months ended June 30, 2025, as compared to the corresponding period in 2024, totaled \$1.6 million and was due largely to a \$1.4 million increase in fair value-related expenses associated with the Bank's nonqualified deferred compensation plans, as well as cost-of-living and merit increases and higher average headcount, partially offset by a decrease in expenses related to the Bank's supplemental executive retirement plan ("SERP"). During the three months ended June 30, 2024, the Bank made a contribution of \$1.0 million to its SERP. In 2025, a \$1.8 million SERP contribution was made in the first quarter. The increase in compensation and benefits for the six months ended June 30, 2025, as compared to the corresponding period in 2024, totaled \$3.2 million and was due largely to cost-of-living and merit increases and higher average headcount, as well as an increase in expenses related to the Bank's SERP, partially offset by a \$0.2 million decrease in fair value-related expenses associated with the Bank's nonqualified deferred compensation plans. The Bank's average headcount was 224 and 211 employees for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. At June 30, 2025, the Bank employed 227 people, an increase of 4 employees from December 31, 2024.

Other operating expenses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 were \$13.0 million and \$24.7 million, respectively, compared to \$14.2 million and \$26.3 million for the corresponding periods in 2024, representing decreases of \$1.2 million and \$1.6 million, respectively. The decrease in other operating expenses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, as compared to the corresponding periods in 2024, resulted primarily from lower usage of independent contractors to support information technology initiatives at the Bank, as well as decreases in professional services and the costs associated with member events. In addition, expenses related to directors' participation in the Bank's nonqualified deferred compensation plans were \$0.2 million higher during the three months ended June 30, 2025, as compared to the corresponding period in 2024 due to favorable changes in the fair values of the assets associated with those plans.

The Bank, together with the other FHLBanks, is assessed for the costs of operating the Office of Finance and a portion of the costs of operating the Finance Agency. The Bank's allocated share of these expenses totaled approximately \$4.4 million and \$9.0 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, as compared to \$5.1 million and \$10.2 million for the corresponding periods in 2024.

Voluntary grants, donations and Affordable Housing Program contributions totaled \$8.8 million and \$10.9 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, as compared to \$1.8 million and \$2.8 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024. The amounts funded under the Bank's voluntary community investment programs during the six months ended June 30, 2025 are presented in the section below entitled "Voluntary Community Investment Programs."

Derivative clearing fees were \$0.3 million and \$0.6 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, compared to \$0.4 million and \$0.8 million for the corresponding periods in 2024. The decline in derivative clearing fees was due largely to a decline in the volume of cleared derivatives that were transacted during the six months ended June 30, 2025, as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2024.

AHP Assessments

While the Bank is exempt from all federal, state and local income taxes, it is obligated to set aside amounts for its AHP.

As required by statute, each year the Bank contributes 10 percent of its earnings (as adjusted for interest expense on mandatorily redeemable capital stock) to its AHP. The AHP provides grants that members can use to support affordable housing projects in their communities. Generally, the Bank's AHP assessment is derived by adding interest expense on mandatorily redeemable capital stock to income before assessments; the result of this calculation is then multiplied by 10 percent. The Bank's AHP assessments totaled \$16.5 million and \$20.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and \$33.3 million and \$40.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Voluntary Community Investment Programs

The Bank offers a number of voluntary loan and grant programs that are designed to meet specific community investment needs in its district, all of which are discussed in the 2024 10-K.

Beginning in 2024, the Bank has, in the absence of changes to its statutory AHP obligation and/or the imposition of any new statutory or regulatory assessments, committed to annually make available for its voluntary loan and grant programs an amount that equals or exceeds five percent of its prior year income before assessments as adjusted for interest expense on mandatorily redeemable capital stock and the income statement effects of voluntary programs and AHP make-whole contributions ("Adjusted Income Before Assessments"). The income statement effects of voluntary programs are comprised of grants, donations, and interest income and the provision (reversal) for credit losses on the Bank's voluntary program loans. Make-whole contributions to the Bank's AHP are disclosed in Note 11 to the Bank's financial statements and are more fully discussed in the paragraph immediately following the table below. By adjusting for these items, the amount to be made available for the Bank's voluntary loan and grant programs in the following year is not negatively impacted by interest expense on mandatorily redeemable capital stock, the income statement effects of voluntary programs or AHP make-whole contributions that are recorded in the Bank's current year earnings. Annually, the Bank also makes available for its voluntary loan and grant programs any receipts of principal and interest on voluntary program loans from the prior year. If, after using its best efforts to award or loan the funds that have been made available, there are unused funds at the end of a calendar year, such funds are carried forward to the succeeding year to support the programs(s) for which the funds were initially designated or, alternatively, reallocated to other voluntary programs.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Bank's Adjusted Income Before Assessments was \$824,812,000, which resulted in a target minimum allocation of \$41,241,000 to its voluntary loan and grant programs for 2025. The following table sets forth a summary of the amounts that the Bank has made available for its voluntary loan and grant programs in 2025 and the loans/grants funded during the six months ended June 30, 2025.

VOLUNTARY COMMUNITY INVESTMENT PROGRAMS

(in thousands)

	Amount Carried Forward From 2024	Amount from 2024 Made Available in 2025	Receipts of Principal and Interest from 2024	Reallocations and Additional Funds Made Available in 2025	Total Available in 2025	Loans/Grants Funded During the Six Months Ended June 30, 2025	Amount Remaining
Loan Programs							
CANOPY Fund	\$ 20,149	\$ 1,944	\$ —	\$ 9	\$ 22,102	\$ 22,102	\$ —
Small Business Boost	190	4,750	2,035	—	6,975	1,086	5,889
Total Loan Programs	20,339	6,694	2,035	9	29,077	23,188	5,889
Grant Programs							
FORTIFIED Fund (Owner Property)	83	10,000	—	—	10,083	6,564	3,519
Heirs' Property Program	—	3,000	—	—	3,000	—	3,000
Partnership Grant Program	—	1,000	—	—	1,000	—	1,000
Native American Housing Opportunities Fund	—	2,500	—	247	2,747	—	2,747
Housing Assistance for Veterans	—	1,000	—	—	1,000	965	35
Small Business Recovery Grant	—	1,385	—	—	1,385	1,385	—
FORTIFIED Fund (Rental Property)	—	10,000	—	—	10,000	—	10,000
Native American Down Payment Assistance	—	1,000	—	(1,000)	—	—	—
SHFA - Home Ownership/Financial Education Support	—	600	—	—	600	600	—
Homebuyer Equity Leverage Partnership *	—	4,062	—	938	5,000	—	5,000
Total Grant Programs	83	34,547	—	185	34,815	9,514	25,301
Total Voluntary Community Investment Programs	<u>\$ 20,422</u>	<u>\$ 41,241</u>	<u>\$ 2,035</u>	<u>\$ 194</u>	<u>\$ 63,892</u>	<u>\$ 32,702</u>	<u>\$ 31,190</u>

* These funds are in addition to the set-aside amount from the Bank's 2024 statutory AHP assessment, which totals \$17.0 million.

Overall, the income statement effects of the voluntary programs discussed above reduce the Bank's reported income before assessments which, in turn, reduces the Bank's statutory AHP assessment. To fully restore the Bank's total AHP contribution to the dollar amount it would be in the absence of these effects, the Bank contributes a make-whole amount to its AHP. By resolution of the Bank's Board of Directors, this obligation became effective on January 1, 2024. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, the AHP make-whole amounts were \$1,038,000 and \$1,405,000, respectively. These amounts, which are recorded in "Voluntary grants, donations and Affordable Housing Program contributions" in the Bank's Statement of Income, were derived by aggregating the income statement effects of the voluntary programs which, in total, reduced the Bank's reported income before assessments for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 by \$9,344,000 and \$12,647,000, respectively, and then multiplying the total by the percentage needed to fully restore the Bank's AHP contribution.

Critical Accounting Estimates

A discussion of the Bank's critical accounting estimates is provided in the 2024 10-K. During the six months ended June 30, 2025, there were no substantive changes to the methods used by the Bank to calculate its critical accounting estimates.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

In order to meet members' credit needs and the Bank's financial obligations, the Bank maintains a portfolio of money market instruments typically consisting of overnight federal funds, overnight reverse repurchase agreements, overnight interest-bearing

deposits, U.S. Treasury Bills and U.S. Treasury Notes. Beyond those amounts that are required to meet members' credit needs and its own obligations, the Bank typically holds additional balances of short-term investments that fluctuate as the Bank invests the proceeds of debt issued to replace maturing and called liabilities, as the balance of deposits changes, and as the level of liquidity needed to satisfy Finance Agency requirements changes. At June 30, 2025, the Bank's short-term liquidity holdings were comprised of \$11.2 billion of overnight reverse repurchase agreements (of which \$7.3 billion was transacted with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York), \$8.9 billion of overnight federal funds sold, \$2.6 billion of overnight interest-bearing deposits and \$3.0 billion of U.S. Treasury Notes.

The Bank's primary source of funds is the proceeds it receives from the issuance of consolidated obligation bonds and discount notes in the capital markets. Historically, the FHLBanks have issued debt throughout the business day in the form of discount notes and bonds with a wide variety of maturities and structures. Generally, the Bank has access to the capital markets as needed during the business day to acquire funds to meet its needs.

In addition to the liquidity provided from the proceeds of the issuance of consolidated obligations, the Bank also maintains access to wholesale funding sources such as federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase (e.g., borrowings secured by its investments in U.S. Treasury securities, MBS and/or agency debentures). Furthermore, the Bank has access to borrowings (typically short-term) from the other FHLBanks.

The 11 FHLBanks and the Office of Finance are parties to the Federal Home Loan Banks P&I Funding and Contingency Plan Agreement, as amended and restated effective January 1, 2017 (the "Contingency Agreement"). The Contingency Agreement and related procedures are designed to facilitate the timely funding of principal and interest payments on FHLBank System consolidated obligations in the event that a FHLBank is not able to meet its funding obligations in a timely manner. The Contingency Agreement and related procedures provide for the issuance of overnight consolidated obligations ("Plan COs") directly to one or more FHLBanks that provide funds to avoid a shortfall in the timely payment of principal and interest on any consolidated obligations for which another FHLBank is the primary obligor. The direct placement by a FHLBank of consolidated obligations with another FHLBank is permitted only in those instances when direct placement of consolidated obligations is necessary to ensure that sufficient funds are available to timely pay all principal and interest on FHLBank System consolidated obligations due on a particular day. Through the date of this report, no Plan COs have ever been issued pursuant to the terms of the Contingency Agreement.

On occasion, and as an alternative to issuing new debt, the Bank may assume the outstanding consolidated obligations for which other FHLBanks are the original primary obligors. This occurs in cases where the original primary obligor may have participated in a large consolidated obligation issue to an extent that exceeded its immediate funding needs in order to facilitate better market execution for the issue. The original primary obligor might then warehouse the funds until they were needed, or make the funds available to other FHLBanks. Transfers may also occur when the original primary obligor's funding needs change, and that FHLBank offers to transfer debt that is no longer needed to other FHLBanks. Transferred debt may be in the form of discount notes or bonds. The Bank participates in such transfers of funding from other FHLBanks when the transfer represents favorable pricing relative to a new issue of consolidated obligations with similar features. The Bank did not assume any consolidated obligations from other FHLBanks during the six months ended June 30, 2025 or 2024.

The Finance Agency's expectations with respect to the maintenance of sufficient liquidity to enable the FHLBanks to provide advances and fund letters of credit during a sustained capital markets disruption are set forth in an Advisory Bulletin and accompanying supervisory letter. More specifically, the Advisory Bulletin (hereinafter referred to as the "Liquidity AB") sets forth the Finance Agency's expectations with respect to base case liquidity and funding gaps, among other things. The Liquidity AB sets forth ranges for the prescribed base case liquidity and funding gap measures and the supervisory letter identified the initial thresholds within those ranges that the Finance Agency believed were appropriate in light of then existing market conditions. The Liquidity AB does not preclude a FHLBank from temporarily reducing its liquidity position, in a safe and sound manner, below the prescribed levels, as necessary to provide unanticipated advances to members or to fund draws on standby letters of credit.

With respect to base case liquidity, the Bank is required to maintain a positive cash balance during a prescribed period of time ranging from 10 to 30 calendar days assuming no access to the market for consolidated obligations or other unsecured funding sources and the renewal of all advances that are scheduled to mature during the measurement period. The supervisory letter sets forth the cash flow assumptions to be used by the FHLBanks which include, among other things, a reserve for potential draws on standby letters of credit. In addition, pursuant to Finance Agency guidance, uncommitted/unencumbered U.S. Treasury securities with a remaining maturity no greater than 10 years which are classified as trading or available-for-sale securities are included as a cash inflow three business days after measurement.

Funding gaps measure the difference between a FHLBank's assets and liabilities that are scheduled to mature during a specified period, expressed as a percentage of the FHLBank's total assets. Depending on conditions in the financial markets, the Finance Agency believes (as stated in the Liquidity AB) that the FHLBanks should operate so as not to exceed a funding gap ratio between negative 10 percent and negative 20 percent for a three-month time horizon and between negative 25 percent and

negative 35 percent for a one-year time horizon. These limits are designed to reduce the liquidity risks associated with a mismatch in a FHLBank's asset and liability maturities, including an undue reliance on short-term debt funding, which may increase a FHLBank's debt rollover risk. For purposes of calculating the funding gap ratios, the FHLBanks may include estimates of expected cash inflows, including anticipated prepayments, for mortgage loans and MBS. In addition, uncommitted/unencumbered U.S. Treasury securities with a remaining maturity no greater than 10 years which are classified as trading securities are treated as maturing assets in the three-month time horizon regardless of maturity.

On and after December 31, 2020, the Finance Agency considers a FHLBank to have adequate reserves of liquid assets if the FHLBank maintains 20 calendar days of positive daily cash balances. Further, the Finance Agency considers a FHLBank to have adequate liquidity to address funding gap risks if, on and after December 31, 2022, the FHLBank's funding gap ratios for the three-month and one-year time horizons do not exceed negative 15 percent and negative 30 percent, respectively. The Bank was in compliance with these liquidity requirements at all times during the six months ended June 30, 2025.

The Bank's access to the capital markets has never been interrupted to an extent that the Bank's ability to meet its obligations was compromised and the Bank does not currently believe that its ability to issue consolidated obligations will be impeded to that extent in the future. If, however, the Bank were unable to issue consolidated obligations for an extended period of time, the Bank would eventually exhaust the availability of purchased federal funds (including borrowings from other FHLBanks) and repurchase agreements as sources of funds. It is also possible that an event (such as a natural disaster or a pandemic) that might impede the Bank's ability to raise funds by issuing consolidated obligations would also limit the Bank's ability to access the markets for federal funds purchased and/or repurchase agreements.

Under those circumstances, to the extent that the balance of principal and interest that came due on the Bank's debt obligations and the funds needed to pay its operating expenses exceeded the cash inflows from its interest-earning assets and proceeds from maturing assets, and if access to the market for consolidated obligations was not again available, the Bank would seek to access funding under the Contingency Agreement to repay any principal and interest due on its consolidated obligations. However, if the Bank were unable to raise funds by issuing consolidated obligations, it is likely that the other FHLBanks would have similar difficulties issuing debt. If funds were not available under the Contingency Agreement, the Bank's ability to conduct its operations would be compromised even earlier than if this funding source was available.

Recently Issued Accounting Guidance

For a discussion of recently issued accounting guidance, see "Item 1. Financial Statements" (specifically, Note 2 beginning on page 8 of this report).

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The following quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk should be read in conjunction with the quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk that are included in the 2024 10-K. The information provided in this item is intended to update the disclosures made in the 2024 10-K.

As a financial intermediary, the Bank is subject to interest rate risk. Changes in the level of interest rates, the slope of the interest rate yield curve, and/or the relationships (or spreads) between interest yields for different instruments have an impact on the Bank's estimated market value of equity and its earnings. This risk arises from a variety of instruments that the Bank enters into on a regular basis in the normal course of its business.

The terms of member advances, investment securities, and consolidated obligations may present interest rate risk and/or embedded option risk. As discussed in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, the Bank makes extensive use of interest rate derivative instruments, primarily interest rate swaps and swaptions, to manage the risk arising from these sources.

The Bank has investments in residential mortgage-related assets, primarily MPF mortgage loans and, to a lesser extent, CMOs, both of which present prepayment risk. This risk arises from the mortgagors' option to prepay their mortgages, making the effective maturities of these mortgage-based assets relatively more sensitive to changes in interest rates and other factors that affect the mortgagors' decisions to repay their mortgages as compared to other long-term investment securities that do not have prepayment features. A decline in interest rates generally accelerates mortgage refinancing activity, thus increasing prepayments and thereby shortening the effective maturity of the mortgage-related assets. Conversely, rising rates generally slow prepayment activity and lengthen a mortgage-related asset's effective maturity.

The Bank has managed the potential prepayment risk embedded in mortgage assets by purchasing securities that maintain their original principal balance for a fixed number of years, by purchasing highly structured tranches of mortgage securities that limit to some extent the effects of prepayment risk, by issuing a combination of callable and non-callable debt with varying

maturities, and/or by using interest rate derivative instruments to offset prepayment risk specific both to particular securities and to the overall mortgage portfolio.

The Bank's Enterprise Market Risk Management Policy provides a risk management framework for the financial management of the Bank consistent with the strategic principles outlined in its Strategic Business Plan. The Bank develops its funding and hedging strategies to manage its interest rate risk within the risk limits established in its Enterprise Market Risk Management Policy.

The Enterprise Market Risk Management Policy articulates the Bank's tolerance for the amount of overall interest rate risk the Bank will assume by limiting the maximum estimated loss in market value of equity that the Bank would incur under simulated 200 basis point changes in interest rates to 15 percent of the estimated base case market value. As reflected in the table below entitled "Market Value of Equity," the Bank was in compliance with this limit at June 30, 2025, March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

As part of its ongoing risk management process, the Bank calculates an estimated market value of equity for a base case interest rate scenario and for interest rate scenarios that reflect parallel interest rate shocks. The base case market value of equity is calculated by determining the estimated fair value of each instrument on the Bank's balance sheet, and subtracting the estimated aggregate fair value of the Bank's liabilities from the estimated aggregate fair value of the Bank's assets. For purposes of these calculations, mandatorily redeemable capital stock is treated as equity rather than as a liability. The fair values of the Bank's financial instruments (both assets and liabilities) are determined using either vendor prices or a pricing model. For those instruments for which a pricing model is used, the calculations are based upon parameters derived from market conditions existing at the time of measurement, and are generally determined by discounting estimated future cash flows at the replacement (or similar) rate for new instruments of the same type with the same or very similar characteristics. The market value of equity calculations include non-financial assets and liabilities, such as premises and equipment, other assets, payables for AHP, and other liabilities at their recorded carrying amounts.

For purposes of compliance with the Bank's Enterprise Market Risk Management Policy limit on estimated losses in market value, market value of equity losses are defined as the estimated net sensitivity of the value of the Bank's equity (the net value of its portfolio of assets, liabilities and interest rate derivatives) to 200 basis point parallel shifts in interest rates.

The following table provides the Bank's estimated base case market value of equity and its estimated market value of equity under up and down 200 basis point interest rate shock scenarios (and, for comparative purposes, its estimated market value of equity under up and down 100 basis point interest rate shock scenarios) as of December 31, 2024, March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2025. In addition, the table provides the percentage change in estimated market value of equity under each of these shock scenarios as of those dates.

MARKET VALUE OF EQUITY

(dollars in billions)

		Up 200 Basis Points ⁽¹⁾		Down 200 Basis Points ⁽²⁾		Up 100 Basis Points ⁽¹⁾		Down 100 Basis Points ⁽²⁾	
	Base Case Market Value of Equity	Estimated Market Value of Equity	Percentage Change from Base Case	Estimated Market Value of Equity	Percentage Change from Base Case	Estimated Market Value of Equity	Percentage Change from Base Case	Estimated Market Value of Equity	Percentage Change from Base Case
December 2024	\$ 7.161	\$ 7.209	0.67 %	\$ 7.203	0.59 %	\$ 7.196	0.49 %	\$ 7.165	0.06 %
March 2025	6.756	6.812	0.83 %	6.840	1.24 %	6.796	0.59 %	6.785	0.43 %
June 2025	6.960	6.991	0.45 %	7.054	1.35 %	6.984	0.35 %	6.992	0.46 %

⁽¹⁾ In the up 100 and up 200 scenarios, the estimated market value of equity is calculated under assumed instantaneous +100 and +200 basis point parallel shifts in interest rates.

⁽²⁾ In the down 100 and down 200 scenarios, the estimated market value of equity is calculated under assumed instantaneous -100 and -200 basis point parallel shifts in interest rates, subject to a floor of 0.01 percent.

A related measure of interest rate risk is duration of equity. Duration is the weighted average maturity (typically measured in months or years) of an instrument's cash flows, weighted by the present value of those cash flows. As such, duration provides an estimate of an instrument's sensitivity to small changes in market interest rates. The duration of assets is generally expressed as a positive figure, while the duration of liabilities is generally expressed as a negative number. The change in value of a specific instrument for given changes in interest rates will generally vary in inverse proportion to the instrument's duration. As market interest rates decline, instruments with a positive duration are expected to increase in value, while instruments with a negative duration are expected to decrease in value. Conversely, as interest rates rise, instruments with a positive duration are expected to decline in value, while instruments with a negative duration are expected to increase in value.

The values of instruments having relatively longer (or higher) durations are more sensitive to a given interest rate movement than instruments having shorter durations; that is, risk increases as the absolute value of duration lengthens. For instance, the value of an instrument with a duration of three years will theoretically change by three percent for every one percentage point (100 basis point) change in interest rates, while the value of an instrument with a duration of five years will theoretically change by five percent for every one percentage point change in interest rates.

The duration of individual instruments may be easily combined to determine the duration of a portfolio of assets or liabilities by calculating a weighted average duration of the instruments in the portfolio. These combinations provide a single straightforward metric that describes the portfolio's sensitivity to interest rate movements. These additive properties can be applied to the assets and liabilities on the Bank's balance sheet. The difference between the combined durations of the Bank's assets and the combined durations of its liabilities is sometimes referred to as duration gap and provides a measure of the relative interest rate sensitivities of the Bank's assets and liabilities.

Duration gap is a useful measure of interest rate sensitivity but does not account for the effect of leverage, or the effect of the absolute duration of the Bank's assets and liabilities, on the sensitivity of its estimated market value of equity to changes in interest rates. The inclusion of these factors results in a measure of the sensitivity of the value of the Bank's equity to changes in market interest rates referred to as the duration of equity. Duration of equity is the market value weighted duration of assets minus the market value weighted duration of liabilities divided by the market value of equity.

The significance of an entity's duration of equity is that it can be used to describe the sensitivity of the entity's market value of equity to movements in interest rates. A duration of equity equal to zero would mean, within a narrow range of interest rate movements, that the Bank had neutralized the impact of changes in interest rates on the market value of its equity.

A positive duration of equity would mean, within a narrow range of interest rate movements, that for each one year of duration the estimated market value of the Bank's equity would be expected to decline by about 0.01 percent for every positive 0.01 percent change in the level of interest rates. A positive duration generally indicates that the value of the Bank's assets is more sensitive to changes in interest rates than the value of its liabilities (i.e., that the duration of its assets is greater than the duration of its liabilities).

Conversely, a negative duration of equity would mean, within a narrow range of interest rate movements, that for each one year of negative duration the estimated market value of the Bank's equity would be expected to increase by about 0.01 percent for every positive 0.01 percent change in the level of interest rates. A negative duration generally indicates that the value of the Bank's liabilities is more sensitive to changes in interest rates than the value of its assets (i.e., that the duration of its liabilities is greater than the duration of its assets).

The following table provides information regarding the Bank's base case duration of equity as well as its duration of equity in up and down 100 and 200 basis point interest rate shock scenarios as of December 31, 2024, March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2025.

DURATION ANALYSIS

(expressed in years)

	Base Case Interest Rates				Duration of Equity			
	Asset Duration	Liability Duration	Duration Gap	Duration of Equity	Up 100 ⁽¹⁾	Up 200 ⁽¹⁾	Down 100 ⁽²⁾	Down 200 ⁽²⁾
December 2024	0.19	(0.23)	(0.04)	(0.48)	(0.41)	(0.04)	0.35	0.50
March 2025	0.21	(0.24)	(0.03)	(0.21)	(0.62)	0.05	0.66	0.79
June 2025	0.23	(0.26)	(0.03)	(0.17)	(0.41)	0.10	0.71	0.90

⁽¹⁾ In the up 100 and up 200 scenarios, the duration of equity is calculated under assumed instantaneous +100 and +200 basis point parallel shifts in interest rates.

⁽²⁾ In the down 100 and down 200 scenarios, the duration of equity is calculated under assumed instantaneous -100 and -200 basis point parallel shifts in interest rates.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Bank's management, under the supervision and with the participation of its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Bank's disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, the Bank's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Bank's disclosure controls and procedures were

effective in: (1) recording, processing, summarizing and reporting information required to be disclosed by the Bank in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms and (2) ensuring that information required to be disclosed by the Bank in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the Bank’s management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Bank’s internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2025 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Bank’s internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

31.1	Certification of principal executive officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of principal financial officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification of principal executive officer and principal financial officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
EX-101.INS	XBRL Instance Document - The instance document does not appear in the interactive data file because its XBRL tags are embedded within the inline XBRL document.
EX-101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
EX-101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
EX-101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
EX-101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.
EX-101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
EX-104	The cover page of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, formatted in inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

August 12, 2025

Date

By /s/ Tom Lewis

Tom Lewis

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)