U.S. Department of Agriculture
Office of Inspector General

Commodity Credit Corporation's Financial Statements for Fiscal Year 2025

January 2026

Audit Report 06403-0008-11

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
United States Department of Agriculture

DATE: January 23, 2026

AUDIT NUMBER: 06403-0008-11

TO: Board of Directors
Commodity Credit Corporation

Scott Royster
Chief Financial Officer
Farm Production and Conservation Business Center

ATTN: Christopher Simmons
Performance, Accountability, and Risk Division Director
Farm Production and Conservation Business Center

Aja Buckner
Acting Branch Chief for the External Audits and Investigations
Farm Production and Conservation Business Center

FROM: Yarisis Rivera-Rojas
Acting Assistant Inspector General for Audit

YARISIS RIVERA ROJAS
Digitally signed by YARISIS RIVERA ROJAS
Date: 2026.01.23 14:01:39 -05'00'

SUBJECT: Commodity Credit Corporation's Financial Statements for Fiscal Year 2025

KPMG LLP, an independent certified public accounting firm, was engaged to audit the financial statements of Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) as of and for the year ended September 30, 2025; to provide a report on internal control over financial reporting; to report on whether CCC's financial management systems did not comply substantially with the requirements of the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996 (FFMIA); and to report any reportable noncompliance with laws tested and other matters. The contract required that the audit be performed in accordance with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) audit guidance.

In its audit of CCC's fiscal year 2025 financial statements, KPMG LLP provided an unmodified opinion and reported:

- the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of CCC as of September 30, 2025, and its net cost, changes in net position, and budgetary resources for the year then ended, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles;

- no material weaknesses[1] in internal control over financial reporting;
- one significant deficiency[2] in internal control over financial reporting related to general information technology controls;
- instances in which CCC's financial management systems did not substantially comply with FFMIA requirements; and
- no reportable noncompliance with provisions of laws tested or other matters.

In connection with the contract, the Office of Inspector General reviewed KPMG LLP's report and related documentation and inquired of its representatives. Our review, as differentiated from an audit of the financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards, was not intended to enable us to express, and we do not express, an opinion on CCC's financial statements; conclusions about the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting; or conclusions on whether CCC's financial management systems substantially complied with the three FFMIA requirements, or on compliance with laws tested and other matters. KPMG LLP is responsible for the attached auditor's report, dated January 22, 2026, and the conclusions expressed therein. However, our review disclosed no instances where KPMG LLP did not comply, in all material respects, with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards and OMB audit guidance.

In accordance with Departmental Regulation 1720-1, final action needs to be taken within 1 year of each management decision to prevent being listed in the Department's annual Agency Financial Report. For agencies other than the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), please follow your internal agency procedures in forwarding final action correspondence to OCFO.

We appreciate the courtesies and cooperation extended to KPMG LLP and my office by members of your staff during the audit fieldwork and subsequent discussions. This report contains publicly available information and will be posted in its entirety to our website (https://usdaoig.oversight.gov) in the near future.

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

[2] A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

Independent Auditors' Report

Board of Directors, Commodity Credit Corporation
Inspector General, United States Department of Agriculture:

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of the United States Department of Agriculture, Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2025, and the related consolidated statements of net cost and changes in net position, and combined statement of budgetary resources for the year then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the CCC as of September 30, 2025, and its net cost, changes in net position, and budgetary resources for the year then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Matter - Interactive Data

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the Annual Management Report. The other information comprises: The Preface; Table of Contents; Table of Contents – Tables; Table of Contents – Charts; Message from the Executive Vice President; Performance Section; Message from the Chief Financial Officer; Introduction to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Required Supplementary Information, and Other Information; Other Information; and Appendix: Glossary of Acronyms, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

We also performed tests of the CCC's compliance with certain provisions referred to in Section 803(a) of the *Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996* (FFMIA). Providing an opinion on compliance with

FFMIA was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances, described in Exhibit II, in which the CCC's financial management systems did not substantially comply with the United States Government Standard General Ledger at the transaction level. The results of our tests disclosed no instances in which the CCC's financial management systems did not substantially comply with Federal financial management systems requirements or applicable Federal accounting standards.

CCC's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the CCC's response to the findings identified in our audit and described in Exhibit III. The CCC's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the consolidated financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

Purpose of the Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

The purpose of the communication described in the Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and the Report on Compliance and Other Matters sections is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the CCC's internal control or compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

KPMG LLP

Washington D.C.
January 22, 2026

The following criteria were considered in the determination and evaluation of the significant deficiency:

Government Accountability Office (GAO) Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government, Principle 5 (*Enforce Accountability*); Principle 11 (*Design Activities for the Information System*); Principle 12 (*Implement Control Activities*); Principle 13 (*Use Quality Information*); Principle 16 (*Perform Monitoring Activities*); and Principle 17 (*Evaluate Issues and Remediate Deficiencies*).

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication (SP) 800-53: Security and Privacy Controls for Information Systems and Organizations, which details requirements for Policy and Procedures and Account Management.

General Information Technology Controls

During fiscal year (FY) 2025, we identified deficiencies in the design and implementation of access controls concerning the authorization, provisioning, modification, and termination of end-users and privileged users. Additionally, the CCC did not perform reviews of security logs for certain financial system applications. While the CCC has implemented new policies related to cybersecurity and accountability to address some of these deficiencies, the design and implementation of these policies remain incomplete. Consequently, these control deficiencies increase the risk to the completeness, accuracy, validity, confidentiality, and availability of financial data within the systems.

<u>Recommendations Related to General Information Technology Controls:</u>

We recommend that management:

- Implement audit logging monitoring controls to reduce the risk that inappropriate and/or unusual activity that may compromise the integrity and availability of systems and data goes undetected and resolved.

- Design, document, and enforce controls to remove system application access within an acceptable timeframe following a user’s separation date.

- Design, document, and implement controls to grant system application access upon requested and approved business need and maintain evidence of such user access requests.

Noncompliance with the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996 (FFMIA)

The FFMIA, Section 803(a) requires that Federal financial management systems comply with (1) Federal system requirements, (2) Federal accounting standards, and (3) the United States Government Standard General Ledger (USSGL) at the transaction level. FFMIA emphasizes the need for agencies to have systems that can generate timely, reliable, and useful information with which to make informed decisions to ensure ongoing accountability. FFMIA requirements apply to Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (CFO Act) agencies as well as Government Corporation Control Act Agencies that are components of a CFO Act agency.

During our audit, and as reported by management in its Annual Assurance Statement, we identified instances where CCC's financial management systems did not record certain obligations and accruals, at the transaction level, in accordance with the USSGL.

<u>Recommendation:</u>

We recommend that management continues implementing corrective actions to resolve the instances of noncompliance with FFMIA.

United States Department of Agriculture

Farm Production and Conservation Business Center

Commodity Credit Corporation

1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Room 143-W
Washington, DC
20250-0501

TO: Yarisis Riverarojas
Acting Assistant Inspector General for Audit
Office of Inspector General

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

FROM: Scott Royster
Chief Financial Officer
Farm Production and Conservation Business Center

SUBJECT: Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) Audit Report Response

We have reviewed the KPMG Independent Auditors' Report dated January 22nd, 2026. We are very pleased with the Auditors' unmodified opinion on CCC's Fiscal Year (FY) 2025 consolidated financial statement.

CCC agrees with the findings presented in the auditors' report. CCC is in the process of developing and implementing corrective actions to remediate the findings and will continue to work with the USDA Office of Inspector General to ensure effective remediation in FY 2026.

Please feel free to reach out to Christopher Simmons if you have any questions.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

ANNUAL MANAGEMENT REPORT FISCAL YEAR 2025

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Commodity Credit Corporation

1400 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 20250

Annual Management Report – Fiscal Year 2025

PREFACE

This Annual Management Report shows the results of the Commodity Credit Corporation's (CCC) operations for fiscal year (FY) 2025. This report meets the requirements of the CCC Charter Act, as amended, and the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended. The electronic version of this report can be found at https://www.usda.gov/oig/reports/audit-reports.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis section of the report contains the purpose, authority, mission, and goals of CCC; financial summaries, program summaries, and performance measures. This report also includes the auditors' report, performance information, financial statements, and accompanying notes.

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Message from the Executive Vice President

I am pleased to present the Commodity Credit Corporation's (CCC's) Fiscal Year (FY) 2025 Annual Management Report. The CCC is a wholly owned Government corporation created in 1933 to assist in stabilizing, supporting, and protecting farm income and prices, help maintain balanced and adequate supplies of agricultural commodities, manage the orderly marketing and distribution of these commodities, and assist in the conservation of soil and water resources.

The CCC's domestic agricultural price and income support programs are carried out primarily through the personnel and facilities of the Farm Service Agency (FSA). International programs are carried out by the Foreign Agricultural Service and the United States Agency for International Development. The CCC conservation programs are implemented by the FSA and the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

The CCC continued its support for American agriculture in 2025 through safety net, disaster assistance, price support, and conservation programs. Several of USDA's safety net programs, including the Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) and Price Loss Coverage (PLC) Programs, along with price support programs such as the Marketing Assistance Loan Program (MAL) and the Loan Deficiency Payment (LDP) Program, provided support to producers to help mitigate the impacts of increased input costs. For FY 2025, PY24 MAL program payments totaled $6.3 billion, with an additional $5.9 million disbursed for LDPs.

Additionally, USDA's key standing disaster assistance programs, including the Livestock Forage Disaster Program, the Livestock Indemnity Program, the Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program and the Tree Assistance Program totaled $2 billion in disbursements for the fiscal year, providing critical assistance to producers dealing with more frequent, more intense, climate-induced natural disasters.

Approximately 25.8 million acres were enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) at the end of FY 2025. Continued improvements to FSA's flagship conservation program have broadened the scope and reach of CRP. The CLEAR initiative (Clean Lakes, Estuaries and Rivers), which represented 27 percent of FY 2025 continuous enrollment, is helping landowners address water quality concerns across the nation, and an additional 665,000 acres were enrolled in the Grassland CRP signup, playing a critical role in helping secure the future of both our food production and our natural resources.

The CCC's independent auditors issued an unmodified opinion on the FY 2025 Consolidated Financial Statements with no material weaknesses. Under the requirements of the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982, CCC's management conducted its annual assessment and provided an unmodified statement of assurance that internal controls are operating effectively over operations. In FY 2026, our focus remains on continuing to improve processes and procedures to ensure internal controls provide the requisite assurance to achieving CCC's objectives. Further details can be found in the Management Discussion and Analysis section of CCC's annual report and the independent auditors' report.

Thank you for your interest in the Commodity Credit Corporation.

William L. Beam
Executive Vice President
Commodity Credit Corporation

Part I: Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

Certain information contained in this discussion is considered "forward-looking information" as defined by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board's (FASAB) Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) No. 15, *Management's Discussion and Analysis.* Such forward-looking information includes estimates and is subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from this discussion.

Mission Statement

The Commodity Credit Corporation is a Government-owned and operated entity dedicated to:

- Stabilizing, supporting, and protecting farm income and prices.
- Conserving soil, air, and water resources and protecting and improving wildlife habitats.
- Maintaining balanced and adequate supplies of agricultural commodities and aiding in their orderly distribution.
- Developing new domestic and foreign markets and marketing facilities for agricultural commodities.

History of the Commodity Credit Corporation

The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) is a wholly-owned Government corporation created in 1933 to stabilize, support, and protect farm income and prices. It was federally chartered by the CCC Charter Act of 1948, (15 U.S.C. 714, et seq.) (Charter Act) and has authorized capital stock of $100 million held by the United States Treasury. CCC funds are used to implement specific programs established by Congress as well as to carry out activities under the broad authorities of the Charter Act. The principal programs that are funded by CCC include:

- Domestic farm income, price support and conservation programs under various statutes including the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (also known as the 2018 Farm Bill);
- Foreign market development and other international activities of the Department of Agriculture under several statutes including the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978;
- Activities of the United States Agency for International Development under Title II of the Food for Peace Act.

The programs funded through CCC are administered primarily by the Farm Service Agency (FSA) and the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS). CCC helps maintain balanced and adequate supplies of agricultural commodities and aids in their orderly distribution. Further, the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 expanded the use of CCC funding to support conservation programs and made conservation one of CCC's core missions. The conservation programs are primarily administrated by the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). CCC has authority to have outstanding borrowing from Treasury of up to $30 billion at any one time to carry out its non-credit reform mission. Net losses from its operations are subsequently reimbursed consistent with Congressional action.

America's agricultural producers are assisted by CCC through commodity and farm storage facility loans, commodity purchases, disaster assistance, and income support payments. In addition, CCC provides incentives and payments to landowners to establish conservation practices on their land.

CCC also provides agricultural commodities to other federal agencies and foreign governments. It also may donate commodities to domestic and international relief agencies as well as foreign countries. CCC assists in the development of new domestic and foreign markets for American agricultural commodities. It also extends direct credit and guarantees commodity sales to foreign countries throughout the world.

CCC has its own disbursing authority and utilizes the Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) system and the Department of the Treasury to make payments.

CCC has multiple funding mechanisms:

- Under the Charter Act, CCC has permanent indefinite borrowing authority, as defined by Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in Circular A-11, *Preparation, Submission, and Execution of the Budget,* to fund most of the programs operated out of the CCC revolving fund. Borrowing authority permits the CCC to incur obligations with outlays to be financed by borrowing from Treasury. The revolving fund also receives money from loan repayments, inventory sales, interest income, fees, and reimbursement for realized losses.
- Under the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, P.L. 93-344, 104 Stat. 1388, 2 USC 661 et seq. (FCRA), as amended, CCC has separate permanent indefinite budget authority for purposes of obligations and disbursements for credit reform financing as well as pre-credit reform liquidating programs.
- CCC receives direct appropriations for specific programs, such as credit reform, foreign grant and donation, and disaster relief.

Structure of the Commodity Credit Corporation

CCC is managed by a Board of Directors, subject to the general supervision and direction of the Secretary of Agriculture. Under the Charter Act, the Secretary is an ex-officio director and chairperson of the Board. The Board consists of seven members, in addition to the Secretary, who are appointed by the President of the United States. Currently, all members of the Board and CCC officers are USDA officials. CCC officers, directly or through officials of designated USDA agencies, maintain liaison with numerous other governmental and private trade operations. See the current organizational structure in the following section.

CCC along with the FSA, NRCS, Risk Management Agency, and the Farm Production and Conservation (FPAC) Business Center are organized under the FPAC mission area, which is USDA's focal point for the nation's farmers and ranchers and other stewards of private agricultural lands and non-industrial private forest lands. FPAC agencies implement programs designed to mitigate the significant risks of farming through crop insurance services, conservation programs and technical assistance, commodity purchase and distribution, credit lending, and disaster remediation programs.

CCC has no operating personnel. Oversight, finance, accounting, and operational support is provided by the FPAC-BC. Price support, storage, and reserve programs, and domestic acquisition and disposal activities are carried out primarily through the personnel and facilities of FSA. FAS is responsible for certain CCC activities outside the United States. Also involved with CCC activities are USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), NRCS, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), through allocation transfers.

Most CCC programs are delivered through an extensive nationwide network of FSA field offices, including approximately 2,100 USDA Service Centers and 51 State-level offices (including Puerto Rico). This network enables CCC to maintain a close relationship with customers, successfully addressing the customers' needs, and continually improving program delivery. FSA implements CCC-funded programs for income support, disaster assistance, conservation, and international food procurement.

Though FSA provides the majority of support for CCC, several CCC-funded programs fall under the purview of AMS, FAS, or NRCS. AMS administers programs that create domestic and international marketing opportunities for U.S. producers of food, fiber, and specialty crops. AMS also provides the agricultural industry with valuable services to ensure the quality and availability of wholesome food for consumers across the country.

FAS has the primary responsibility for USDA international activities – market development, trade agreements and negotiations, and the collection and analysis of statistics and market information. FAS also administers USDA export credit guarantee and certain food aid programs, helping increase income and food availability in developing nations by mobilizing expertise for agriculturally-led economic growth.

Through its network of local offices, NRCS provides leadership in a partnership effort to help American private landowners and managers conserve their soil, water, and other natural resources. It also provides financial assistance for conservation activities.

Through a parent-child relationship, CCC allocates funding that supports various activities led by USAID, including the Food for Peace (FFP) program. The mission of FFP is to reduce hunger and malnutrition and ensure that all individuals have adequate, safe, and nutritious food to support a healthy and productive life. FFP supports the world's most vulnerable through its emergency, development, and nutritional support activities. CCC provides funding for the purchase of commodities and for transportation costs in support of FFP operations. USAID executes the programs which are included in CCC's financial reporting.

CCC programs touch all segments of the agricultural community, including underserved and socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers, to ensure that CCC programs and services are accessible to everyone.

Organizational Structure

As of September 30, 2025

CCC Board of Directors

Chairperson, Brooke Rollins, Secretary of Agriculture
Vice Chairperson, Vacant
Member, Vacant
Member, Vacant
Member, Vacant
Member, Vacant
Member, Vacant

CCC Officers

President, Richard Fordyce, Under Secretary, FPAC
Executive Vice President, William Beam, FSA Administrator
Secretary, Robert Ibarra, Chief Operating Officer, FPAC Business Center
Assistant Secretary, Vacant, Staff Specialist, FPAC Business Center
Chief Financial Officer, Ronald Scott Royster, Acting CFO, FPAC Business Center

CCC Advisors

Assistant General Counsel, Brian Mizoguchi, OGC, International Affairs, Food Assistance, and Farm and Rural Programs
Chief Economist, Seth Meyer, USDA
Deputy Chief Financial Officer, Lynn Moaney, USDA
White House Liaison, Dominic Restuccia, USDA
Budget Director, Marcos Caraballo, FPAC Business Center

CCC Program Areas

CCC funds many programs that fall under multiple agencies within the USDA. Each CCC funded program helps achieve parts of both CCC's mission and the strategic plan of the agency under which the program falls. CCC's mission and strategic goals are achieved through the successful implementation of the following key program areas:

Income Support and Disaster Assistance – Income support and disaster assistance programs (DAP) provide financial assistance to protect farmers and ranchers from fluctuations in market conditions and unexpected natural or man-made disasters.

Conservation – Conservation programs offer farmers and ranchers a variety of financial and economic incentives to conserve natural resources on the nation's privately-owned farmlands. These programs focus on improving soil health, reducing erosion, protecting streams and rivers, restoring and establishing fish and wildlife habitats, and improving air quality through several conservation incentive payments, technical assistance, and cost-share programs.

Food Assistance Programs – CCC funded programs purchase and deliver processed commodities under various domestic distribution programs, and commodities under Title II and Title III of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, P.L. 53-480 (P.L. 480), the Food for Progress (FFPr) Program. These programs help achieve domestic farm program price support objectives, produce a uniform regulatory system for storing agricultural products, and ensure the timely provision of food products for domestic and international food assistance programs and market development programs.

Since its establishment in 1985, FFPr has helped developing countries strengthen their agriculture sectors. All FFPr projects operate under the overarching goals of increasing agricultural productivity and expanding markets and trade in agricultural products. For FY 2025, FFPr has signed eight cooperative agreements totaling $239.96 million (not including $3.94 million in cost share). Through FFPr, USDA is providing $240 million in FY 2025 funds to purchase 361,000 metric tons of U.S. grown commodities to support eight projects in six countries.

In October 2023, Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack authorized the use of $1 billion in CCC funds to bolster the U.S. government's ongoing efforts to address global hunger through the purchase of additional U.S.-grown commodities. This program provided for the use of $950 million and was implemented in conjunction with USAID to purchase and ship U.S. commodities for direct distribution in 18 countries worldwide. The remaining $50 million has not been used.

Market Development Programs – CCC funds used in market development programs play a critical role in helping to open new markets and in facilitating U.S. competitiveness by providing technical assistance in the utilization of U.S. commodities and promoting the quality, availability, value, and health characteristics of U.S. products. With 95 percent of the world's population living outside the U.S., future growth in demand for food and agricultural products will occur primarily in overseas markets. Working in partnership with U.S. private industry associations, the market development programs, including the Market Access Program and the Foreign Market Development Program, provide support for the growth of mutually beneficial trade and market share in diverse and dynamic markets. These programs help U.S. exporters withstand global shocks and compete in the global marketplace.

- These programs provide matching funds to U.S. non-profit organizations to conduct a wide range of activities including market research, consumer promotion, trade servicing, capacity building, and market access support. Working with the State Regional Trade Groups and other industry organizations, CCC programs also provide funding to encourage Small to Medium-Sized Enterprises (SME) to become active in international markets. FAS staff in over 100 countries around the world support industry efforts by providing market intelligence and introducing U.S. exporters to potential foreign customers. FAS trade services staff, FAS overseas offices, and U.S. industry non-profit associations all provide services that help U.S. companies successfully access potential buyers in a wide range of international trade shows.

- CCC market development programs are used to broaden the base for U.S. exporters, which facilitates economic growth and job creation. A central focus of this effort is to provide additional assistance to SMEs, which are major drivers of new job creation. Trade show participation is a key component of SME program participation and a cornerstone of cooperators' Market Access Program (MAP) and Foreign Market Development (FMD) investments.

- Over 70 non-profit associations participate in CCC market development programs. They are promoting U.S. products around the world and have an economic effect on virtually every state. A February 2022 study conducted by IHS Markit in cooperation with Texas A&M University found that foreign market development investment through the MAP and FMD programs contributes $45 billion annually in economic output and $22.3 billion annually in gross domestic product, creating U.S. jobs and increasing farm cash receipts. Despite a continued challenging global trade environment, cooperators continue to conduct innovative, virtual, and other on-line activities. A few examples of their successes demonstrate the wide range of participants, activities, and target markets.

- MAP Funds Support Increased Sales of U.S. Beef to Korea: In 2024, the U.S. Meat Export Federation (USMEF) achieved significant sales growth for U.S. beef in South Korea, through Market Access Program (MAP)-funded, targeted retail promotions with major chains like Costco Korea and Lotte Mart. MAP-funded tasting demos in these stores and a strategic promotional campaign helped diversify beef offerings, despite market challenges and helped contribute to over $2.2 billion in U.S. beef exports to Korea in 2024.

- U.S. Wheat Associates apply MAP and FMD funding to promotions in Colombia, highlighting the superior performance and economic value that U.S. wheat can provide to millers and wheat food companies. In addition, Colombia has been a recipient of monetized wheat under FAS' Food for Progress. As a result of these multiple initiatives, Colombia has become a consistent buyer of U.S. wheat. For example, recently, two Colombian mills purchased 30,000 MT of commercial U.S. wheat, estimated at $8.4 million, for delivery in July and September 2025. The year-on-year increase (January to May) of U.S. wheat exports to Colombia in metric tons increased 99 percent (199,687 MT to 396,923 MT).

- The Washington Apple Commission (WAC) used USDA market development funds to increase the visibility of U.S. apples in Taiwan. Partnering in a series of promotions with 7-Eleven, WAC launched its first-ever campaign promoting a variety of U.S. apples between October 2024 and April 2025. Imports of U.S. Ambrosia apples, Washington Fuji, and Cosmic Crisp® apples were showcased in more than 7,100 storefronts. Despite the traditionally low fruit sales period from March to May 2025, WAC's partnership with 7-Eleven bolstered confidence in Washington apples, maintained a solid market presence, and resulted in approximately $565,000 in additional sales. USDA's market development funding was paramount to supporting $84 million in U.S. apple exports to Taiwan in 2024 and ensuring these successes were possible.

- The American Peanut Council (APC) strategically leveraged MAP funds to consolidate industry research data and provide the U.S. peanut industry with a voice during Codex Alimentarius Commission meetings. During its 18th session on June 23-27, 2025, in Thailand, the Codex Committee on Contaminants in Foods discontinued a proposed standard for aflatoxin levels in ready to eat (RTE) peanuts because of APC's efforts. Despite existing international standards, the proposed standard threatened to establish a more stringent aflatoxin threshold for RTE peanuts available for export to more than 188 Codex-participating countries. Effectively using MAP funds, this success highlights more than 10 year's work supporting sound research and shaping trade-enabling policy environments, building relationships, and protecting global U.S. peanut exports valued at more than $728 million in 2024.

- In May 2025, the National Confectioners Association's (NCA) held its Annual Sweets and Snacks Expo in Indianapolis, Indiana. Effectively using USDA MAP funds, NCA cohosted a reverse trade mission with Food Export-Midwest that connected 46 U.S. suppliers with 19 foreign buyers who purchased $4.3 million on-site, and a total of $10.2 million in projected sales. The show welcomed over 14,500 attendees, including 853 international customers. FAS and NCA's coordinated international outreach and use of MAP funding enhanced the competitiveness of U.S. confectionery and snack exports.

USDA-Endorsed Trade Shows and Agribusiness Trade Missions – Each year, USDA endorses the trade shows that will provide the best international exposure and marketing opportunities for U.S. companies and producers. FAS works with show organizers and other partners to create a "USA Pavilion" to showcase the variety and quality of made-in-America products to potential foreign buyers. FAS also provides participating companies with marketing and promotion services, market intelligence, logistical support, and on-site assistance. In FY 2025, USDA endorsed a total of 25 international trade shows around the world. The 25 USDA-endorsed trade shows featured 982 U.S. companies and organizations across 16 countries. USDA trade missions provide first-hand education to U.S. agribusinesses and state department of agriculture representatives about economic conditions and regulatory environments in host-country markets. They also allow U.S. companies to conduct one-on-one business meetings with potential buyers from targeted countries, enable senior leadership from USDA to engage government representatives in trade-related policy dialogue that furthers U.S. interests and bolsters bilateral relations, and generate sales of U.S. agricultural and food products. In FY 2025, USDA implemented three trade missions to Dominican Republic, Taiwan, and the Americas Food and Beverage Show in Miami, Florida using CCC funds.

Assisting Specialty Crop Exports (ASCE) – This initiative, announced by Secretary Vilsack in January 2024, is a partnership between USDA and the U.S. specialty crops sector to break down non-tariff trade barriers that hinder U.S. exports of fruits and vegetables, tree nuts, pulses, horticultural crops, and other products. The initiative aims to open new international markets, ensuring that U.S. exports compete on a fair and level playing field while helping producers and the industry better understand the regulations and requirements that affect their ability to sell their products to foreign customers. Ongoing projects tackle trade barriers related to pesticide residue requirements (MRLs), packaging innovations to meet new and proposed packaging requirements for produce in our top export markets and updating international standards to benefit U.S. exporters.

FY 2025 Results:

- Pesticide residue requirements for top markets are now more easily accessible for American farmers through 1) New MRL Quick Reference Sheets which cover 60 products including fruits, vegetables, pulses, and nuts: mrlquicksheets.foodchainid.com; and 2) Access for all U.S.-based entities to the latest MRL requirements around the world through the Regulatory Limits MRL database: https://fas.usda.gov/maximum-residue-limits-mrl-database.

- FAS ASCE projects sought feedback from industry on priorities for pesticide standards needed in key markets and globally at Codex. In response, specialty crops industry stakeholders submitted hundreds of needs; ASCE projects are preparing data packages for submission to foreign countries and at Codex, which opens markets and reduces rejections of shipments at foreign borders.

- Three pesticide residue regulations have been drafted and submitted for internal review in Central America and the Andean region, which when approved, will facilitate U.S. exports of agricultural products to the entire region.

- ASCE-funded data and analysis of U.S. olive oil quality parameters were submitted to the Codex Alimentarius Committee on Fats and Oils call for data, ensuring U.S. grower equities are represented in ongoing global standard development.

Export Credit Program – CCC export credit guarantee (GSM-102 and Facility Guarantee) programs, administered by FAS in conjunction with FPAC, serve to increase and maintain exports of U.S. agricultural commodities by expanding access to trade finance which assists countries, particularly developing countries and emerging markets, in meeting their food and fiber needs. The GSM-102 Program supports the involvement of foreign public and private sector banks and importers in commercial trade transactions with the United States. The program statute allows for repayment terms up to two years, but actual repayment terms are currently limited to 18 months or less.

The GSM-102 program supported $2.4 billion in exports of U.S. agricultural commodities so far in FY 2025. The program targeted approximately 130 countries worldwide. The largest markets were Mexico, Colombia, Honduras, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and South Korea. In FY 2025, U.S. exporters used the program to finance the sale of U.S. corn, soybean meal, soybeans, wheat, soybean oil, rice, distiller's dried grains (DDGs), almonds, and cotton. U.S. agricultural exports supported by the GSM-102 program generated $2.8 billion in additional economic activity, for a total of $5.2 billion in economic activity. The economic return ratio for FY 2025 is estimated at $368 per dollar invested, which exceeds the targeted economic return ratio of $200 per dollar invested. The exports facilitated by the program in FY 2025 helped create and maintain approximately 17,000 U.S. jobs in farm production, processing, transportation, distribution, as well as non-farm sectors such as services and manufacturing, contributing to overall economic growth and supporting rural communities. Some of the GSM-102 accomplishments in FY 2025 include:

- The GSM-102 program supported $1.3 billion in U.S. corn sales. U.S. corn exports supported by the program to countries such as Nicaragua, Panama, and Colombia accounted for 40, 29, and 26 percent, respectively, of all U.S. corn exports to these countries. The GSM-102 program plus U.S. trade agreements helped increase U.S. market share in Taiwan and Vietnam, marking the first time in at least 25 years that the program supported exports of U.S. corn to these two Asian countries.

- Soybean meal is the second largest commodity supported by the GSM-102 program with $506 million of U.S. soybean meal sales. U.S. soybean meal sales backed by the program to Jamaica, Dominican Republic and Costa Rica accounted for 47, 34 and 25 percent of all U.S. soybean meal exports to these countries.

- Soybeans are the third largest commodity supported by the GSM-102 program, with $247 million in sales. The GSM program, combined with strong import demand helped U.S. shipments of soybeans to Egypt more than double compared to the previous year. U.S. soybeans sales under the program to Dominican Republic and Colombia accounted for 53 and 18 percent, respectively, of all U.S. soybean exports to these countries.

- The GSM-102 program supported $207 million in U.S. wheat sales. U.S. wheat sales backed by the program to Peru, Dominican Republic, and South Korea accounted for 66, 27, and 15 percent, respectively, of all U.S. wheat exports to these countries.

- The GSM-102 program supported U.S. shipments worth $101 million of U.S. soybean oil. These U.S. soybean oil exports supported by the program, to Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, and Colombia, accounted for 56, 46, and 16 percent, respectively, of all U.S. soybean oil exports to these countries. The GSM-102 program supported exports worth $15 million in U.S. rice, $5 million in U.S. distiller's dried grains. In addition, for the first time in at least 25 years, the GSM program was used for exporting almonds mainly to Turkey.

- The Credit Programs Division (CrPD) participated in approximately 25 major outreach events in 2025, reaching over 1,700 potential stakeholders, including U.S. exporters, cooperator groups, domestic banks, overseas buyers, and foreign financial institutions. This resulted in 51 new program participants in 2025, including 37 exporters, 10 foreign banks, and 4 U.S. banks. This provides more options to U.S. exporters who need to reduce their risk of non-payment when shipping U.S. agricultural commodities to emerging markets.

Challenges for the Future

USDA Cooperators (trade associations), with which FAS partners, may also confront funding limitations as the expiration of the 2018 Farm Bill on September 30, 2025, prevents the agency from obligating and allocating funding for these CCC-funded programs. Until Congress extends or passes a new Farm Bill, FAS is prevented from allocating and obligating additional market development program funds on the normal schedule. This could lead to an inability to implement key programming in the near term.

Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018

The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, P.L. 115-334, 132 Stat. 4490 (2018 Farm Bill), was signed into law on December 20, 2018. By enacting this, Congress established the direction of farm and food policy for five years through 2023. On November 16, 2023, President Biden signed into law H.R. 6363, the Further Continuing Appropriations and Other Extensions Act, 2024, which extended the 2018 Farm Bill through September 30, 2024. In addition, several Farm Bill programs are authorized to continue beyond FY 2024, with certain provisions and funding authorities extending into FYs 2025 and 2026. Recent amendments to the Farm Bill expanded long-term funding for agricultural safety-net programs, strengthening crop insurance, disaster assistance, and risk-management tools to enhance financial stability across the sector. These extensions ensure the continued availability of program funding and support across multiple fiscal years and do not represent a termination of funding in FY 2025.

Expected Market Conditions and Government Payments[1]

Farm producers' net cash income[2] and net farm income[3] are both forecast to increase in 2025.[4] Based on USDA's Economic Research Service (ERS) projections made in September 2025, net cash farm income in 2025 is projected to increase by 28.5 percent to $180.7 billion compared to 2024. Net farm income is projected to increase 40.7 percent to $179.8 billion as market cash receipts and government payments are both forecasted to grow. Production expenses are expected to increase, but by a lesser amount. If realized, both measures would be above their 2005-24 averages (in inflation-adjusted dollars).

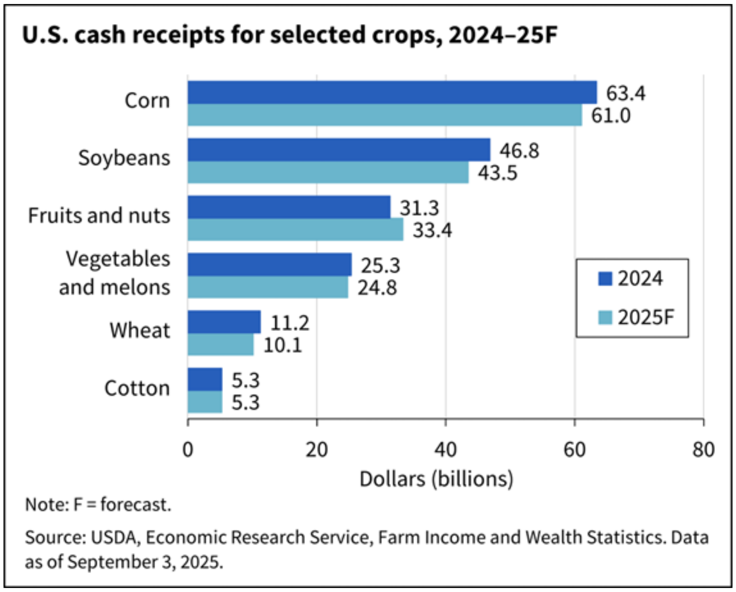
Farm Cash Receipts Expected to Increase in 2025

In nominal terms, farm cash receipts are forecast to increase by $24.0 billion (4.7 percent) to $535.2 billion in 2025, driven by animal/animal products receipts.

Crop cash receipts are forecast to fall by $6.1 billion (2.5 percent) to $236.6 billion in 2025, with corn, soybeans, and wheat accounting for most ($6.8 billion) of the decrease. Fruits and nuts are the only category set to increase in 2025 ($2.0 billion, 6.5 percent).

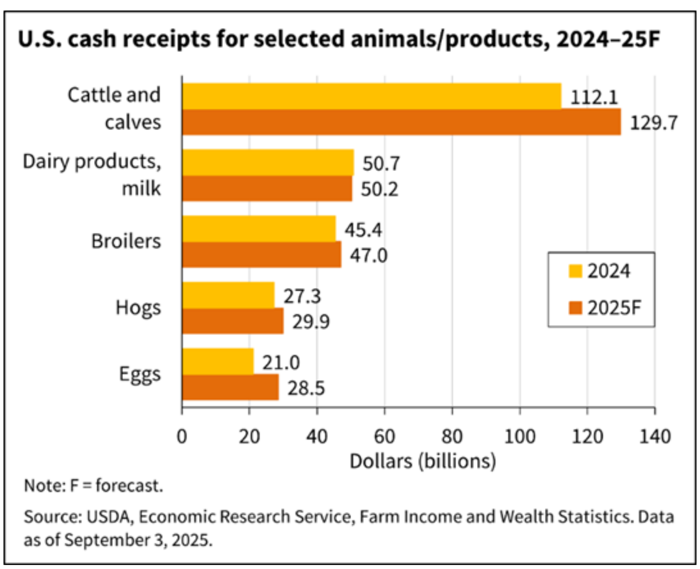
[1] The data in this section is from the "Farm Sector Income & Finances: Farm Sector Income Forecast" published in September 2025 and "Farm Sector Income & Finances: Assets, Debt, and Wealth" published in September 2025, both from the USDA, Economic Research Service.
[2] Net cash income is gross cash income less all cash expenses generated during the calendar year. Cash expenses include feed, seed, fertilizer, property taxes, interest on debt, wages to hired labor, contract labor, and rent to non-operator landlords.
[3] Net farm income refers to the return (both monetary and non-monetary) to farm operators for their labor, management and capital, after all production expenses have been paid. Net cash income includes only cash receipts and expenses; net farm income is net cash income plus the value of home consumption, changes in inventory, capital replacement, and implicit rent and expenses related to the farm operator's dwelling that are not reflected in cash transactions during the year.
[4] All data presented here, unless otherwise noted, are on a calendar year basis.

Chart 1: Crop Cash Receipts



Total animal/animal product cash receipts are expected to increase $30.0 billion (11.2 percent) to $298.6 billion in 2025. Cash receipts are forecast higher for all major animal/animal products with the exception of dairy, largely due to higher growth in prices partially offsetting lower quantities, with the largest value increases expected for cattle and calves (up $17.7 billion, 15.7 percent), eggs (up $7.5 billion, 35.4 percent), and hogs (up $2.6 billion, 9.5 percent).

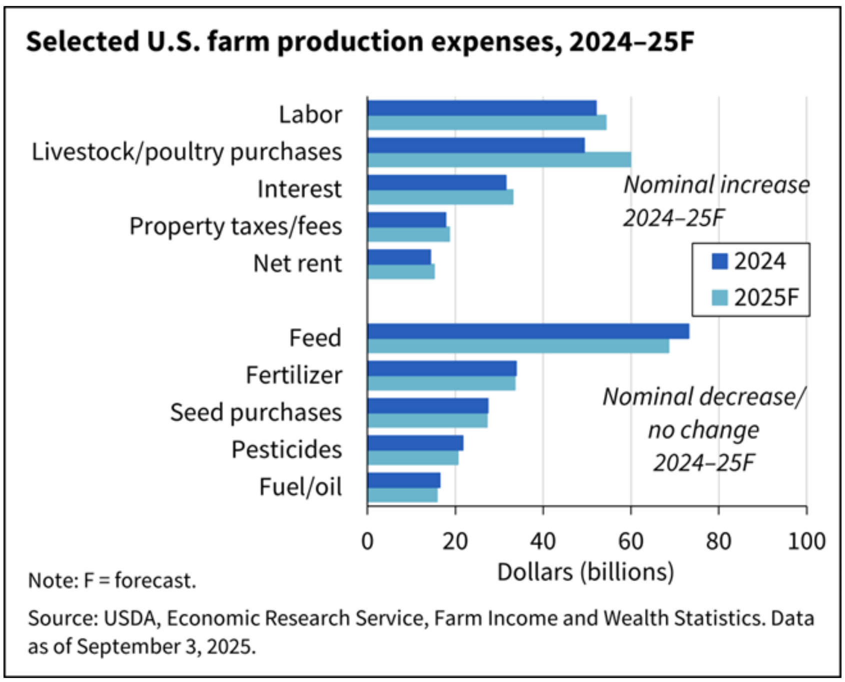
Chart 2: Animal/Animal Products Cash Receipts



Farm Sector Production Expenses Expected to Increase in 2025

Total farm sector production expenses are forecast to increase $12.0 billion (2.6 percent) to $467.4 billion in calendar year 2025. The largest increases in production expenses are expected for livestock and poultry ($10.6 billion, 21.5 percent) and labor ($2.2 billion, 4.2 percent). Feed expenses (the largest expenses category) are expected to fall $4.6 billion (6.2 percent) to $68.6 billion in 2025. Pesticides, fertilizer, and seed expenses are forecast to fall slightly, while property taxes and net rent are expected to rise slightly.

Chart 3: Farm Sector Production Expenses



Farm Equity Expected to Grow Again in 2025

Farm sector equity is expected to increase 4.7 percent to $3.83 trillion by the end of calendar year 2025 (in nominal terms). Farm sector assets are forecast to increase 4.7 percent to $4.42 trillion while farm sector debt is expected to increase 5.0 percent to $591.8 billion. Adjusted for inflation, farm sector equity, assets, and debt are forecast to increase by 2.1 percent, 2.1 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively. Real estate assets are forecast to increase by 4.0 percent to $3.63 trillion, accounting for most of the increase in farm sector assets. Both real estate debt and non-real estate debt are forecast to rise again in calendar year 2025, by 5.2 percent and 4.7 percent, respectively, in nominal terms. Debt-to-asset levels for the sector are forecast to remain mostly unchanged from 13.36 percent in 2024 to 13.40 percent in 2025, while the debt-to-equity ratio is expected to increase slightly from 15.42 percent to 15.47 percent. Working capital is forecast to grow 15.2 percent relative to 2024.

Chart 4: Farm Sector Assets

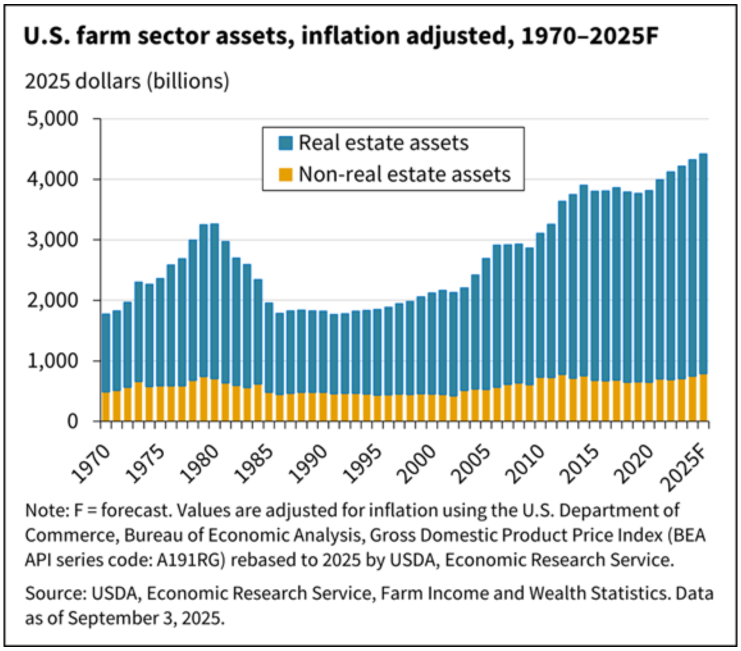
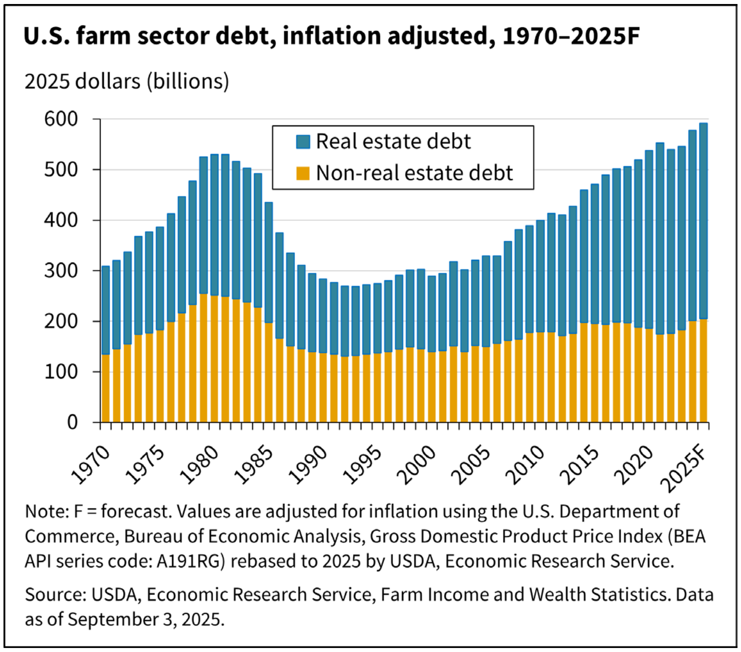


Chart 5: Farm Sector Debt



Government Payments Forecast to Increase in 2025

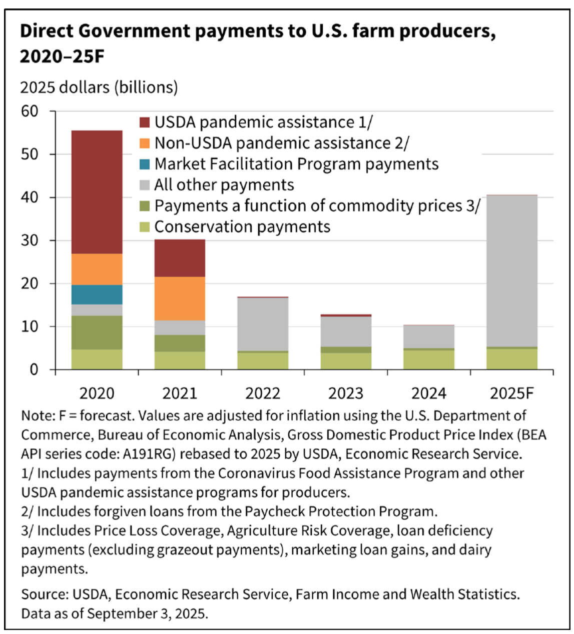
Direct government payments[5] to farms and ranches are forecast at $40.5 billion in 2025, up $30.4 billion from calendar year 2024.

The increase mainly reflects increased payments from supplemental and ad-hoc disaster assistance from the Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act contained in the American Relief Act of 2025. Supplemental and ad-hoc disaster assistance payments are forecast at $35.2 billion.

Conservation payments made by USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA) and Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS) are expected to be $4.8 billion in 2025, up $446.3 million (10.3 percent) from 2024. The increase is primarily in NRCS payments.

Payments under the Agricultural Risk Coverage (ARC) and Dairy Margin Coverage (DMC) programs are projected to decline $331.2 million (70 percent) and $16.1 million (21.1 percent) from 2024, respectively.

Chart 6: Government Payments



[5] Direct farm program payments are made by the Federal Government to farmers and ranchers with no intermediaries. Typically, most direct payments to farmers and ranchers, such as Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) and Price Loss Coverage (PLC) program payments, are administered by USDA under Farm Bill legislation. Government payment amounts do not include Federal Crop Insurance Corporation indemnity payments (listed as a separate component of farm income) or USDA loans (listed as a liability in the farm sector's balance sheet).

2025 Performance Highlights Summary

The CCC mission and strategic goals are achieved through the successful implementation of key programs.

The FSA Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) and Price Loss Coverage (PLC) programs offer income support to agricultural producers when there is a substantial drop in revenue or prices for covered commodities. Producers may make an election to select the type of coverage, PLC or ARC, in 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025 and update program payment yields one time in 2020 for crop years 2020-2025. Producer enrollment depends on the extent and duration of market swings while producer decisions are based on base reallocation and yield updates. CCC through FSA met its FY 2025 target of 1.79 million farms enrolled.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) encourages producers to plant long-term resource-conserving perennial vegetative covers to improve water and air quality, control soil erosion, sequester carbon, and enhance wildlife habitat on land formerly used for agricultural production. In return, the program provides participants with annual rental payments, cost-sharing implementation costs, and technical assistance. FSA/CCC experienced challenges in meeting its FY 2025 targets for wetlands and riparian buffers enrolled. Acreage enrollment in buffer and wetland restoration practices may be affected due to large numbers of expiring acres, statutory changes in the 2018 Farm Bill regarding the maximum acreage enrollment, producer and land eligibility standards, and statutory limits applied to the rental rates. Another challenge is fluctuating crop prices, which have an inverse relationship with enrollment and acreage withdrawal from the program before contract expiration. Market fluctuations have the potential to affect whether CCC meets its buffer and wetland restoration targets. FSA/CCC CRP continues outreach for enrollment, however, due to 2018 Farm Bill changes and no extension of authority until December, FSA/CCC CRP did not have the benefit of the full fiscal year for enrollment. Several Farm Bill programs are authorized to continue beyond FY 2024, with certain provisions and funding authorities extending into FY 2025 and FY 2026 with limited acreage due to the statutory cap. This, along with current economic challenges, makes it difficult to forecast enrollment and progress.

Financial Highlights

CCC provides financial information to stakeholders to facilitate decision-making in the execution of CCC's mission to stabilize, support, and protect farm income and prices. CCC's consolidated financial statements have been prepared from CCC's accounting records as of September 30, 2025, in accordance with the United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (U.S. GAAP) promulgated by the Federal Accounting Standards and Advisory Board (FASAB). CCC has a parent-child relationship with USAID. The child fund activities are part of the CCC consolidated financial statements.

Assets

The Consolidated Balance Sheet reflected Total Assets of $9.2 billion as of September 30, 2025. The largest contributors to Fund Balance with Treasury (FBWT) are the U.S. Agency for International Development (52%) and Title II Grants (27%) programs.

Table 1: Summary of Assets

	In Millions
As of September 30	2025
Fund Balance with Treasury	$ 6,855
Commodity Loans, Net	419
Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees, Net	1,715
Accounts Receivable, net and Other	231
Total Assets	$ 9,220

Liabilities

The Consolidated Balance Sheet reflected Total Liabilities of $33.9 billion as of September 30, 2025, the majority of which comes from Debt, specifically Loans Payable. A significant portion also comes from Accrued Liabilities, largely contributed by the programs ARC/PLC and CRP.

Table 2: Summary of Liabilities

	In Millions
As of September 30	2025
Debt to the Treasury	$ 28,923
Accrued Liabilities	3,944
Advances from Others and Deferred Revenue	388
Resources Payable to Treasury	315
Grants Payable	121
Accounts Payable & Other	195
Total Liabilities	$ 33,886

Net Position

CCC's Net Position, as of September 30, 2025 was $24.7 billion. Net Position includes Unexpended Appropriations, and Cumulative Results of Operations, which includes capital stock of $100 million.

Net Cost of Operations

Net Cost of Operations is categorized based on CCC's strategic goals. Net Cost of Operations was $9.6 billion for the year ended September 30, 2025. The Conservation Reserve, Agricultural Risk Coverage, and Disaster Assistance Programs account for 20.0%, 18.8%, and 18.2% respectively of the Total Net Cost of Operations for CCC.

Table 3: Summary of Net Cost of Operations by Strategic Goal

	In Millions
For the Year Ended September 30	2025
Provide a Financial Safety Net for Farmers and Ranchers	$ 5,432
Increase Stewardship of Natural Resources While Enhancing the Environment	2,557
Ensure Commodities are Procured and Distributed Effectively and Efficiently	322
Increase U.S. Food and Agricultural Exports	1,299
Total Net Cost of Operations	$ 9,610

New Obligations and Upward Adjustments

New Obligations and Upward Adjustments were $27.93 billion for the year ended September 30, 2025.

Agency Net Outlays

Net Outlays were $7.09 billion for the year ended September 30, 2025.

Table 4: Summary of Agency Net Outlays

	In Millions
For the Year Ended September 30	2025
Net Outlays:	
Outlays, Net	$ 7,119
Distributed Offsetting Receipts	(31)
Total Agency Net Outlays	$ 7,088

Analysis of Systems, Controls, and Legal Compliance

FMFIA and FFMIA Assurance Statement:

Executive Vice President's Assurance Statement

The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) Management is responsible for managing risks and maintaining effective internal controls to meet the objectives of Sections 2 and 4 of the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA).

The CCC conducted its assessment of risk and internal controls in accordance with OMB Circular No. A-123, *Management's Responsibility for Enterprise Risk Management and Internal Control*. Based on the results of this assessment, the CCC can provide reasonable assurance that internal controls over operations, reporting, and compliance were operating effectively as of September 30, 2025.

The CCC also assessed the compliance of its financial management systems with federal requirements in accordance with FMFIA Section 4; the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act (FFMIA) Section 803(a); and OMB Circular No. A-123, Appendix D. These authorities require federal agencies to implement and maintain financial management systems that comply with federal financial management system requirements, applicable federal accounting standards, and the U.S. Standard General Ledger at the transaction level. As a result of these assessments, we are reporting noncompliance with FFMIA regarding the U.S. Standard General Ledger at the transaction level.

For Fiscal Year 2025, the CCC continues to report noncompliance with the Payment Integrity Information Act (PIIA) of 2019 and the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act (DATA Act) of 2014. In addition, the CCC has three Antideficiency Act violations from the prior year that were confirmed this year. Letters to the President and Congress are in process.

The CCC remains committed to operating its programs and operations in an effective and efficient manner and to maintaining its financial management systems in compliance with federal requirements. Accordingly, the CCC is executing plans to address areas of noncompliance.

William L. Beam
Executive Vice President
Commodity Credit Corporation

Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act

Overview

The Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) requires ongoing evaluations of internal controls and financial management systems. These evaluations lead to an annual statement of assurance that:

- Obligations and costs comply with applicable laws and regulations;
- Federal assets are safeguarded against fraud, waste, abuse and mismanagement;
- Transactions are accounted for and properly recorded; and
- Financial management systems conform to standards, principles, and other requirements to ensure that federal managers have timely, relevant, and consistent financial information for decision-making purposes.

CCC management evaluated its internal controls in accordance with OMB Circular A-123, *Management's Responsibility for Enterprise Risk Management and Internal Control*.

CCC operates a comprehensive internal control program. This program ensures compliance with the requirements of FMFIA and other laws, and OMB Circular A-123, and its Appendices A through D. CCC and all managers conducting CCC business or acting on behalf of the CCC must ensure that their programs operate efficiently and effectively and comply with relevant laws. They must also ensure that financial management systems conform to applicable laws, standards, principles, and related requirements. In conjunction with the USDA's Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and the Government Accountability Office (GAO), CCC's management works decisively to determine the root causes of its deficiencies so that it can direct resources to focus on their remediation.

CCC remains committed to reducing and eliminating the risks associated with its deficiencies. It also strives to efficiently and effectively operate its programs in compliance with FMFIA and other applicable laws and regulations.

Fiscal Year 2025 Results

Based on the results of the evaluations, CCC can provide reasonable assurance that internal controls over financial reporting are in place and operating effectively. CCC ended FY 2025 with no material weaknesses. The Executive Vice President's Statement of Assurance provides reasonable assurance that CCC's system of internal control complies with FMFIA objectives.

Federal Financial Management Improvement Act

The Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996 (FFMIA) is designed to improve financial and program managers' accountability, provide better information for decision-making, and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of Federal programs. FFMIA requires that financial management systems provide reliable, consistent disclosure of financial data in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and standards. These systems must also comply with (1) Federal Financial Management System (FFMS) requirements, (2) applicable Federal accounting standards, and (3) the U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL) at the transaction level.

During FY 2025, CCC evaluated its financial management systems to assess substantial compliance with FFMIA. CCC management made the determination that CCC demonstrated substantial compliance with Section 1, Federal financial management system requirements and Section 2, applicable Federal accounting standards; however, CCC is not substantially compliant with Section 3, the USSGL at the transaction level.

Antideficiency Act

During FY 2025, CCC management continued to analyze and investigate in coordination with the USDA Office of the General Council (OGC), OIG, GAO, USDA Office of the Chief Financial Officer, and OMB various potential instances of non-compliance with the Antideficiency Act (ADA). Such instances either (1) occurred and were identified in prior years; (2) occurred in a prior year but were identified in the current year; or (3) occurred and were identified in the current year. The following summarizes those potential violations.

One violation of the ADA was identified by CCC in FY 2024 and is currently in clearance. Two other violations of the ADA were identified in prior years with letters currently being drafted.

Limitations of the Financial Statements

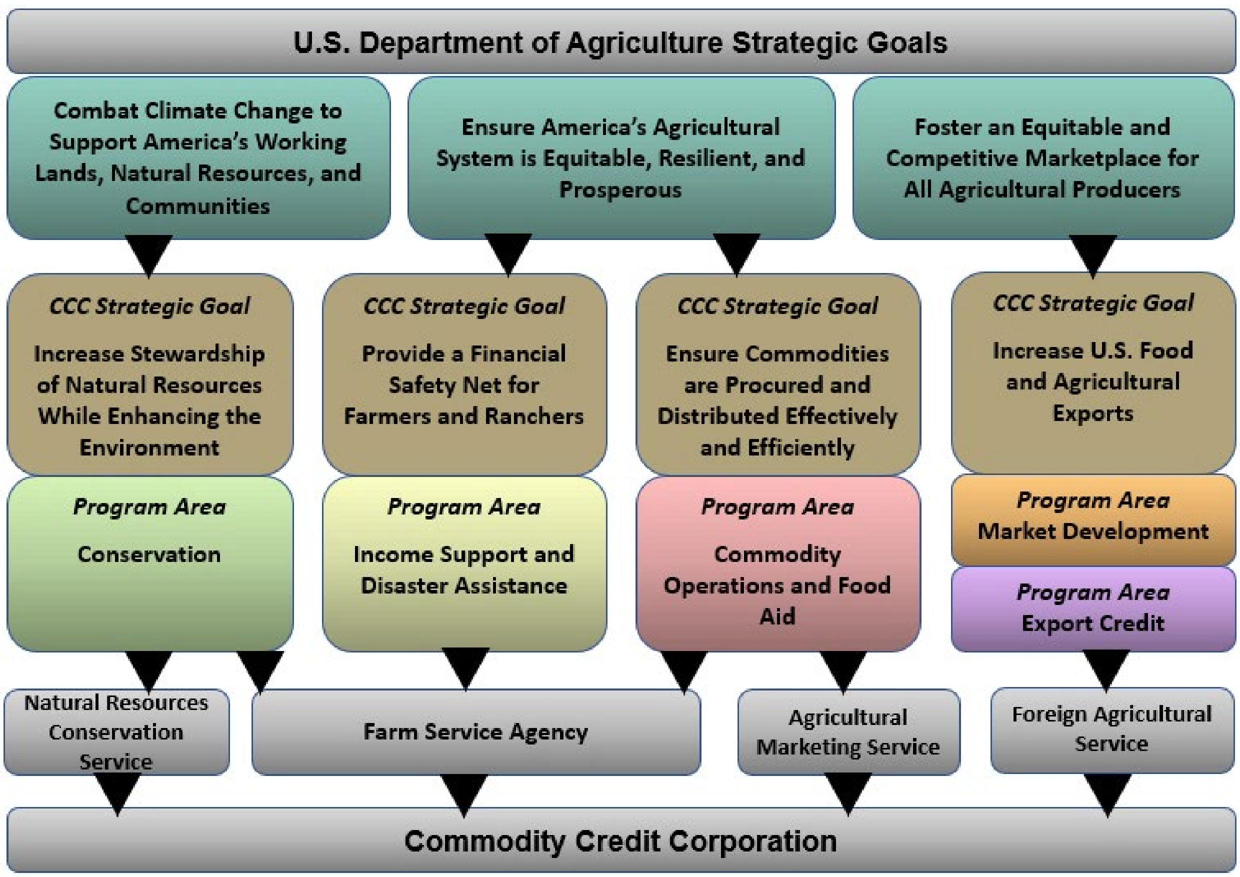
The principal financial statements have been prepared to report the financial position, financial condition, and results of operations, consistent with the requirements of 31 U.S.C. 3515 (b), *Financial Statements of Agencies*. The statements are prepared from records of the entity in accordance with Federal GAAP and the formats prescribed by OMB. Reports used to monitor and control budgetary resources are prepared from the same records. Users of the statements are advised that the statements are for a component of the U.S. Government.

Part II: Performance Section (Unaudited)

CCC Strategic Goals

Given that most of CCC services are carried out by the employees of FSA, AMS, NRCS, FAS, FPAC Business Center, and USAID, the mission of CCC aligns towards the strategic goals of the Department as well as to the strategic goals of FSA, AMS, NRCS and FAS. Each of these strategic goals, in turn, has objectives that support the results that each agency wants to achieve. The performance measures allow CCC to tangibly measure how well it achieved these objectives without creating a duplicate reporting burden. The chart below summarizes the relationship between the current USDA strategic goals and each agency's strategic goals, and CCC program areas.

Chart 7: Summary of Strategic Goals



Conservation Program Area

MISSION ELEMENT

Conserving soil, air, and water resources and protecting and improving wildlife habitats

Program Overview

CRP encourages producers to plant long-term resource-conserving perennial vegetative covers to improve water and air quality, control soil erosion, sequester carbon, and enhance wildlife habitat on land formerly used for agricultural production. In return, program participants enter into a 10-15 year contract and receive annual rental payments, cost-share support for CRP practice implementation, and technical assistance. CRP acreage enrollment caps were established by the 2018 Farm Bill.

Through CRP Grasslands, landowners and operators can protect grassland, including rangeland and pastureland while maintaining the areas for grazing. This component of the CRP program emphasizes support for grazing operations, plant and animal biodiversity and grassland and land with shrubs and forbs under the greatest threat of conversion. Participants receive annual payments and cost-share assistance.

The 2018 Farm Bill added the Clean Lakes Estuaries and Rivers (CLEAR) initiative, offering water quality continuous signup practices including prairie strips as a newly added practice on agricultural land devoted to riparian buffer and wetland practice. The Farm Bill specifies that 40 percent of continuous CRP practices should be CLEAR practices.

In FY 2025, 1.20 million acres in riparian and grass buffers and 2.28 million acres of wetlands for restoration were enrolled or re-enrolled. CRP acres help reduce nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment pollution by more than 85 percent annually. Buffers intercept runoff from adjacent land during crop production. CRP also helps increase carbon sequestered in enrolled soils and vegetation and supports wildlife populations. CRP acres have contributed to the addition of more than two million ducks to the Prairie Pothole Region annually and protected Sage Grouse populations in Eastern Washington and Lesser Prairie Chicken populations in the southern Great Plains. Targeted conservation practices on the landscape have significantly boosted game and grassland birds along with pollinators, such as honey and native bees, which are critical to agricultural production.

Table 5: Summary of Performance Measure for Riparian and Grass Buffers Acreage

Performance Measure	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025		
					Target	Actual	Result
CRP: acres of riparian and grass buffers (cumulative and in million acres)	1.42	1.37	1.28	1.24	1.61	1.20	Unmet
Result threshold: Met: Within 100% or more of target **Needs Improvement (NI)**: Within 10% of target **Unmet**: Greater than 10% below target							
Data Assessment of Performance Measure							
Data source: The data source for this measure is the National CRP Contract Data Files.							
Completeness of Data: Data reported are based on data available as of September 30, 2025. The targets and actual data are cumulative (acres under contract at the end of a FY). The measure reports national acres under contract with the following buffer practices: Grass Filter Strips, Riparian Buffers, Wildlife Habitat Buffers on Marginal Pasturelands, and Buffers established under the State Acres for Wildlife Enhancement. There are no known data limitations.							
Reliability of Data: USDA considers the data to be reliable.							
Quality of Data: Overall, the quality of the data is good.							

Table 6: Summary of Performance Measure for Restored Wetland Acreage

Performance Measure	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025		
					Target	Actual	Result
CRP: restored wetland acreage (million acres)	2.36	2.39	2.30	2.29	2.96	2.28	Unmet
Result threshold: Met: Within 100% or more of target **Needs Improvement (NI)**: Within 10% of target **Unmet**: Greater than 10% below target							
Data Assessment of Performance Measure							
Data source: The data source for this measure is the National CRP Contract Data Files. **Completeness of Data:** Data reported are based on data available as of September 30, 2025. The targets and actual data are cumulative (acres under contract at the end of a FY). The measure reports national acres under contract with the following wetland practices: Wetland Restoration, Marginal Pastureland Buffers, Bottomland Trees, Shallow Water Areas for Wildlife, Duck Nesting Habitat, and Farmable Wetlands Programs. There are no known data limitations. Acres reported include associated upland buffers. **Reliability of Data:** USDA considers the data to be reliable. **Quality of Data:** Overall, the quality of the data is good.							

Challenges for the Future

The biggest short and long-term challenges are factors largely outside the control of CCC. CRP acreage enrollment in buffer and wetland restoration practices may be affected due to large numbers of expiring acres, statutory changes in the 2018 Farm Bill regarding the maximum acreage enrollment, producer and land eligibility standards, and statutory limits applied to the rental rates. Additionally, fluctuating crop prices have an inverse relationship with enrollment and acreage withdrawal from the program before contract expiration. Market fluctuations have the potential to affect whether CCC meets its buffer and wetland restoration targets. FSA/CCC CRP continues outreach for CRP enrollment, however, due to 2018 Farm Bill changes and no extension of authority until December, CRP did not have the benefit of the full fiscal year for enrollment. Several Farm Bill programs are authorized to continue beyond FY 2024, with certain provisions and funding authorities extending into FY 2025 and FY 2026 with limited acreage due to the statutory cap. This, along with current economic challenges, make it difficult to forecast CRP enrollment and progress.

Income Support and Disaster Assistance Program Area

MISSION ELEMENT

Stabilizing, supporting, and protecting farm income and prices

Program Overview

CCC provides billions of dollars in income support and disaster assistance payments each year to agricultural commodity producers through the delivery of related federal farm programs. These programs provide income support to producers on farms with base acres. CCC payments for these programs are driven by commodity market prices, payment eligibility rules established in public policy, and the impacts of qualifying natural disasters. These CCC payments are best explained in the context of a commodity crop year which does not directly correspond to the federal fiscal year and financial statement reporting. The ARC and PLC programs offer income support to agricultural producers when there is a substantial drop in revenue or prices for covered commodities.

Table 7: Summary of Performance Measure for ARC/PLC program

Performance Measure	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025		
					Target	Actual	Result
Number of Farms enrolled in ARC/PLC (in millions)	1.77	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	Met
Result threshold: Met: Within 100% or more of target **Needs Improvement (NI)**: Within 10% of target **Unmet**: Greater than 10% below target							
Data Assessment of Performance Measure							
Data source: ARC/PLC contract sign-up application. **Completeness of Data:** Data reported are based on data available as of September 2025. **Reliability of Data:** USDA considers the data to be reliable. **Quality of Data:** Overall, the quality of the data is good.							

Challenges for the Future

Safety net programs that began with the 2014 Farm Bill and continued with marginal changes under the 2018 Farm Bill, have substantial outlay potential. Potential outlays depend on the extent and duration of market swings, producer decisions on base reallocation and yield updates, and whether there is participation in the ARC or PLC programs. The ability to change the election yearly could impact the payment estimation for the next year.

Commodity Operations and Food Aid Program Area

MISSION ELEMENT

Maintaining balanced and adequate supplies of agricultural commodities and aiding in their orderly distribution

Program Overview

FAS administers the FFPr Program, which helps make America safer, stronger, and more prosperous by investing in strategically selected partner countries committed to FFPr. With commodity procurement support from AMS, FFPr purchases bulk U.S. agricultural commodities that are to be sold commercially in emerging economies and the proceeds are utilized to support agricultural, economic, or infrastructure development programs that increase economic development and opportunities for U.S. trade. Past FFPr projects have trained farmers in animal and plant health, improved farming methods, developed road and utility systems, established producer cooperatives, provided microcredit, and developed agricultural value chains.

In FY 2025, FFPr awarded eight cooperative agreements for projects in Nepal, Kenya, Colombia, Nigeria, two projects in Ethiopia, and two projects in Vietnam. In total, the FY 2025 cycle awarded $240 million in new funding to support the purchase and shipment of up to 361,000 metric tons (MT) in commodities. This includes $194.3 million to support the purchase of 361,000 MT of U.S. commodities to be monetized, $37.7 million for associated freight costs to ship the commodities, and $8.48 million to support project administration. The proceeds will be used to implement the eight FFPr projects.

During FY 2024[6] , activities conducted by active projects reached more than 638,000 direct participants. As a result of FFPr's work, more than 294,000 individuals applied improved agricultural management practices or technologies to over 650,000 hectares. Access to working capital and credit are other significant components in expanding participation in agricultural sectors in emerging markets. In FY 2024, FFPr project activities resulted in access to more than $163 million in finance for farmers and cooperatives by facilitating access to private market credit with agribusiness-management support and by directly providing loan facilities through project activities.

[6] The most recent available performance indicator data is from FY 2024.

Challenges for the Future

CCC involvement for all commodities is increasing due to trade issues. These issues are also affecting the movement of commodities and market prices. Transportation complexities in the commodity industry are also continuing to increase. Management will need to be proactive in balancing workforce needs with budgetary constraints while meeting the demand of the commodity industry and CCC.

Market Development Program Area

MISSION ELEMENT

Developing new foreign markets and export sales opportunities for U.S. agricultural commodities

Program Overview

CCC supports U.S. industry efforts to build, maintain, and expand overseas markets for U.S. agricultural, fish, and forest products. On behalf of CCC, FAS manages several export development programs including Foreign Market Development Program (FMD), MAP, Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops Program (TASC), Quality Samples Program (QSP), and Emerging Markets Program (EMP). In 2024, the Regional Agricultural Promotion Program (RAPP) and Assisting Specialty Crop Exports (ASCE) initiative were established to diversify export markets and overcome trade challenges impacting U.S. agricultural producers. Awards for the first tranches of both initiatives were announced in 2024. ASCE allocations will continue in future tranches, but the second and final tranche of awards under the RAPP program was announced in FY 2025.

The FAS market development programs provide funds to conduct a wide range of activities including market research, consumer promotion, trade servicing, technical assistance, and market access support. Working with U.S. nonprofit organizations, State Regional Trade Groups, state agencies, and other industry organizations, CCC programs also provide funding to encourage Small to Medium-Sized Enterprises (SME) to become active in international markets. FAS staff in over 100 countries around the world support industry efforts by providing market intelligence and introducing U.S. exporters to potential foreign customers. FAS trade services staff, FAS overseas offices, and U.S. industry non-profit associations all provide services that help U.S. companies successfully access potential buyers in a wide range of international trade shows.

CCC market development programs are used to broaden the base of U.S. exporters, which facilitates economic growth and job creation. A central focus of this effort is to provide additional assistance to SMEs, which are major drivers of new job creation. Trade show participation is a key component of SME program participation and a cornerstone of Cooperators' MAP and FMD investments.

Over 70 U.S. organizations participate in CCC market development programs. Those organizations promote U.S. products around the world and have a positive economic impact on virtually every state. A February 2022 study conducted by IHS Markit in cooperation with Texas A&M University found that foreign market development investment through the MAP and FMD programs contributes $45 billion annually in U.S. economic output and $22.3 billion annually in gross domestic product, creating U.S. jobs and increasing farm cash receipts. A few examples of Cooperator successes from these programs outlined below demonstrate the wide range of participants, activities, and target markets:

- Explosion of U.S. Ethanol and DDGS Exports Worldwide: Market Access Program (MAP) and Foreign Market Development (FMD) funding contributed to the increased acceptance of ethanol blending in many markets, leading to exponential export growth. U.S. ethanol exports grew from less than $100 million in 2000 to $4.3 billion in 2024. MAP and FMD funds also led to increased demand for the co-product from ethanol productions-DDGS (distillers dried grains with solubles). For years, MAP and FMD-funded technical assistance programs built demand for feed-use of DDGs. In the early 1990s, U.S. DDGSs were only exported to a dozen countries and were valued at $20 million. After years of market development programming, the United States now exports DDGs globally, totaling $3.2 billion in 2024.

- Growing U.S. Apple Exports: Market Access Program (MAP) funds helped grow U.S. apple exports from $134 million in 1989 to an average around $791 million over the past five years. MAP funding was critical to building export markets as apple production increased and domestic demand remained flat. Promoting the quality and consistency of Washington apples helped to compete against lower-priced suppliers and to take advantage of Free Trade Agreements (FTA) market access victories. For example, MAP-supported Washington Apple Commission (WAC) retail and consumer promotions resulted in record high exports of Washington apples to Mexico, reaching a record $271 million in 2024. Total U.S. apple exports amounted to $880 million in 2024, a 13-percent increase from 2023.

- Expanding American Red Oak Promotion -- Finding Roots in the European Market: Market Access Program (MAP) and Foreign Market Development (FMD) funded promotion of U.S. Hardwoods through the American Hardwood Export Council (AHEC) led to a wider adoption of red oak in the global market over the past decade. Recognizing the need to diversify exports of its most populous species away from China, increased promotions of red oak in Europe has resulted in record high exports of $59.4 million in 2022. From 2010 to 2015, the average value of red oak lumber exported to Europe was $8.5 million per year. After years of MAP- and FMD-funded outreach to the European industry through design projects, technical seminars, and industry networking, the United States doubled our European red oak market to an average of $19.9 million from 2016-2020. Since 2021, the market average has roughly doubled again, with exports reaching $44.4 million in 2024.

- Heightening MAP Results in California Strawberries via Record Sales in Mexico and Canada: The California Strawberry Commission (CSC) used Market Access Program (MAP) funding to successfully boost U.S. strawberry exports (fresh and frozen) to Mexico and Canada to $75 million and $365 million, respectively. CSC strategically leveraged MAP to execute a range of campaigns including social media, U.S. strawberry tastings, creative recipe developments and multilingual promotional materials to educate and engage consumers throughout Mexico and Canada. Canada remains the top destination for U.S. strawberry exports, followed by Mexico. Due to CSC's MAP-supported efforts, U.S. strawberry exports to Mexico and Canada increased from $299 million in 2019 to $450 million in 2024.

- Broadening Usage of U.S. Chicken Paws: Over 20 years ago the USA Poultry and Egg Export Council introduced U.S. chicken paws as a snack item and more recently expanded use into traditional Chinese dishes. Exports of frozen chicken paws from the United States to China began in 1997 and were valued at $12 million, reaching a record $924 million in 2022, adding value to producers from a product that otherwise would go to rendering. In 2024, U.S. chicken paw exports to China were $339 million, a 63% decrease from 2022, primarily due to restrictions imposed to prevent highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) outbreaks.

- Augmenting USDA-Endorsed Trade Shows and Agribusiness Trade Missions: Each year, USDA endorses the trade shows that will provide the best international exposure and marketing opportunities for U.S. companies and producers. FAS works with show organizers and other partners to create a "USA Pavilion" to showcase the variety and quality of made-in-America products to potential foreign buyers. FAS also provides participating companies with marketing and promotion services, market intelligence, logistical support, and on-site assistance. In FY 2025, USDA endorsed a total of 25 international trade shows around the world. The 25 USDA-endorsed trade shows featured 982 U.S. companies and organizations across 16 countries. USDA trade missions provide first-hand education to U.S. agribusinesses and state department of agriculture representatives about economic conditions and regulatory environments in host-country markets. They also allow U.S. companies to conduct one-on-one business meetings with potential buyers from targeted countries, enable senior leadership from USDA to engage government representatives in trade-related policy dialogue that furthers U.S. interests and bolsters bilateral relations, and generate sales of U.S. agricultural and food products. In FY 2025, USDA implemented seven Trade Missions to Morocco, Thailand, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Peru, Dominican Republic, and Taiwan that supported 192 U.S. exporters and facilitated 2585 business to business meetings.

Table 8: Summary of Performance Measure for Market Development

Performance Measure	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025		
					Target	Actual	Result
Value of agricultural exports resulting from participation in foreign food and agricultural trade shows (million $)	$93[1]	$2,516[2]	$1,730[3]	$1,756[4]	$2,300	$944[5]	Unmet

Threshold range: +/-$150 million

Data Assessment of Performance Measure

Data source: Data are collected by surveying U.S. company participants at the end of each trade show. Voluntary survey responses represent about 60 to 90 percent of total company participants at a show. In large, multiproduct shows, about a third to a half of the respondents are companies that are participating with one of the market development organizations. In more product-specific shows, about two-thirds of the respondents are linked to market development funded participants. Data reported are 12-month projected sales. In FY 2024 CCC funded trade missions through the Regional Agricultural Promotion Program were added to the projected 12-month sales total.
NOTE: In FY2023, FAS fully implemented its own data collection process that allows USDA to better validate data collected. Before FY2023, data was collected through third parties.

Completeness of Data: Data are through September 25, 2025.

Reliability of Data: Data are considered reliable.

Quality of Data: Data are self-reported but are considered a good indicator of aggregate company sales, based on independent testing of the data.

[1] FY 2021 targets will not be met due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Most tradeshows were canceled or postponed to 2022.

[2] FY 2022 in-person trade promotion events began to occur and to increase throughout the fiscal year. There was pent up demand for these events which led to robust sales. Also note that many events in Asia were postponed or limited to domestic participants.

[3] FY 2023 targets will not be met due to several tradeshows in China being canceled or postponed (due to strict COVID related quarantine policies) in Quarter 1 and lower-than-expected sales at the Seafood Expo Global, Gulfood, and China trade shows that occurred later in the fiscal year.

[4] FY 2024 targets will not be met due to lower sales at trade shows worldwide, with particularly lower sales in People's Republic of China based shows.

[5] FY 2025 targets will not be met due to trade uncertainties in early 2025. Many large trade shows during this period reported only 25 percent of sales compared to previous years.

Challenges for the Future

Potential challenges remain from ongoing trade disruptions, high inflation rates, and rising energy prices. Cooperators are facing increasing tariffs in many key markets, putting our competitors at a price advantage, and potentially leading to an erosion in U.S. market share in certain price-sensitive markets.

The Russian invasion of Ukraine is ongoing and continues to impose far-reaching economic disruptions. The disruptions have thus far led to elevated energy prices that continue to disproportionately affect the European market. Supply chain complications have slowly abated, but spot shipping rates remain elevated compared with their pre-pandemic levels. Central banks around the world, including the Federal Reserve, have begun monetary tightening cycles to combat rising inflation rates. The tightening of monetary policy counters inflation but also typically presents short-term barriers to economic growth.

USDA Cooperators, with which FAS partners, also confront funding disruptions from the expiration of the Farm Bill every five years, which prevents the agency from making additional obligations and allocations under these CCC-funded programs. When the launch of the programs is delayed and program funding is disrupted, it negatively impacts the Cooperator’s ability to implement key programming in the short term.

Export Credit Program Area

MISSION ELEMENT

Creating U.S. agricultural export opportunities and enhancing global food security

Program Overview

The primary objective of the CCC GSM-102 Program is to increase sales of U.S. agricultural commodities to international markets by facilitating the extension of export credits to countries, mainly developing countries, that have sufficient financial strength to generate foreign exchange available for scheduled payments. This program encourages U.S. lenders and exporters to extend credit terms on sales of agricultural commodities and products to overseas customers. The GSM-102 Program supports the involvement of foreign public and private sector banks and importers in commercial trade transactions with the United States. The program statute allows for repayment terms up to two years, but actual repayment terms are currently limited to 18 months or less.

In FY 2025, the CCC Export Credit Guarantee Program supported $2.6 billion in exports of U.S. agricultural commodities. The economic return ratio for FY 2025 is estimated at $383 per dollar invested, which exceeds the targeted economic return ratio of $200 per dollar invested.[7] The exports facilitated by the program in FY 2025 helped support approximately 17,800 jobs throughout the economy.

The GSM-102 Program continues to be critical in supporting sales of U.S. commodities to many markets.[8] Accomplishments for FY 2025 to date include:

[7] The Economic Return Ratio is calculated using gross default estimates and does not take into consideration expected recoveries on claims paid. The economic return ration for FY 2025 was calculated using Economic Research's Agricultural Trade Multipliers from 2022.
[8] Overall GSM sales are based on FY 2025 data. Country-specific GSM-102 sales data as a percentage of overall U.S. exports during FY 2025 are based on GSM deliveries and U.S. trade data through July 2025.

- The GSM-102 program supported $1.4 billion in U.S. yellow and white corn sales in FY 2025. For the first time in at least 25 years, the GSM program supported U.S. corn exports to very competitive markets such as Taiwan and Vietnam valued at $13 million and $10 million. U.S. corn sales backed by the program also supported sales to Nicaragua, Colombia, and Mexico, which accounted for 56, 28, and 12 percent, of all U.S. corn exports to these countries in FY 2025.

- Soybean meal is the second largest commodity supported by the GSM-102 program with $553 million of U.S. soybean meal sales in FY 2025. U.S. soybean meal sales backed by the program to Jamaica, Dominican Republic, and Costa Rica accounted for 47, 41, and 28 percent, respectively, of all U.S. soybean meal exports to these countries.

- Soybeans are the third largest commodity supported by the GSM-102 program, with $253 million in sales in FY 2025. U.S. soybeans sales under the program to Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, and Mexico accounted for 53, 27, and 9 percent, respectively, of all U.S. soybean exports to these countries in FY 2025.

- The GSM-102 program supported $226 million in U.S. wheat sales in FY 2025. U.S. wheat sales backed by the program to Peru, Ecuador, and South Korea accounted for 62, 35, and 12 percent, respectively, of all U.S. wheat exports to these countries in FY 2025.

- The GSM-102 program backed U.S. exports of soybean oil valued at $101 million in FY 2025. U.S. soybean oil sales under the program to Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, and Guatemala accounted for 56, 46, and 37 percent, respectively, of all U.S. soybean oil exports to these countries in FY 2025.

- During FY 2025, the GSM program supported $3 million in U.S. exports of almonds to Turkey for the first time in at least 25 years. In addition, the GSM-102 program supported U.S. exports of rice, distiller's dried grains, and cotton valued at $18 million, $8 million, and $553,000 in FY 2025.

In FY 2025, FAS approved 42 new program participants, including 28 exporters, ten foreign bank, and four U.S. banks. FAS participated in approximately 25 major outreach events in 2025, reaching over1,700 potential stakeholders, including U.S. exporters, cooperator groups, domestic banks, overseas buyers, and foreign financial institutions. This should provide more options to U.S. exporters who need to reduce their risk of non-payment when shipping U.S. agricultural commodities to emerging markets.

Table 9: Summary of Performance Measure for GSM

Performance Measure	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025		
					Target	Actual	Result
Estimated trade value resulting from USDA GSM export credit guarantee program (dollars in billions)	$2.13	$3.40	$3.09	$2.79	$2.00	$2.57	Exceeds

Threshold range: +/- 0.23 billion

Data Assessment of Performance Measure

Data source: The data source for this measure is the GSM System. The GSM System records all export sales registered, guarantees issued and shipments and makes adjustments to these amounts due to reserves or shipments not completed.

Completeness of Data: Data reported represents results for the fiscal year based on data available as of September 30, 2025.

Reliability of Data: USDA considers this data to be reliable.

Quality of Data: The GSM System is a system designed solely to support the GSM export credit guarantee programs. The GSM System is updated nightly and all changes are tested before being incorporated into the system. Data is reviewed on a daily basis.

Table 10: Summary of Performance Measure for Economic Return Ratio

Performance Measure	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025[1]		
					Target	Actual	Result
Economic Return Ratio	$(101/1)	$(388/1)	$(364/1)	$(399/1)	$(200/1)	$(383/1)	Exceeds

Threshold range: +/- $5.00/1

Data Assessment of Performance Measure

Data source: The data source for this measure is the GSM System. The GSM System records all export sales registered, guarantees issued and shipments and makes adjustments to these amounts due to reserves or shipments not completed.

Completeness of Data: Data reported based on results for the fiscal year as of September 15, 2025.

Reliability of Data: USDA considers this data to be reliable.

Quality of Data: The GSM System is a system designed solely to support the GSM export credit guarantee programs. The GSM System is updated nightly and all changes are tested before being incorporated into the system. Data is reviewed on a daily basis.

[1] The economic return ratio for FY 2025 was calculated using Economic Research Service's Agricultural Trade Multipliers from 2022.

Challenges for the Future

USDA will continue to work to bring additional U.S. and foreign financial institutions into the program to expand options for U.S. exporters. USDA will also continue to make additional U.S. exporters aware of GSM-102 and Facilities Guarantee Program benefits.

Part III: Financial Section

Message from the Chief Financial Officer

As Chief Financial Officer of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), I am pleased to present CCC's fiscal year 2025 consolidated financial statements, related notes, and other information. CCC remains committed to improving its financial management processes, transparency, and accountability.

CCC's financial condition is linked to the global marketplace and is subject to the volatility caused by extreme weather conditions, natural disasters, and evolving conservation practices. CCC's programs, which are predominantly administered by the Farm Service Agency (FSA), aim to carry out CCC's mission to provide high quality services to the Nation's agricultural community and to proactively anticipate worldwide agricultural needs.

Fiscal year 2025 was professionally challenging for CCC. Despite these challenges, CCC continues to demonstrate how we can respond and adapt to major changes and continue to support programs. In addition to fulfilling historical requirements and newly mandated programs, the organization continued to make incremental improvements in financial management.

CCC earned an unmodified audit opinion on fiscal year 2025 consolidated financial statements for the eighth consecutive year. CCC has worked diligently throughout the year to address, correct, and mitigate issues raised by its auditor. CCC remains committed to accountability and transparency and will continue to make progress in resolving areas of noncompliance associated with the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act. We will continue to devote a considerable number of resources to resolving these issues and are looking forward to improved processes during fiscal year 2026.

CCC's consolidated financial statements, included herein, report on the financial position, results of operations, and status of budgetary resources for fiscal year 2025. These statements comply, where relevant, with the requirements prescribed by OMB for the form and content of Federal financial statements (Circular A-136) and are in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for Federal entities. Financial management performance measures also accompany the financial results. These performance measures demonstrate areas of efficiencies, accomplishments, and highlight areas for improvement.

I want to thank the financial management professionals who support CCC for their continued dedication and hard work this past year. It is through their effective and efficient efforts that CCC delivered the most accurate, transparent, and useful information possible as we continue to work together in our quest for excellence in financial management.

Sincerely,

R. Scott Royster

RONALD ROYSTER Digitally signed by RONALD ROYSTER

R. Scott Royster
Chief Financial Officer
Commodity Credit Corporation

Introduction to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Required Supplementary Information, and Other Information

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared to report the financial position and results of CCC operations. The statements have been prepared from the books and records of CCC in accordance with U.S. GAAP as promulgated by FASAB. In addition, the consolidated financial statements are in accordance with OMB and Department of the Treasury directives to monitor and control the status and use of budgetary resources.

CCC's consolidated financial statements and related Notes for FY 2025 consist of the following:

The Consolidated Balance Sheet presents those resources owned or managed by CCC as of September 30, 2025 that are available to provide future economic benefits (assets); amounts owed by CCC that will require payments from those resources or future resources (liabilities); and residual amounts retained by CCC, comprising the difference between future economic benefits and future payments (net position). The net position includes Unexpended Appropriations and Cumulative Results of Operations, which includes capital stock of $100 million.

The Consolidated Statement of Net Cost presents the net cost of CCC operations, which are comprised of the gross costs incurred by CCC less any exchange revenue earned from CCC activities for the FY ended September 30, 2025.

The Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Position presents the change in CCC's net position resulting from the net cost of CCC operations, budgetary financing sources other than exchange revenues, and other financing sources for the FY ended September 30, 2025.

The Combined Statement of Budgetary Resources presents budgetary resources available to CCC, the use or status of these resources at year-end, and net outlays of budgetary resources for the year ended September 30, 2025. Subject to Appropriation Law, CCC has no authority to pay liabilities not covered by budgetary resources. Liquidation of such liabilities requires the use of CCC's borrowing authority or enactment of an appropriation. The budgetary accounting principles are designed to recognize the obligation of funds according to legal requirements, which in many cases is prior to the occurrence of an accrual-based transaction. The recognition of budgetary accounting transactions is essential for compliance with legal constraints and controls over the use of Federal funds.

The Notes to the consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of the financial statements. They provide explanatory information or additional detail to help readers understand, interpret, and use the data presented.

CCC's Required Supplementary Information (RSI), and Other Information (OI) for FY 2025 consist of the following:

RSI contains a Combining Schedule of Budgetary Resources by Major Fund for FY 2025 that provides additional information on amounts presented in the Combined Statement of Budgetary Resources.

OI contains the Summary of Financial Statement Audit, Payment Integrity, and Grant Program Summary, in accordance with OMB Circular A-136, *Financial Reporting Requirements*.

Commodity Credit Corporation

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As of September 30, 2025

(In Millions)

		2025
Assets (Note 2):		
Intragovernmental:		
Fund Balance with Treasury (Note 3)	$	6,855
Accounts Receivable, Net (Note 4)		2
Total Intragovernmental		6,857
Other than Intragovernmental:		
Cash and Other Monetary Assets		67
Accounts Receivable, Net (Note 4)		52
Loans Receivable, Net		
Commodity Loans, Net (Note 5)		419
Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees, Net (Note 6)		1,715
Subtotal		2,134
Inventory and Related Property, Net (Note 7)		12
Advances and Prepayments		98
Total Other than Intragovernmental		2,363
Total Assets	$	9,220
Liabilities (Note 8):		
Intragovernmental:		
Accounts Payable	$	7
Debt (Note 9)		28,923
Advances from Others and Deferred Revenue		388
Other Liabilities (Note 10):		
Resources Payable to Treasury		315
Excess Subsidy Payable to Treasury		17
Other Liabilities		30
Subtotal		362
Total Intragovernmental		29,680
Other than Intragovernmental:		
Accounts Payable		82
Environmental and Disposal Liabilities (Note 11)		34
Loan Guarantee Liabilities (Note 6)		5
Advances from Others and Deferred Revenue		8
Other Liabilities (Note 10):		
Accrued Liabilities		3,944
Grants Payable		121
Other Liabilities		12
Subtotal		4,077
Total Other than Intragovernmental		4,206
Total Liabilities	$	33,886
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 12)		
Net Position:		
Unexpended Appropriations - Funds from Other than Dedicated Collections		1,918
Cumulative Results of Operations - Funds from Other than Dedicated Collections		(26,584)
Total Net Position	$	(24,666)
Total Liabilities and Net Position	$	9,220

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

Commodity Credit Corporation
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF NET COST
For the Year Ended September 30, 2025
(In Millions)

Strategic Goals (Note 13):

	2025
Provide a Financial Safety Net for Farmers and Ranchers:	
Direct Program Gross Cost	$ 5,243
Imputed Cost	774
Total Gross Cost	6,017
Less: Earned Revenue	585
Net Goal Cost	$ 5,432
Increase Stewardship of Natural Resources While Enhancing the Environment:	
Direct Program Gross Cost	$ 1,924
Imputed Cost	638
Total Gross Cost	2,562
Less: Earned Revenue	5
Net Goal Cost	$ 2,557
Ensure Commodities are Procured and Distributed Effectively and Efficiently:	
Direct Program Gross Cost	$ 341
Imputed Cost	50
Total Gross Cost	391
Less: Earned Revenue	69
Net Goal Cost	$ 322
Increase U.S. Food and Agricultural Exports:	
Direct Program Gross Cost	$ 1,688
Imputed Cost	1
Total Gross Cost	1,689
Less: Earned Revenue	390
Net Goal Cost	$ 1,299
Total Direct Program Gross Cost	$ 9,196
Total Imputed Cost	1,463
Total Gross Cost	10,659
Less: Total Earned Revenue	1,049
Net Cost of Operations	$ 9,610

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

Commodity Credit Corporation

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION

For the Year Ended September 30, 2025

(In Millions)

	2025 Funds from Other than Dedicated Collections (Consolidated Totals)
Unexpended Appropriations:	
Beginning Balance	$ 1,627
Appropriations Received	14,992
Other Adjustments	(13)
Appropriations Used	(14,688)
Net Change in Unexpended Appropriations	$ 291
Total Unexpended Appropriations	$ 1,918
Cumulative Results of Operations:	
Beginning Balance	$ (15,338)
Appropriations Used	14,688
Non-exchange Revenue	9
Transfers in/out without Reimbursement (Note 14)	(17,727)
Imputed Financing	1,463
Other	(69)
Total Financing Sources	$ (1,636)
Net Cost of Operations	(9,610)
Net Change in Cumulative Results of Operations	(11,246)
Total Cumulative Results of Operations	$ (26,584)
Net Position	$ (24,666)

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

Commodity Credit Corporation

COMBINED STATEMENT OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES

For the Year Ended September 30, 2025

(In Millions)

	2025	
	Budgetary	Non-Budgetary Credit Reform Financing Accounts
Budgetary Resources:		
Unobligated balance from prior year budget authority, net (discretionary and mandatory) (Note 15)	$ 492	$ 224
Appropriations (discretionary and mandatory)	1,675	-
Borrowing Authority (discretionary and mandatory)	26,437	430
Spending authority from offsetting collections (discretionary and mandatory)	196	212
Total Budgetary Resources	$ 28,800	$ 866
Status of Budgetary Resources:		
New obligations and upward adjustments (total)	$ 27,553	$ 375
Unobligated balance, end of year:		
Apportioned, unexpired accounts	985	104
Unapportioned, unexpired accounts	247	387
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1,232	491
Expired unobligated balance, end of year	15	-
Unobligated balance, end of year (total)	1,247	491
Total Budgetary Resources	$ 28,800	$ 866
Outlays, Net and Disbursements, Net:		
Outlays, net (total) (discretionary and mandatory)	$ 7,119	
Distributed offsetting receipts (-)	(31)	
Agency Outlays, net (discretionary and mandatory)	$ 7,088	
Disbursements, net (total) (mandatory)		$ (93)

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1 – Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) is a federal corporation operating within and through USDA. CCC's statutory authority for its operations is found in the CCC Charter Act, 15 U.S.C. 714, and et seq. Included within the consolidated financial statements are all funds/programs for which CCC has control and/or administrative assignment in accordance with the Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) No. 47, *Reporting Entity*.

Basis of Presentation

CCC's consolidated financial statements report the financial position and results of operations of CCC. These statements have been prepared from the accounting records of CCC as of September 30, 2025 in accordance with U.S. GAAP promulgated by FASAB. These statements have been prepared for CCC, which is a component of the U.S. Government, a sovereign entity.

The statements are in addition to the external financial reports used to monitor and control budgetary resources, which are also prepared from CCC's general ledger. All dollar amounts are presented using U.S. currency and in millions unless otherwise noted.

Basis of Accounting

The accounting structure of Federal agencies is designed to reflect both accrual and budgetary accounting transactions. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned, and expenses are recognized when a liability is incurred without regard to receipt or payment of cash. The budgetary accounting principles, on the other hand, are designed to recognize the obligation of funds according to legal requirements, which in many cases is prior to the occurrence of an accrual-based transaction. The recognition of budgetary accounting transactions is essential for compliance with legal constraints and controls over the use of Federal funds.

All material intra-agency activity has been eliminated for presentation on a consolidated basis, except for the Statements of Budgetary Resources, which are presented on a combined basis in accordance with OMB Circular A-136, *Financial Reporting Requirements*.

Note 1 – Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Fund Balance with Treasury

CCC disbursements are made by checks or electronic funds transfers that are deducted from CCC's account at the Department of the Treasury.

The Department of the Treasury requires that the FBWT amounts reported via Governmentwide Treasury Account Symbol Adjusted Trial Balance System (GTAS) be reconciled to the Department of the Treasury's records. To comply with these requirements, cash timing differences due to deposits in-transit or outstanding checks are reported as "in-transit". The cash balance includes such timing differences as a result of varying processing times and cut-off dates between CCC, Department of the Treasury, and other USDA entities. Refer to Note 3 – Fund Balance with Treasury for additional information.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable arise from claims to cash or other assets against other entities, either based on legal provisions, such as program overpayments, or for goods or services provided.

Accounts receivable are adjusted by a valuation allowance based on historical collection, write-off information, and other analysis which reduces the receivables to their estimated net realizable value. Refer to Note 4 – Accounts Receivable, Net for additional information.

Commodity Loans

Commodity loans include both recourse and nonrecourse loans to producers of designated agricultural commodities. Such loans are statutorily exempt from the accounting and reporting requirements of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (FCRA), in accordance with FASAB SFFAS No. 3: *Accounting for Inventory and Related Property*.

Interest is accrued on the unpaid principal balance of commodity loans and is included in the reported net commodity loans receivable balances.

Note 1 – Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Commodity loans are reported net of an allowance for doubtful accounts, which reduces the loans to their estimated net realizable value. The allowance is based on the estimated loss on ultimate disposition when it is more likely than not that the loans will not be fully collected. When CCC disposes of forfeited commodities, depending on the type of disposition, any loss on the disposition is realized as either a cost of sales or a donation. Refer to Note 5 – Commodity Loans, Net for additional information.

Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees

FCRA applies to direct loans and loan guarantees made on or after October 1, 1991 (Post-1991). CCC programs subject to credit reform requirements consist of:

- Direct loans extended under P.L. 480 Title I, Economic Assistance and Food Security;
- Restructured direct loans within the Debt Reduction Fund;
- Direct loans in the Export Credit Guarantee program in the form of rescheduled agreements;
- Direct loans, including microloans, made to producers to build or upgrade farm, sugar storage and handling facilities, and for other purposes;
- Export Credit Guarantees extending credit to encourage financing of commercial exports of U.S. agricultural commodities.

Definitions (Loans):

- Direct loans are a disbursement of funds by the Government to non-federal borrowers under contracts that require the repayment of such funds within a certain time with or without interest. It includes the purchase of, or participation in, a loan made by another lender and financing arrangements that defer payment for more than 90 days.
- Loan guarantees represent assurance that the payment of all or part of the principal or interest on any debt obligation of a non-federal borrower to a non-federal lender will be received by the non-federal lender. A defaulted loan guarantee occurs if the borrower fails to make a payment pursuant to the terms of the obligation.
- FCRA established credit program and financing accounts for loan guarantees and direct loans obligated after September 30, 1991 (Post-1991). It also established liquidating accounts for activity relating to any loan guarantees committed or direct loans obligated before October 1, 1991 (Pre-1992).

Note 1 – Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

- The credit program account is the budget account into which an appropriation to cover the cost of a direct loan or loan guarantee program is made, and from which such cost is disbursed to the financing account.
- The financing account is the non-budget account or accounts associated with each credit program account that holds balances, receives the subsidy cost payment from the credit program account, and also includes all other cash flows to and from CCC resulting from direct loan obligations or loan guarantee commitments made on or after October 1, 1991.
- The liquidating account is the budget account that includes all cash flows to and from CCC, resulting from direct loan obligations or loan guarantee commitments made prior to October 1, 1991. The liquidating accounts are shown in the federal budget on a cash basis.

Accounting and Presentation

CCC records and reports direct loans and loan guarantees initiated after September 30, 1991 on a present value basis in accordance with FCRA and SFFAS No. 2, *Accounting for Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees*, SFFAS No. 18, *Amendments to Accounting for Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees*, and SFFAS No. 19, *Technical Amendments to Accounting for Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees.* The difference between the outstanding principal of these receivables and the present value of their net cash inflows is recognized as a subsidy cost allowance; the present value of estimated net cash outflows of the loan guarantees is recognized as a liability for loan guarantees. CCC has elected to value its loans initiated before October 1, 1991 (Pre-1992) using the present value method. The net present value of Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees, Net, as shown in the Balance Sheets, is not necessarily representative of the proceeds that might be expected if these loans were sold on the open market.

In estimating net present values, the discount rate is the average interest rate on marketable Department of the Treasury securities of similar maturity cash flows of the direct loan or loan guarantee for which the estimate is being made. When funds are obligated for a direct loan or loan guarantee, the estimated cost is based on the current economic assumptions and the terms of the loan contract for the program.

Note 1 – Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Interest is accrued monthly on direct loans and loan guarantee receivables as it is earned using simple interest calculations based upon a 365-day year. A repayment scheduled under a credit agreement with an installment payment in arrears more than 90 days is classified as non-performing. Refer to Note 6 – Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees, Net and Loan Guarantee Liabilities for additional information.

Inventory and Related Property

CCC's Inventory and Related Property consists entirely of commodities. Commodity inventory, referred to as goods held under price support and stabilization programs in SFFAS No. 3, *Accounting for Inventory and Related Property*, issued by the FASAB, represent commodities acquired by CCC for donation or price support purposes. Commodities are sold or otherwise disposed of to help satisfy economic goals. Acquisition is generally made through commodity loan forfeitures, use of Commodity Certificate Exchange (CCE), or by purchase of commodities on the open market.

Commodity inventory is initially recorded at the cost or forfeiture value, and the commodity is revalued in the balance sheet at year-end at the lower of cost or the net realizable value in accordance with SFFAS No. 3. Refer to Note 7 – Inventory and Related Property, Net.

Liabilities

Depending on the type of transaction, CCC recognizes a liability in one of two ways. If an exchange transaction occurs (i.e., receipt of goods or services in return for a promise to provide money or other resources in the future), a liability is recognized in the period in which the exchange occurred. If a non-exchange transaction occurs (i.e., government programs where there is a one-way flow of resources or promises), a liability is recognized for any unpaid amounts due and payable as of the reporting date.

Liabilities not covered by budgetary resources include liabilities incurred for which revenues or other sources of funds necessary to pay the liabilities have not been made available through congressional appropriations, apportionments or current earnings of CCC. Liabilities not requiring budgetary resources are liabilities that will not require the use of budgetary resources. Refer to Note 8 – Liabilities Not Covered by Budgetary Resources for additional information.

Tax Status

CCC, as a Federal entity, is not subject to Federal, State, or local income taxes, and accordingly, no provision for income tax is necessary.

Note 1 – Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, and budgetary accounts during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Non-Exchange Revenue

CCC's Non-exchange revenue arises primarily from exercising the Government's power to demand payments from the public (e.g., fines and penalties).

Capital Stock

Capital stock of $100 million is reflected on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as part of Cumulative Results of Operations, and represents the value of stock held by the U.S. government, related to CCC's incorporation as a U.S. government corporation.

Budgetary Terms

The purpose of Federal budgetary accounting is to control, monitor, and report on funds made available to Federal agencies by law and help ensure compliance with the law.

The following budget terms are commonly used:

- Appropriations means a provision of law (not necessarily in an appropriations act) authorizing the expenditure of funds for a given purpose. Usually, but not always, an appropriation provides budget authority.
- Budgetary resources mean amounts available to incur obligations in a given year. Budgetary resources consist of new budget authority and unobligated balances of budget authority provided in previous years.
- Borrowing authority is a type of budget authority that permits obligations and outlays to be financed by borrowing.
- Spending authority is a type of budget authority that permits obligations and outlays to be financed by offsetting collections.

Note 1 – Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

- Offsetting collections mean payments to the Government that, by law, are credited directly to expenditure accounts and deducted from gross budget authority and outlays of the expenditure account, rather than added to receipts. Usually, offsetting collections are authorized to be spent for the purposes of the account without further action by Congress. They usually result from business-like transactions with the public, including payments from the public in exchange for goods and services, reimbursements for damages, and gifts or donations of money to the Government and from intragovernmental transactions with other Government accounts. The authority to spend offsetting collections is a form of budget authority.
- Offsetting receipts mean payments to the Government that are credited to offsetting receipt accounts and deducted from gross budget authority and outlays, rather than added to receipts. Usually, they are deducted at the level of the agency and subfunction, but in some cases they are deducted at the level of the Government as a whole. They are not authorized to be credited to expenditure accounts. The legislation that authorizes the offsetting receipts may earmark them for a specific purpose and either appropriate them for expenditure for that purpose or require them to be appropriated in annual appropriations acts before they can be spent. Like offsetting collections, they usually result from business-like transactions with the public, including payments from the public in exchange for goods and services, reimbursements for damages, and gifts or donations of money to the Government, and from intragovernmental transactions with other Government accounts.
- Obligation means a binding agreement that will result in outlays, immediately or in the future. Budgetary resources must be available before obligations can be incurred legally.
- Gross outlays mean a payment to liquidate an obligation (other than the repayment of debt principal or other disbursements that are "means of financing" transactions). Outlays generally are equal to cash disbursements but also are recorded for cash-equivalent transactions, such as the issuance of debentures to pay insurance claims, and in a few cases are recorded on an accrual basis such as interest on public issues of the public debt. Outlays are the measure of Government spending.
- Net outlays mean gross outlays less offsetting collections.

Note 1 – Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Borrowing Authority Sequestration

OMB Circular A-11, *Preparation, Submission, and Execution of Budget*, provides an exception for budgetary resources sequestered in revolving accounts to remain as an unavailable balance in the original funding account rather than being returned to the General Fund of the Treasury. In accordance with this guidance, CCC retains the temporary reductions for programs, unavailable for obligations, within CCC's permanent indefinite borrowing authority. Amounts temporarily sequestered are then made available in the subsequent year if specifically authorized through an apportionment.

Classified Activities

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

Parent-Child Reporting

CCC is a party to allocation transfers with another Federal agency as a transferring (parent) entity. Allocation transfers are legal delegations of one department's (parent entity) authority to obligate budget authority and outlay funds to another department (child entity). A separate fund account (allocation account) is created by the Department of the Treasury as a subset of the parent fund account for tracking and reporting purposes. All allocation transfers are credited to this account, and subsequent obligation and outlay activity by the child entity are charged to this allocation account as they execute the delegated activity on behalf of the parent entity.

CCC, as the parent, allocates funds to USAID to fund P.L. 480 Title II and Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust transportation and other administrative costs in connection with foreign donations of commodities. In accordance with U.S. GAAP, CCC reports USAID's financial activity for which it is the parent.

Note 2 – Non-entity Assets

Non-entity Assets are assets held by CCC, but not available to CCC. During the fourth quarter, CCC performs an analysis on its credit reform loan portfolios that can result in reestimates. Non-entity Assets related to pre-credit reform loans are adjusted monthly based on CCC's collection activity, and at FY-end based on an analysis of allowances for doubtful accounts. For consolidated financial statement presentation, CCC eliminates the payable to the non-entity fund and the non-entity Treasury general fund receivable from the financing funds. Prior to the elimination entries, CCC's Non-entity Assets as of September 30, 2025, were as follows:

Table 11: Non-entity Assets

	(In Millions) 2025
Intragovernmental:	
Accounts Receivable	$ 332
Total Intragovernmental	$ 332
Total Non-entity Assets	$ 332
Total Entity Assets	9,253
Less: Intra-agency Eliminations	365
Total Assets	$ 9,220

Note 3 – Fund Balance with Treasury

FBWT as of September 30, 2025 were as follows:

Table 12: Fund Balance with Treasury

	(In Millions) 2025
Status of Fund Balance with Treasury:	
Unobligated Balance:	$ 1,738
Obligated Balance not yet Disbursed	33,607
Subtotal	$ 35,345
Less: Borrowing Authority not yet Converted to Fund Balance and Other	(28,491)
Non-Budgetary Fund Balance with Treasury	1
Total Fund Balance with Treasury	$ 6,855

The Unavailable balance represents unobligated resources not yet apportioned by OMB and unobligated appropriations from prior years that are no longer available for new obligations. Borrowing Authority not yet Converted to Fund Balance represents unobligated and obligated amounts recorded as of September 30, 2025, which will be funded by future borrowings.

CCC has a permanent indefinite borrowing authority, as defined by OMB Circular A-11. Borrowing authority permits the CCC to incur obligations and authorizes it to borrow funds to liquidate the obligations.

Note 4 – Accounts Receivable, Net

Accounts Receivable as of September 30, 2025, were as follows:

Table 13: Accounts Receivable, Net

	(In Millions) 2025
Total Intragovernmental Accounts Receivable	$ 2
Other than Intragovernmental Accounts Receivable, Gross	$ 80
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(28)
Total Other than Intragovernmental Accounts Receivable, Net	$ 52

Other Receivables consist primarily of amounts due as a result of program overpayments or dishonored checks.

Note 5 – Commodity Loans, Net

Commodity Loans, Net, by commodity, as of September 30, 2025, were as follows:

Table 14: Commodity Loans, Net by Commodity

	(In Millions) 2025
Cotton	$ 115
Feed Grains: Corn	81
Wheat	75
Peanut	57
Rice	44
Soybeans	23
Other Commodities	9
Pulses	6
Subtotal Commodity Loans	$ 410
Inactive Commodity Loans in Collection	3
Accrued Interest Receivable	7
Loans Receivable - Unapplied Receipts	(1)
Total Commodity Loans, Gross	419
Less: Allowance for Losses	-
Total Commodity Loans, Net	$ 419

Commodity loans/Marketing Assistance Loans, also known as MALs, include both recourse and non-recourse loans. Recourse loans must be repaid at principal plus interest by the maturity date. The recourse loan commodity cannot be delivered or forfeited in satisfaction of the outstanding loan. For nonrecourse loans, producers have the option to: (a) repay the principal plus interest; (b) repay the loan (for certain designated commodities) at the market rate if the market rate is less than the loan rate; (c) repay the loan (for certain designated commodities) with a CCE if the market rate is less than the loan rate; or (d) forfeit the commodity in satisfaction of the loan at maturity.

Note 6 – Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees, Net and Loan Guarantee Liabilities

CCC values both pre and post credit reform loans and loan guarantees on a net present value basis.

For pre-credit reform programs (Obligated pre-1992), an allowance for loan loss is determined by CCC's liquidating allowance model which incorporates market conditions, interest rates, and credit ratings.

For credit reform programs (Obligated post-1991), the present value of the subsidy costs (i.e., interest rate differentials, interest subsidies, delinquencies and defaults, fee offsets and other cash flows) associated with direct credits and loans and credit guarantees are recognized as a cost in the year the direct credit and loan or credit guarantee is disbursed. CCC utilizes the Credit Subsidy Calculator (CSC) to compute the subsidy reestimates annually. The CSC is an OMB tool for performing credit calculations, incorporating both financing account interest and cash flow amounts.

Based on management analysis and judgment, certain loans with significant periods of non-performance are written off for financial statement purposes. Statutorily, forgiveness (write-off) of loans is governed by the requirements of 22 U.S.C. 2430c for any actual write-offs. 22 U.S.C. 2430c states that only the President of the United States has the authority to approve the write-off of foreign loans. When loans are written off for financial statement purposes, the unpaid principal and interest of the loans, along with the associated amount for the allowance, are removed from the general ledger but remain in the subsidiary loan system for monitoring.

Credit Program Discussion and Descriptions

Direct Credit Programs – Food Aid (Obligated pre-1992 and post-1991)

Under the P.L. 480 Title I Program, CCC finances the sales of U.S. agricultural commodities to countries in need of food assistance on favorable credit terms (at low rates of interest for up to 30 years with grace periods of up to 7 years). P.L. 480 Title I provides for government-to-government (and some government-to-private entity) sales of U.S. agricultural commodities to developing countries on credit terms or for local currencies. Priority is given to countries with the greatest need for food that are undertaking economic development to improve food security and agricultural development, alleviate poverty, and promote broad based, equitable and sustainable

Note 6 – Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees, Net and Loan Guarantee Liabilities, Continued

development. All credits under this program are in U.S. dollar denominations. Although legislative authority for the P.L. 480 Title I Program still exists, there have been no new loans extended under the program since FY 2006.

Direct Credit Programs – Debt Reduction (Obligated post-1991)

The Debt Reduction Fund is used to account for modified foreign debt. Debt is considered to have been modified if the original debt has been reduced or the interest rate of the agreement is changed. The Debt Reduction Fund is the financing fund for modification of defaulted foreign loans, both direct and guaranteed. Modifications moved to this fund must be approved by OMB and State Department.

Direct Credit Programs – Domestic (Obligated post-1991)

The Farm Storage Facility Loan (FSFL) Program was implemented to provide low-cost financing for producers to build or upgrade on-farm commodity storage and handling facilities. The loans have a term of 3, 5, 7, 10, or 12 years with a requirement of annual repayment installments. Interest on these loans is accrued monthly from the date of disbursement. The borrower’s rate is established to be equivalent to the rate of interest charged on the Department of the Treasury securities of comparable maturity.

Included within the FSFL program is the Farm Storage Microloan program, which is designed to help producers, including new, small, and mid-sized producers, grow their businesses and markets. Such loans are smaller in amount and are available for portable handling and storage equipment in addition to traditional on-farm storage facilities. The program offers more flexible access to credit and serves as an attractive loan alternative for smaller farming operations. The loans have a term of 3, 5 or 7 years with a requirement of annual repayment installments.

Sugar Storage Facility Loans (SSFL) were authorized by the 2008 Farm Bill specifically for processors of domestically produced sugarcane and sugar beets for the construction or upgrading of storage and handling facilities for raw and refined sugars. The loan term for SSFLs is 15 years.

Defaulted Guaranteed Credit Programs – Export (Obligated post-1991)

Under the CCC Export Credit Guarantees program, certain cohorts have had defaults and claims that resulted in rescheduled loans which are now direct loans owed to CCC. The programmatic purpose does not differ from the original guaranteed loans.

Note 6 – Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees, Net and Loan Guarantee Liabilities, Continued

Credit Guarantee Programs – Export (Obligated post-1991)

CCC's GSM-102 program, Guaranteed Loans, provides guarantees to buyers in countries where credit is necessary to maintain or increase U.S. sales of agricultural products. The financing to buyers may not be otherwise available without the U.S. credit guarantees. CCC underwrites credit extended by the private banking sector under GSM-102 program and Facility Guarantee Program (FGP). CCC records a liability and an allowance expense to the extent that CCC will be unable to recover claim payments under the Credit Reform Export Credit Guarantee programs.

Under the GSM-102 program, CCC underwrites credit extended by the private banking sector in the U.S. (or, less commonly, by the exporter) for terms of up to twenty-four months. CCC does not provide financing but guarantees payments due from foreign banks and obligors. Typically, 98 percent of principal and a portion of interest at an adjustable rate are guaranteed. In the event CCC pays a claim under the guarantee programs, CCC assumes the debt and recognizes a direct credit loan receivable (defaulted guarantee loans).

The FGP provides payment guarantees to finance commercial exports of U.S. manufactured goods and services that will be used to improve agriculture-related facilities. Payment terms may range from 1 to 10 years, with semi-annual installments on principal and interest. An initial payment representing at least 15 percent of the value of the sales transaction must be provided by the importer to the exporter. CCC may offer coverage of up to 100 percent of the net contract value, less the initial payment.

Additional Information

Loan Modifications and Rescheduling

A modification is any Government action different from the baseline assumptions that affects the subsidy cost such as a change in the terms of the loan contract. The cost of a modification is the difference between the present value of the cash flows before and after the modification. The Debt Reduction Fund is used to account for CCC's foreign modified debt. Debt is considered modified if the original debt has been reduced or the interest rate of the agreement changed.

Note 6 – Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees, Net and Loan Guarantee Liabilities, Continued

In contrast, when debt is "rescheduled," only the date of payment is changed. Rescheduled debt is carried in the original fund until paid. Rescheduling agreements, whereby loan terms are changed, allows CCC to add uncollected interest to the principal balance of foreign credit and other receivables (capitalized interest). CCC records an allowance to reduce the receivable, including the capitalized interest, to the present value of future cash flows. Interest income is recognized only when, in management's judgment, debtors have demonstrated the ability to repay the debt in the normal course of business.

Events and Changes Having a Significant and Measurable Effect upon Subsidy Rates, Subsidy Expense, and Reestimates

There are no measurable events or pending legislation at this time that may affect subsidy rates and reestimates in the future. All reestimate models remain the same as those used in the previous reestimate.

Loan Guarantee Liability

The liability for loan guarantees is the present value of expected net cash outflows due to the loan guarantees in the GSM-102 program, which includes the estimated cash flows of payments by CCC to cover defaults and delinquencies, interest subsidies, payments to CCC containing origination and other fees, penalties, and recoveries, including the effects of any expected actions by CCC.

Subsidy Rates

Subsidy rates are used to compute each year’s subsidy expenses as disclosed below. The subsidy rates disclosed in Table 18: Subsidy Rates for Direct Loans by Program and Component and Table 24: Subsidy Rates for Loan Guarantees by Program and Component pertain only to the current year’s cohorts. These rates cannot be applied to the direct loans and guarantee of loans disbursed during the current reporting year to yield the subsidy expense. The subsidy expense for new loans and new loan guarantees reported in the current year could result from disbursements of loans from both the current year and prior year’s cohorts. The subsidy expense reported in the current year also includes modifications and reestimates.

Subsidy Reestimates

Total upward technical reestimates for CCC programs were $11.4 million. The upward reestimate for the PL 480 Title I loan program comprised 53% of the total ($6.0 million). Total downward reestimates were $11.675 million. GSM-102 and Supplier Credit comprised 56% of the total, $6.5 million.

Note 6 – Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees, Net and Loan Guarantee Liabilities, Continued

Table 15: Direct Loans and Defaulted Guaranteed Loans, Net

(In Millions)

As of September 30, 2025	Loans Receivable, Gross	Interest Receivable	Present Value Allowance	Value Of Assets Related to Loans, Net
Direct Loans:				
Obligated Pre-1992				
P.L. 480 Title 1	$ 131	$ 6	$ (63)	$ 74
Pre-1992 Total	$ 131	$ 6	$ (63)	$ 74
Obligated Post-1991				
Farm Storage Facility	1,369	22	2	1,393
P.L. 480 Title 1	$ 152	$ 5	$ (41)	$ 116
Debt Reduction Fund	62	1	(32)	31
Farm Storage Microloan	63	1	1	65
Sugar Storage Facility	19	-	(3)	16
Post-1991 Total	$ 1,665	$ 29	$ (73)	$ 1,621
Total Direct Loan Program Receivables	$ 1,796	$ 35	$ (136)	$ 1,695
Defaulted Guaranteed Loans:				
Post-1991				
Export Credit Guarantee Programs	$ 40	$ -	$ (20)	$ 20
Total Defaulted Guaranteed Loans	$ 40	$ -	$ (20)	$ 20
Total Direct Loans and Defaulted Guaranteed Loans, Net	$ 1,836	$ 35	$ (156)	$ 1,715

Note 6 – Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees, Net and Loan Guarantee Liabilities, Continued

Table 16: Total Amount of Direct Loans Disbursed (Post-1991)

As of September 30	(In Millions) 2025
Direct Loan Programs	
Farm Storage Facility	$ 279
Farm Storage Microloans	15
Total Direct Loans Disbursed	$ 294

Table 17: Subsidy Expense for Direct Loans Programs by Component

As of September 30, 2025 (In Millions)

Direct Loan Programs	Interest Differential	Fees and Other Collections	Subtotal Subsidy	Interest Rate Reestimates	Technical Reestimates	Total Reestimates	Total Subsidy Expense
P.L. 480 Title 1	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 26	$ 26	$ 26
Farm Storage Facility	1	(1)	-	6	(6)	-	-
Farm Storage Microloans	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)
Defaulted Export Credit Guarantee	-	-	-	-	(3)	(3)	(3)
Total Direct Loan Subsidy Expense	$ 1	$ (1)	$ -	$ 6	$ 16	$ 22	$ 22

Table 18: Subsidy Rates for Direct Loans by Program and Component

As of September 30, 2025

Direct Loan Programs	Interest Differential	Fees and Other Collections	Other	Total
Farm Storage Facility	0.37%	-0.27%	-0.02%	0.08%
Farm Storage Microloans	0.37%	-0.27%	-0.02%	0.08%
Sugar Storage Facility	-1.03%	0.00%	0.12%	-0.91%

Note 6 – Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees, Net and Loan Guarantee Liabilities, Continued

Table 19: Schedule for Reconciling Subsidy Cost Allowance Balances (Post-1991 Direct Loans)

As of September 30	(In Millions) 2025
Beginning Balance of the Subsidy Cost Allowance	$ 61
Add subtotal subsidy for direct loans disbursed during the year as shown in Table 17	-
Adjustments:	
Loans Written Off	1
Subsidy Allowance Amortization	39
Other	(31)
Total Subsidy Cost Allowance before Reestimates	70
Add or Subtract Total Reestimates as shown in Table 17	22
Ending Balance of the Subsidy Cost Allowance	$ 92

Table 20: Guaranteed Loans Outstanding

As of September 30	(In Millions) 2025	
Loan Guarantee Programs	Outstanding Principal, Face Value	Outstanding Principal, Guaranteed
Export Credit Guarantee Programs	$ 2,440	$ 2,386
Total Guaranteed Loans Outstanding	$ 2,440	$ 2,386

Table 21: New Guaranteed Loans Disbursed

As of September 30	(In Millions) 2025	
Loan Guarantee Programs	Principal, Face Value Disbursed	Principal, Guaranteed Disbursed
Export Credit Guarantee Programs	$ 2,518	$ 2,463
Total Guaranteed Loans Disbursed	$ 2,518	$ 2,463

Note 6 – Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees, Net and Loan Guarantee Liabilities, Continued

Table 22: Liability for Loan Guarantees (Post-1991 Guarantees)

As of September 30	(In Millions) 2025
Loan Guarantee Programs	Loan Guarantees Liabilities, Present Value
Export Credit Guarantee Programs	$ 5
Total Loan Guarantee Liabilities	$ 5

Table 23: Subsidy Expense for Loan Guarantees by Program and Component

As of September 30, 2025	(In Millions)					
Loan Guarantee Programs	Fees and Other Collections	Other	Subtotal	Technical Reestimates	Total Reestimates	Total Subsidy Expense
Export Credit Guarantee Programs	$ 11	$ (7)	$ 4	$ (5)	$ (5)	$ (1)
Total Loan Guarantees Subsidy Expense	$ 11	$ (7)	$ 4	$ (5)	$ (5)	$ (1)

Table 24: Subsidy Rates for Loan Guarantees by Program and Component

As of September 30, 2025

Guaranteed Loan Programs	Defaults	Fees and Other Collections	Total
GSM-102	0.28%	-0.50%	-0.22%
Export Credit Guarantee Programs - Facilities	1.96%	-2.06%	-0.10%

Note 6 – Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees, Net and Loan Guarantee Liabilities, Continued

Table 25: Schedule for Reconciling Loan Guarantee Liability Balances (Post-1991 Loan Guarantees)

As of September 30	(In Millions) 2025
Beginning balance of the loan guarantee liabilities	$ 7
Add subsidy expense	5
Add upward reestimate	(6)
Loan guarantee modifications	(1)
Ending balance of the loan guarantee liabilities	$ 5

Table 26: Administrative Expenses

As of September 30	(In Millions) 2025
Guaranteed Loan Programs	$ 4
Total Administrative Expenses	$ 4

Table 27: Loans Receivable

As of September 30	(In Millions) 2025
Beginning balance of loans receivable, net	$ 1,782
Add loan disbursements	294
Less principal and interest payments received	430
Add interest accruals	38
Less loans written off	(42)
Add reduction in subsidy allowance for loans written off	4
Less upward reestimates	26
Add downward reestimates	15
Other increase/(decrease) to the subsidy allowance	(4)
Ending balance of loans receivable, net	$ 1,715

Note 7 – Inventory and Related Property, Net

CCC's Inventory and Related Property consists entirely of commodities. Inventory and related property, Net as of September 30, 2025 (Values in Thousands) were as follows:

Table 28: Inventory and Related Property as of September 30, 2025

		Beginning Inventory October 1, 2024		Acquisitions		Collateral Acquired		Other Disposition, Addition, & Deduction		Donations		**Ending Inventory** September 30, 2025	
	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Dry Edible Beans	Cwt.	-	$ -	61	$ 2,866	-	$ -	-	$ -	(61)	$ (2,866)	-	$ -
Corn Soya Blend	Pounds	17,806	$ 15,544	63,180	$ 53,049	-	$ -	-	$ 275	(73,162)	$ (60,213)	7,824	$ 8,655
Miscellaneous	Various	XXX	$ 5,216	XXX	$ 5,287	XXX	$ -	XXX	$ -	XXX	$ (10,483)	XXX	$ 20
Cotton	Bales	-	$ -	-	$ -	1,481	$ 375,784	(1,481)	$ (375,784)	-	$ -	-	$ -
Dry Whole Peas	Cwt.	43	$ 1,290	697	$ 15,501	-	$ -	-	$ -	(740)	$ (16,791)	-	$ -
Lentils Dry	Cwt.	-	$ -	22	$ 899	-	$ -	-	$ -	(22)	$ (899)	-	$ -
Corn Meal	Pounds	-	$ -	19,305	$ 4,784	-	$ -	-	$ -	(19,305)	$ (4,784)	-	$ -
Grain Sorghum	Bushels	5	$ 48	15,199	$ 85,143	-	$ -	-	$ -	(15,204)	$ (85,191)	-	$ -
Peanuts	Pounds	-	$ -	-	$ -	32,168	$ 5,691	(8,033)	$ (1,364)	-	$ -	24,135	$ 4,327
Rice Products	Cwt.	1	$ 74	778	$ 24,838	-	$ -		$ -	(779)	$ (24,911)	-	$ 1
Soybeans	Pounds	-	$ -	347,822	$ 89,273	-	$ -	-	$ -	(347,822)	$ (89,273)	-	$ -
Vegetable Oil	Pounds	(5,282)	$ 356	57,685	$ 46,171	-	$ -	5,557	$ (75)	(57,960)	$ (46,452)	-	$ -
Wheat	Bushels	-	$ (21)	10,851	$ 95,419	-	$ -	-	$ -	(10,851)	$ (95,419)	-	$ (21)
Total Commodities		**XXX**	**$ 22,507**	**XXX**	**$ 423,230**	**XXX**	**$ 381,475**	**XXX**	**$ (376,948)**	**XXX**	**$ (437,282)**	**XXX**	**$ 12,982**
Allowance for Losses													$ (738)
Commodity Inventories and Related Property													**$ 12,244**

Note 7 – Inventory and Related Property, Net, Continued

Inventory purchases are initially recorded at acquisition cost, including transportation, plus processing and packaging costs incurred after acquisition. Acquisition cost for loan forfeitures is the amount of the loan settlement, excluding interest. The commodity is revalued in the balance sheet at year-end at the lower of cost or the net realizable value in accordance with SFFAS No. 3.

Commodity inventory is not held in reserve for future sale. All commodity inventory on hand at year-end is anticipated to be donated or transferred during the next FY. CCC has no excess, obsolete or unserviceable inventory.

Note 8 – Liabilities Not Covered by Budgetary Resources

Liabilities not Covered by Budgetary Resources (Current) as of September 30, 2025, was as follows:

Table 29: Total Liabilities

	(In Millions) **2025**
Other than Intragovernmental:	
Environmental and disposal liabilities (Note 11)	$ 16
Total liabilities not covered by budgetary resources	$ 16
Total liabilities covered by budgetary resources	33,460
Total liabilities not requiring budgetary resources	410
Total liabilities	$ 33,886

Liabilities not Covered by Budgetary Resources

Unfunded liabilities are not covered by budgetary resources or offsetting collections. An OMB apportionment and/or collection of cash is needed to provide budgetary resources and allow payment of the liability in a future period.

Liabilities Covered by Budgetary Resources

Funded liabilities are payables and accruals for which CCC has not yet paid as of the end of the FY. As of September 30, 2025, the majority of the open liability for CCC was $28.9 billion in debt to the Treasury, $4.2 billion in program liabilities, and $315 million in resources payable to Treasury.

Note 8 – Liabilities Not Covered by Budgetary Resources, Continued

Liabilities not Requiring Budgetary Resources

Liabilities not requiring budgetary resources are liabilities that have not in the past required and will not in the future require the use of budgetary resources. This includes advances from others and deferred revenues, liabilities for clearing accounts, non-fiduciary deposit funds, custodial collections, liability due to the general fund, and unearned revenue.

Note 9 – Debt

Debt owed to Treasury other than the Federal Financing Bank (FFB), categorized as interest bearing as of September 30, 2025 was as follows:

Table 30: Debt owed to Treasury other than the FFB, Categorized as Interest Bearing

	(In Millions)		
	2025		
	Non-Credit Reform	Credit Reform	Total
Debt, beginning of Fiscal Year			
Principal: Interest Bearing	$ 13,863	$ 2,114	$ 15,977
Accrued Interest Payable	-	$ -	-
Total Debt Outstanding, Beginning of Fiscal Year	$ 13,863	$ 2,114	$ 15,977
New Debt			
Principal: Interest Bearing	$ 3,744,813	$ 431	$ 3,745,244
Accrued Interest Payable	561	81	642
Total New Debt	$ 3,745,374	$ 512	$ 3,745,886
Repayments			
Principal: Interest Bearing	$ (3,731,856)	$ (442)	$ (3,732,298)
Accrued Interest Payable	(561)	(81)	(642)
Total Repayments	$ (3,732,417)	$ (523)	$ (3,732,940)
Debt, as of September 30, 2025			
Principal	$ 26,820	$ 2,103	$ 28,923
Accrued Interest Payable	-	-	-
Total Debt Outstanding as of September 30, 2025	$ 26,820	$ 2,103	$ 28,923

Note 9 – Debt, Continued

Non-Credit Reform

CCC borrows and repays on a daily basis, and may borrow, interest-free, up to the amount of the prior year unreimbursed realized losses until reimbursed. CCC may not hold debt of more than $30 billion at any time for its non-Credit Reform programs. Monthly interest rates on debt to the Treasury slightly decreased from 4.125 percent to 4.000 percent during FY 2025.

Non-credit reform borrowing is tied to the one-year Department of the Treasury borrowing rate which is in effect on the date that a borrowing occurs. The Department of the Treasury's one-year rate, which is subject to change from month to month, is certified monthly by the Department of the Treasury in their notification to CCC. The Department of the Treasury's one-year loan rate is based upon the average market yields of the preceding 30 days at the time the Department of the Treasury issues certification of the subsequent monthly rate.

Credit Reform

CCC borrows from the Department of the Treasury for the entire FY based on annual estimates of the difference between the amount appropriated (subsidy) and the amount to be disbursed to the borrower. The effective date for borrowings is October 1 using a mid-year convention. CCC may repay the loan agreement, in whole or in part, prior to maturity by paying the principal amount of the borrowings plus accrued interest up to the date of repayment. Interest is paid annually on these borrowings based on weighted average interest rates for the cohort to which the borrowings are associated.

The FY 2025 interest rates on long-term borrowings under the permanent indefinite borrowing authority for CCC's credit reform programs are calculated using the OMB CSC. For 2001 and subsequent cohorts, the single effective interest rate produced from the calculator, along with budget assumptions, is used to calculate interest expenses for CCC's credit reform programs.

Interest on borrowings from the Department of the Treasury is paid at a rate based upon the average interest rate of all outstanding marketable obligations (of comparable maturity date) of the U.S. Government as of the preceding month.

Note 10 – Other Liabilities

Other Liabilities, which are all current liabilities, as of September 30, 2025 was as follows:

Table 31: Other Liabilities

	(In Millions) 2025
Intragovernmental:	
Resources Payable to Treasury	$ 315
Excess Subsidy Payable to Treasury	17
Other	30
Total Intragovernmental Other Liabilities	$ 362
Other than Intragovernmental:	
Accrued Grant Liabilities	$ 121
Accrued Liabilities	
Conservation Reserve Program	1,860
Agriculture Risk Coverage Program	1,803
Price Loss Coverage Program	278
Other Programs	3
Total Accrued Liabilities	3,944
Deposit and Trust Liabilities	12
Total Other than Intragovernmental Other Liabilities	$ 4,077

Resources Payable to the Department of the Treasury represents CCC's liquidating fund and debt reduction fund assets (cash and loans receivable, net of an allowance) less any liabilities that may be held as working capital. At the end of each FY, any unobligated cash balance is transferred to the Department of the Treasury.

Note 10 – Other Liabilities, Continued

The Excess Subsidy Payable to the Department of the Treasury is the downward reestimate owed to the Department of the Treasury from the financing fund. When direct and guaranteed loan financing funds collect more subsidy than necessary to fund future net cash outflows, the applicable financing account transfers the excess subsidy, with interest, to a Department of the Treasury General Fund Receipt Account.

The majority of CCC grants are funded through the parent-child relationship with USAID. In most instances, grantees incur expenditures before drawing down funds on a reimbursement basis. An accrued grant liability occurs when the grant expenses exceed outstanding payments to grantees. At year-end, CCC reports both actual payments made through September 30, 2025, and a grant expenditure estimate (accrual) based on historical spending patterns of the grantees.

The accrued liabilities for ARC consist of crop year 2024 program payments which began in October 2025 and continue throughout FY 2026, as price and yield data are finalized. The CRP accrued liability consists of annual rental payments on approved contracts in which payments began in October 2025 and will continue through FY 2026.

Deposit and Trust Liabilities are amounts advanced to or deposited with CCC on behalf of other entities. The balance consists of unapplied and other miscellaneous collections that are temporarily held in suspense until appropriately identified and applied.

Note 11 – Environmental and Disposal Liabilities

From the late 1930’s until the mid-1970’s, CCC operated approximately 4,500 grain storage facilities in the U.S. as part of USDA’s price support program for American farmers. The facilities were privately owned and leased by CCC, primarily in Midwestern States where grain production was high and access to commercial storage facilities was limited. Grain was stored for extended periods of time, making it periodically necessary to fumigate the grain in order to control destructive insects. The commonly used fumigant mixture contained carbon tetrachloride, which was a pesticide for stored grain until it was banned by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 1985 as a probable human carcinogen.

Note 11 – Environmental and Disposal Liabilities, Continued

In 1988, the first discovery of ground water contaminated with carbon tetrachloride in the vicinity of a CCC grain storage facility was made. CCC has been engaged, in coordination with the EPA Region 7 and the respective states, in an active program to identify affected sites and respond with appropriate action to safeguard public health and protect the environment. The U.S. EPA or respective State agency identified CCC as a potentially responsible party for the contamination at sites in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska.

CCC recorded a total liability for investigation and/or remediation of affected sites of $33.7 million in FY 2025, of which $16.2 million was not covered by budgetary resources. CCC estimates the range of potential future losses due to response actions to be between $33.7 million and $270.5 million for FY 2025.

Note 12 – Commitments and Contingencies

A loss contingency is an existing condition, situation, or set of circumstances involving uncertainty as to possible loss to an entity. The uncertainty will ultimately be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. A loss contingency is a liability when a past event or exchange transaction has occurred, a future outflow or other sacrifice of resources is probable, and the future outflow or sacrifice of resources is measurable.

Legal Disputes and Claims

In the normal course of business, CCC becomes involved in various legal disputes and claims. CCC vigorously defends its position in such actions through USDA OGC and Department of Justice. As of September 30, 2025, no pending legal matters existed that were considered probable or reasonably possible, which require recognition (accrual) in the consolidated financial statements or require further disclosure.

Note 13 – Disclosures Related to the Statement of Net Cost

The Consolidated Statements of Net Cost presents costs and associated earned revenues in alignment with CCC's strategic goals, stated below:

Provide a Financial Safety Net for Farmers and Ranchers

Under this strategic goal, program areas include Income Support, Disaster Assistance, Commodity Operations, and Food Aid. CCC provides financial assistance to protect farmers and ranchers from fluctuations in market conditions and unexpected natural or man-made disasters. Assistance is provided through income support and DAPs. FSA administers these CCC programs, the largest of which fall under the DAP umbrella.

Increase Stewardship of Natural Resources While Enhancing the Environment

Conservation programs are included within this strategic goal. Supported by the *Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008* (2008 Farm Bill), and extended by the 2018 Farm Bill, conservation programs offer farmers and ranchers a variety of financial and economic incentives to conserve natural resources on the nation's privately-owned farmlands.

These programs focus on reducing erosion, protecting streams and rivers, restoring and establishing fish and wildlife habitats, and improving air quality through several conservation incentive payments, technical assistance, and cost-share programs. FSA and NRCS administer CCC conservation programs.

Ensure Commodities are Procured and Distributed Effectively and Efficiently

Under this strategic goal, program areas primarily include Commodity Operations and Food Aid. AMS oversees the procurement, acquisition, storage, disposition, and distribution of commodities for the Food Purchase and Distribution Program. This program helps achieve domestic farm program price support objectives, produce a uniform regulatory system for storing agricultural products, and ensure the timely provision of food products for domestic and international food assistance programs and market development programs. FAS administers the Food for Progress Program, which provides food aid to countries that are emerging democracies and are committed to introducing and expanding free enterprise in the agricultural sector. Food aid addresses participating countries' hunger and helps to build longer term economic development that boosts trade opportunities for the U.S. and other countries.

Note 13 – Disclosures Related to the Statement of Net Cost, Continued

Increase U.S. Food and Agricultural Exports

Under this strategic goal, program areas include Market Development and Export Credit. Expanding markets for agricultural products are critical to the long-term health and prosperity of the U.S. agricultural sector. With 95 percent of the world's population living outside the U.S., future growth in demand for food and agricultural products will occur primarily in overseas markets. CCC funds used in the market development programs play a critical role in helping to open new markets and in facilitating U.S. competitiveness, helping to secure a more prosperous future for American agriculture. Support for economic development and trade capacity building reinforces these efforts by helping developing countries to become economically stable and improve their prospects to participate in and benefit from expanding global trade in agricultural products. FAS administers CCC's FMD programs.

CCC export credit guarantee and direct loan programs, administered by FAS in conjunction with FSA, provide payment guarantees for third-party commercial financing and direct financing of U.S. agricultural exports. These programs facilitate exports to buyers in countries where credit is necessary to maintain or increase U.S. sales, but where financing may not be available without CCC credit facilities.

Earned Revenue

Revenue and expense are recognized based on SFFAS No. 7, *Accounting for Revenue and Other Financing Sources*. CCC follows SFFAS No. 7 for classifying, recognizing, and measuring inflows of resources. Earned revenues are exchange revenues, which arise when a Federal entity provides goods and services to the public or to another government entity for a price. The majority of CCC's earned revenue is interest.

Inter-Entity Cost

Goods and services are received from other federal entities at no cost or at a cost less than the full cost to the providing federal entity. Consistent with accounting standards, certain costs of the providing entity that are not fully reimbursed are recognized as imputed costs in the Statement of Net Cost and are offset by imputed financing sources in the Statement of Changes in Net Position. Such imputed costs and financing sources relate to business-type activities, employee benefits, and claims to be settled by the Treasury Judgment Fund in accordance with SFFAS No. 55, *Amending Inter-Entity Cost Provisions*. However, unreimbursed costs of goods and services other than those identified above are not included in our financial statements.

Note 13 – Disclosures Related to the Statement of Net Cost, Continued

Table 32: Costs and Earned Revenue by Strategic Goal and Program for the year ended September 30, 2025 (In Millions)

	Income Support and Disaster Assistance	Conservation Programs	Commodity Operations and Food Aid	Market Development and Export Credit	Intra-Agency Eliminations	Total
Provide a Financial Safety Net for Farmers and Ranchers						
Total Cost	$ 5,390	$ -	$ 627	$ -	$ -	$ 6,017
Total Earned Revenue	585	-	-	-	-	585
Resources While Enhancing the Environment						
Total Cost	-	2,562	-	-	-	2,562
Total Earned Revenue	-	5	-	-	-	5
Ensure Commodities are Procured and Distributed Effectively and Efficiently						
Total Cost	68	-	87	236	-	391
Total Earned Revenue	69	-	-	-	-	69
Increase U.S. Food and Agricultural Exports						
Total Cost	-	-	17	1,722	(50)	1,689
Total Earned Revenue	-	-	-	440	(50)	390
Total Gross Cost	**$ 5,458**	**$ 2,562**	**$ 731**	**$ 1,958**	**$ (50)**	**$ 10,659**
Less: Total Earned Revenue	**654**	**5**	**-**	**440**	**(50)**	**1,049**
Net Cost of Operations	**$ 4,804**	**$ 2,557**	**$ 731**	**$ 1,518**	**$ -**	**$ 9,610**

Note 14 – Transfers In/Out Without Reimbursement

CCC transfer activity at year-end reflects $10 billion in funding provided for the Farmer Bridge Payments Program, under authority provided under 15 U.S.C. 714c. The Farmer Bridge Payments Program provides one-time payments to eligible agricultural producers to address market disruptions and elevated production costs. Funding was transferred from CCC to OSEC to ensure sufficient resources were available to support program obligations and anticipated payments under this initiative.

Note 15 – Disclosures Related to the Statement of Budgetary Resources (SBR)

The SBR is a combined statement that provides information about how budgetary resources were made available, as well as their status at the end of the year.

Net Adjustments to Unobligated Balance, Brought Forward, October 1:

CCC's Unobligated Balance Brought Forward from the prior fiscal year has been adjusted for recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations and other changes, such as cancelled authority. Unobligated Balance Brought Forward, October 1 as of September 30, 2025 was as follows:

Table 33: Net Adjustments to Unobligated Balance, Brought Forward October 1

	(In Millions)	
	2025	
	Budgetary	Non-Budgetary Credit reform Financing Accounts
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward, October 1	$ 389	$ 356
Recoveries of Prior Year Unpaid Obligations	607	22
Other Changes in Unobligated Balance	(504)	(154)
Unobligated Balance from Prior Year Budget Authority, Net	$ 492	$ 224

Terms of Borrowing Authority Used

Per the CCC Charter Act, 15 U.S.C. 714, CCC's borrowing authority is made up of both interest and non-interest-bearing notes. These notes are drawn upon on a daily basis when disbursements exceed deposits, as reported by the FRB, their branches, Department of the Treasury, and CCC's financing office. CCC is authorized to issue, and

Note 15 – Disclosures Related to the SBR, Continued

have outstanding at any one time, bonds, notes, debentures, and other similar financing instruments in an aggregate amount not to exceed $30 billion. CCC's indefinite borrowing authority has a term of one year. Refer to Note 9: Debt for additional information related to CCC's terms of borrowing and repayment.

Available Borrowing Authority, End of Period

As of September 30, 2025, CCC had available borrowing authority of $28.5 billion.

Undelivered Orders (UDO), End of Period

UDOs, either unpaid or paid, are purchase orders or contracts awarded for which goods or services have not yet been received. For the FY ended September 30, 2025, ending UDO balances were as follows:

Table 34: Undelivered Orders at the End of the Period

	(In Millions)		
	2025		
	Intragovernmental	Other than Intragovernmental	Total Undelivered Orders
Paid	$ -	$ 98	$ 98
Unpaid	157	29,334	29,491
Total Undelivered Orders	$ 157	$ 29,432	$ 29,589

Permanent Indefinite Appropriations

CCC has permanent indefinite appropriations to cover upward reestimates in the credit reform program accounts and fund any shortages in the liquidating accounts. These appropriations become available pursuant to standing provisions of law without further actions by Congress after the transmittal of the budget for the year involved.

Reconciliation to Appropriations Received on the Consolidated SCNP

CCC has significant activity on the Appropriations Received line of the SCNP that is not included in the Appropriations line of the SBR.

Note 15 – Disclosures Related to the SBR, Continued

Table 35: Reconciliation to Appropriations Received on the Consolidated SCNP

As of September 30		(In Millions) **2025**
Total appropriations on the Combined SBR	$	1,675
Adustments to SBR appropriations:		
Actual repayment of debt, CY authority		13,317
Appropriations received on the Consolidated SCNP	$	14,992

Legal Arrangements Affecting the Use of Unobligated Balances

Any information about legal arrangements affecting the use of the unobligated balance of budget authority is specifically stated by program and FY in the appropriation language or in the alternative provisions section at the end of the appropriations act.

President's Budget Reconciliation

The SF-133 (Report on Budget Execution and Budgetary Resources) which is used by CCC to report and certify obligation balances is also used to populate some portions of the Program and Financing Schedules (P&F Schedules) within the *Budget of the United States Government*.

Since the P&F Schedules within the *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2026*, were not available at the time CCC's Annual Management Report for FY 2025 was issued, the reconciliation between the President's Budget and the SBR for FY 2025 could not be performed. The FY 2025 SBR will be reconciled to the FY 2025 actuals on the P&F Schedules reported in the *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2027*, once released. The *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2027*, is expected to be published in February 2026 and will be available on the website of the OMB at that time.

There were no material differences between the FY 2024 SBR and the FY 2024 actuals on the P&F Schedules presented in the *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2026*.

Note 16 – Incidental Custodial Collections

CCC's custodial activities involve the collection and transfer of funds received from the public on behalf of the Department of the Treasury, FSA, and other USDA agencies. These collections include interest, fees, and penalties due to the Department of the Treasury and other USDA agencies. These are not part of CCC budget authority. CCC's Incidental Custodial Collections for the FY ended September 30, 2025 were immaterial.

Note 17 – Reconciliation of Net Cost to Net Outlays

SFFAS No. 53, *Budget and Accrual Reconciliation*, amends requirements for a reconciliation between budgetary and financial accounting information established by SFFAS No. 7, *Accounting for Revenue and Other Financing Sources and Concepts for Reconciling Budgetary and Financial Accounting*. The Reconciliation of Net Cost to Net Outlays explains the relationship between the entity's net outlays on a budgetary basis and the net cost of operations during the reporting period.

Below is a listing of the key balances between net cost and net outlays:

- Accrued Liabilities primarily consists of the ARC program which provides income support tied to historical base acres of covered commodities. See Note 10 – Other Liabilities for more details.

- Imputed costs consist of the costs of labor and facilities usage incurred by other USDA agencies for work on CCC programs. See Note 13 – Disclosures Related to the Statement of Net Cost for further details.

Note 17 – Reconciliation of Net Cost to Net Outlays, Continued

Table 36: Reconciliation of Net Cost to Net Outlays for the year ended September 30, 2025

	(In Millions)		
	Intragovernmental	Other than Intragovernmental	Total
NET OPERATING COST (SNC)	$ 1,818	$ 7,792	$ 9,610
Components of Net Cost That Are Not Part of Net Outlays:			
Cost of goods sold	$ -	$ (377)	$ (377)
Year end credit reform subsidy reestimates	23	-	23
Unrealized valuation loss/(gain) on investments	-	(1)	(1)
Exchange Revenue not part of the SBR Outlays	-	6	6
Increase/(decrease) in assets:			
Accounts receivable	(1)	(3)	(4)
Loans receivable, net (Non-FCRA)	-	101	101
Other assets	-	95	95
(Increase)/decrease in liabilities:			
Accounts payable	8	(5)	3
Environmental and disposal liabilities	-	(6)	(6)
Accrued Liabilities	(16)	(1,631)	(1,647)
Other liabilities	(389)	754	365
Financing sources:			
Imputed cost	(1,463)	-	(1,463)
Total Components of Net Operating Cost That Are Not Part of Budgetary Outlays	$ (1,838)	$ (1,067)	$ (2,905)
Components of the Budget Outlays That Are Not Part of Net Operating Cost:			
Acquisition of inventory	$ -	$ 368	$ 368
Transfers out (in) without reimbursement	25	-	25
Total Components of the Budget Outlays that are not part of Net Operating Cost	$ 25	$ 368	$ 393
Miscellaneous Items			
Custodial/Non-Exchange revenue	$ (5)	$ (4)	$ (9)
Non-Entity Activity	(31)	-	(31)
Other Temporary Timing Differences	-	30	30
Total Other Reconciling Items	$ (36)	$ 26	$ (10)
TOTAL NET OUTLAYS	**$ (31)**	**$ 7,119**	**$ 7,088**

Note 18 – Subsequent Events

CCC does not have any significant events or transactions that occurred after the date of the Balance Sheet but before the issuance of CCC's audited financial statements that have a material effect on the financial statements and, therefore, require adjustments to or disclosure in the statements.

Part IV: Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)

Combining Statement of Budgetary Resources by Major Fund: Budgetary Accounts (Unaudited)
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2025
(In Millions)

Budgetary Resources:	Line #	CCC Fund (12X4336)	P.L. 480 Title II Grants (12X2278)	USAID - P.L. 480 Title II Grants ((72)12X2278)	P.L. 480 Grant Fund (121/22278)	P.L. 480 Direct Credit Liquidating Fund (12X2274)	Other	Total
Unobligated balance from prior year budget authority, net (Note 14)	1071	$ 183	$ 226	$ 39	$ 5	$ -	$ 39	$ 492
Appropriations (discretionary and mandatory)	1290	-	601	1,018	-	-	56	1,675
Borrowing Authority (discretionary and mandatory)	1490	26,437	-	-	-	-	-	26,437
Spending authority from offsetting collections (discretionary and mandatory)	1890	-	137	-	-	9	50	196
Total Budgetary Resources	1910	$ 26,620	$ 964	$ 1,057	$ 5	$ 9	$ 145	$ 28,800
Status of Budgetary Resources:								
New obligations and upward adjustments (total)	2190	$ 26,505	$ 107	$ 886	$ -	$ -	$ 55	$ 27,553
Unobligated balance, end of year:								
Apportioned, unexpired account	2204	51	850	10	-	-	74	985
Exempt from apportionment, unexpired accounts	2304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unapportioned, unexpired accounts	2405	64	7	161	-	9	6	247
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	2412	$ 115	$ 857	$ 171	$ -	$ 9	$ 80	$ 1,232
Expired unobligated balance, end of year	2413	-	-	-	5	-	10	15
Total Unobligated balance, end of year	2490	115	857	171	5	9	90	1,247
Total Budgetary Resources	2500	$ 26,620	$ 964	$ 1,057	$ 5	$ 9	$ 145	$ 28,800
Outlays, Net:								
Outlays, net (total) (discretionary and mandatory)	4190	$ 5,582	$ 120	$ 1,437	$ -	$ (25)	$ 5	$ 7,119
Distributed offsetting receipts	4200	-	-	-	-	-	(31)	(31)
Agency Outlays, net (discretionary and mandatory)	4210	$ 5,582	$ 120	$ 1,437	$ -	$ (25)	$ (26)	$ 7,088

Combining Statement of Budgetary Resources by Major Fund: Non-Budgetary Credit Program Financing Accounts (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2025 (In Millions)

	Line #	P.L. 480 Direct Loans (12X4049)	EAI Financing Fund (12X4143)	CCC Export Guarantees (12X4337)	Farm Storage Facility Direct Loan (12X4158)	Other	Total
Budgetary Resources:							
Unobligated balance from prior year budget authority, net (Note 14)	1071	$ 3	$ 151	$ 8	$ 62	$ -	$ 224
Borrowing Authority (discretionary and mandatory)	1490	13	-	3	414	-	430
Spending authority from offsetting collections (discretionary and mandatory)	1890	30	58	38	86	-	212
Total Budgetary Resources	1910	$ 46	$ 209	$ 49	$ 562	$ -	$ 866
Status of Budgetary Resources:							
New obligations and upward adjustments (total)	2190	$ 13	$ -	$ 28	$ 334	$ -	$ 375
Unobligated balance, end of year:							
Apportioned, unexpired account	2204	33	58	13	-	-	104
Unapportioned, unexpired accounts	2405	-	151	8	228	-	387
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	2412	$ 33	$ 209	$ 21	$ 228	$ -	$ 491
Total Unobligated balance, end of year	2490	33	209	21	228	-	491
Total Budgetary Resources	2500	$ 46	$ 209	$ 49	$ 562	$ -	$ 866
Disbursements, net (total) (mandatory)	4220	$ (32)	$ (58)	$ (28)	$ 25	$ -	$ (93)

Part V: Other Information (Unaudited)

Summary of Financial Statement Audit

Below is a summary of the results of the FY 2025 independent audit of CCC's Financial Statements.

Audit Opinion	Unmodified				
Restatement	No				
Material Weakness	Beginning Balance	New	Resolved	Consolidated	Ending
	0				0
Total Material Weaknesses	0	0	0	0	0

Summary of Management Assurances

The table below is a summary of management assurances related to the effectiveness of internal control over CCC's financial reporting and operations, and its conformance with financial management system requirements under Sections 2 and 4 of FMFIA. The last portion of the table is a summary of CCC's compliance with FFMIA.

Effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting (FMFIA § 2)						
Statement of Assurance	Reasonable Assurance					
Material Weaknesses	Beginning Balance	New	Resolved	Consolidated	Reassessed	Ending Balance
	0					0
Total Material Weaknesses	0	0	0	0	0	0

Effectiveness of Internal Control over Operations (FMFIA §2)						
Statement of Assurance	Reasonable Assurance					
Material Weaknesses	Beginning Balance	New	Resolved	Consolidated	Reassessed	Ending Balance
	0					0
Total Material Weaknesses	0	0	0	0	0	0

Conformance with Federal Financial Management System Requirements (FMFIA §4)						
Statement of Assurance	Federal Systems conform					
Material Weaknesses	Beginning Balance	New	Resolved	Consolidated	Reassessed	Ending Balance
	0					0
Total non-compliances	0	0	0	0	0	0

Compliance with Section 803(a) of the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act (FFMIA)		
	Agency	Auditor
1. Federal Financial Management System Requirements	No lack of compliance noted	No lack of compliance noted
2. Applicable Federal Accounting Standards	No lack of compliance noted	No lack of compliance noted
3. USSGL at Transaction level	Lack of compliance noted	Lack of compliance noted

Payment Integrity

The Improper Payments Information Act of 2002, as amended by the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010, the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Improvement Act of 2012, and the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019, requires agencies to review programs susceptible to significant improper payments, report estimated improper payments and establish corrective actions to reduce improper payments. OMB provides guidance on measuring, reducing, recovering, and reporting improper payments through OMB Circular A-123, Appendix C, *Requirements for Payment Integrity Improvement* and OMB Circular A-136.

Additional information can be found in Section III of the USDA FY 2025 Agency Financial Report. The following link contains more detailed information on improper payments and other information regarding improper payments not included in this report: https://paymentaccuracy.gov/.

FY 2025 operational guidance for all improper payment initiatives is anticipated to be received in the first quarter of FY 2025.

Table 37: Summary of Improper Payment Results

Programs	Total Outlays (Millions)	Improper Payments (Millions)	Improper Payments (Percentag	Overpayments (Millions)	Underpayments (Millions)
	2025	2025	2025	2025	2025
ARC/PLC	$ 278.07	$ 18.66	6.71%	$ 18.66	$ -
ECP-Disasters	$ 132.83	$ 73.72	55.50%	$ 62.91	$ 10.80
LFP	$ 1,201.47	$ 77.04	6.41%	$ 77.04	$ -
NAP	$ 185.78	$ 19.62	10.56%	$ 18.64	$ 0.98

Grant Programs

Pursuant to OMB Circular A-136, *Financial Reporting Requirements*, the table below is a summary of CCC's total number of federal grant and cooperative agreement awards and balances for which closeout has not yet occurred, but for which the period of performance has elapsed more than two years with zero balances and undisbursed balances.

Table 38: Grants Summary

CATEGORY	2-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Number of Grants/Cooperative Agreements with Zero Dollar Balances	11	2	7
Number of Grants/Cooperative Agreements with Undisbursed Balances	21	7	15
Total Amount of Undisbursed Balances (in dollars)	$3,013,660	$6,912,125	$9,170,215

All of the grants reflected in the table above are related to USAID's administration of Title II funds provided by CCC under the parent/child relationship with USAID. USAID reports that they are taking action to finalize, de-obligate and close-out these old grants. Challenges faced by USAID in the closeout of these old grants are related to receipt of final vouchers from recipients, administrative challenges related to finalizing rates, budget line-item adjustment, and pending audits for the period of the award.

Appendix: Glossary of Acronyms (Unaudited)

Glossary of Acronyms (Unaudited)

ACRONYM	TITLE
ADA	Antideficiency Act
AMS	Agricultural Marketing Service
ARC	Agriculture Risk Coverage
CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation
CCE	Commodity Certificate Exchange
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CLEAR	Clean Lakes Estuaries and Rivers
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease of 2019
CRP	Conservation Reserve Program
CSC	Credit Subsidy Calculator
DAP	Disaster Assistance Programs
DDGS	Distillers Dried Grains and Solubles
DMC	Dairy Margin Coverage
EMP	Emerging Markets Program
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FAR	Foundation for Food and Agricultural Research
FAS	Foreign Agricultural Service
FASAB	Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board
FBWT	Fund Balance with Treasury

ACRONYM	TITLE
FCRA	Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990
FFMIA	Federal Financial Management Improvement Act
FFMS	Federal Financial Management System
FFP	Food for Peace
FFPr	Food For Progress
FGP	Facility Guarantee Program
FMD	Foreign Market Development Program
FMFIA	Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act
FPAC	Farm Production and Conservation
FFB	Federal Financing Bank
FRB	Federal Reserve Bank
FSA	Farm Service Agency
FSFL	Farm Storage Facility Loan Program
FTA	Free Trade Agreements
FY	Fiscal Year
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
GAO	Government Accountability Office
GSM-102	Export Credit Guarantee
GTAS	Governmentwide Treasury Account

Glossary of Acronyms (Unaudited)

ACRONYM	TITLE
	Symbol Adjusted Trial Balance System
MAL	Marketing Assistance Loan Program
MAP	Market Access Program
NAFTA/USMCA	North American Free Trade Agreement/United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
OGC	Office of the General Counsel
OI	Other Information
OIG	Office of the Inspector General
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
P&F Schedule	Program and Financing Schedule
P.L. 480	Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954
PLC	Price Loss Coverage
QSP	Quality Samples Program

ACRONYM	TITLE
RSI	Required Supplementary Information
SBR	Statement of Budgetary Resources
SEC	Soy Excellence Center
SF-133	Report on Budget Execution and Budgetary Resources
SFFAS	Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards
SME	Small to Medium-Sized Enterprise
SSFL	Sugar Storage Facility Loans
TASC	Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops Program
UDO	Undelivered Order
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USSEC	U.S. Soybean Export Council
USSGL	United States Standard General Ledger
WAC	Washington Apple Commission

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