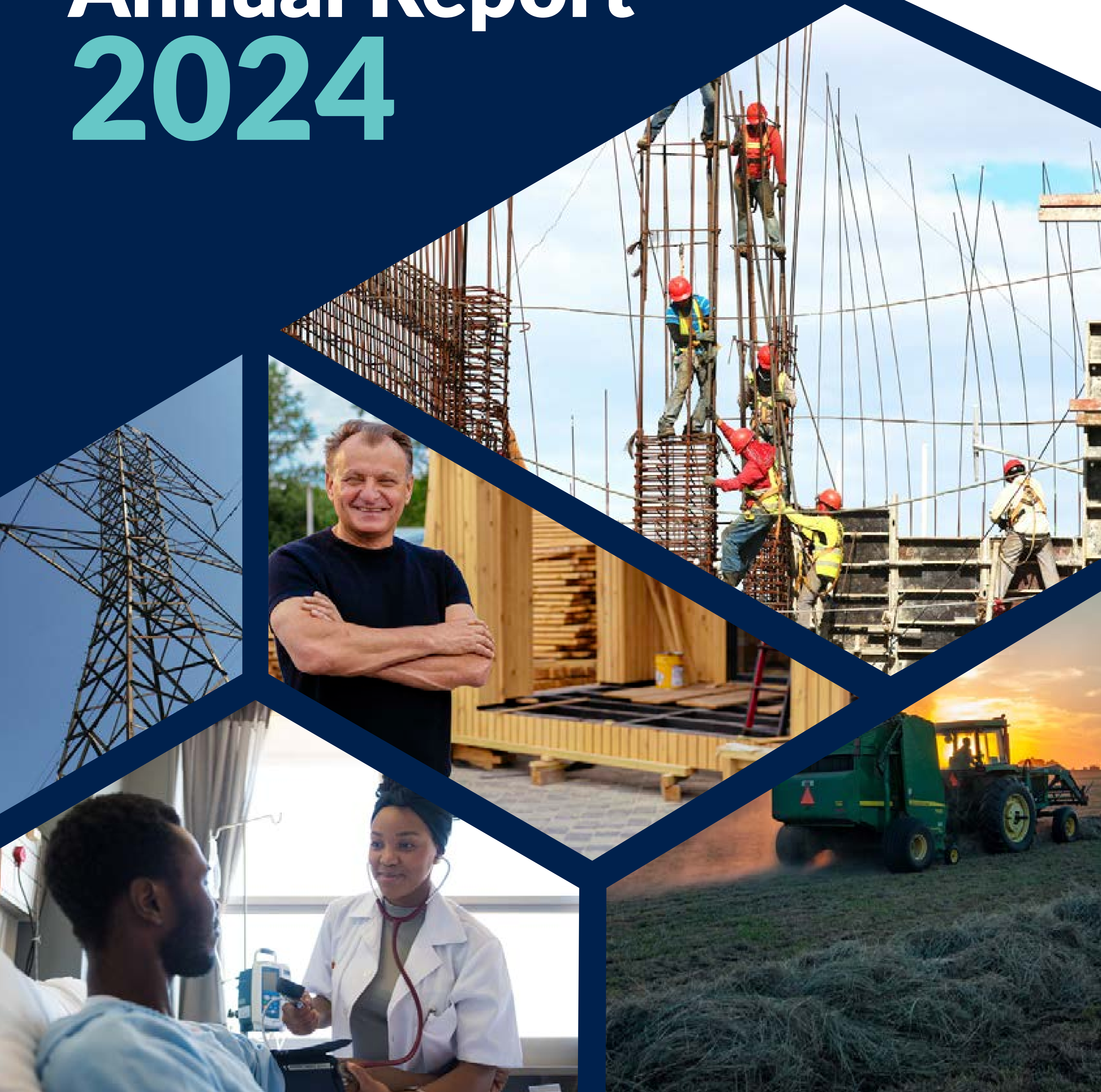
U.S. International Development Finance Corporation

Annual Report 2024



“In the five years since DFC was launched with bipartisan support to create a best-in-class development finance institution for the United States, it has become a key instrument of U.S. foreign policy. I am proud of all that the DFC team has achieved.”

—DFC CEO Scott Nathan

MISSION Our mission is to drive development impact, advance foreign policy priorities, and strengthen national security through the mobilization of capital to worthy projects and companies abroad.

VISION Our investments advance sustainable economic development and promote stability around the world.

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Foreword from CEO Scott Nathan

In 2024, the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) continued to increase the size, scale, and impact of its investments in support of critical U.S. development priorities and foreign policy objectives. DFC financing strengthened food security and health systems, provided communities with reliable access to energy and high-quality infrastructure, while supporting small businesses that are the backbone of every dynamic economy. In 2024, DFC set a record with commitments of over $12 billion across 181 transactions. All of this work is dedicated to cultivating a robust private sector, achieving long-term economic outcomes, and strengthening the strategic position of the United States.

DFC's portfolio is now approaching $50 billion and includes investments that span 114 countries. But these figures only tell part of the story. Across key sectors and regions, DFC's work is guided by a belief that unleashing the power of the private sector is a critical pathway to advancing long-term economic development and promoting stability around the world. In the markets where we work, DFC brings more than private capital; we offer an alternative approach to development finance, supporting projects that adhere to high standards for labor, the environment, and transparency.

In the five years since DFC was launched with bipartisan support to create a best in-class development finance institution for the United States, it has become a key instrument of U.S. foreign policy. DFC is investing in projects to diversify supply chains and secure critical inputs for industries of the future, including graphite production in Mozambique, rare earth oxides in South Africa, and multiple solar panel manufacturing facilities in India. DFC is promoting energy security, helping to diversify Eastern European energy supplies with large-scale projects in Poland, Moldova, Greece, and Türkiye. We have also invested in marquee infrastructure projects, modernizing a seaport in Ecuador and an airport in Sierra Leone, and financed a railway along the Lobito Corridor in Angola that will facilitate cost-effective transport of critical minerals while generating local jobs and opportunity.

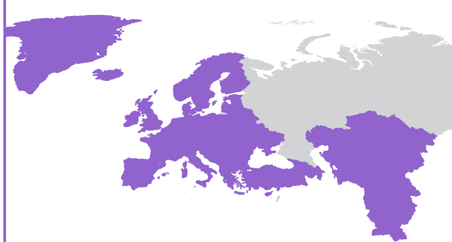
Because food security and health security are integral to the stability of societies around the world, we have made both a priority. Over the past five years, DFC financing has helped to serve more than 44 million patients and support nearly 2 million smallholder farmers. All told, more than 200 million people and small businesses have benefited from DFC's investments.

In 2024, talented teams in every part of the organization worked harder than ever to advance long-term economic development and promote stability. Over the course of our first five years, we have delivered on our mandate with investments that are improving lives around the world while advancing America's strategic interests. I encourage you to read through this report for more examples of how DFC is mobilizing private capital to strengthen economies, improve livelihoods, and advance the strategic position of the United States.

DFC by the Numbers

Total 2024 commitments	Total number of 2024 transactions	Share of transactions in LICs and LIMICs
$12.1 billion	**181**	**70.2 percent**

Total exposure* of **$48.9 billion** with active investments in **114 countries**



Europe and Central Asia
$9.1 billion

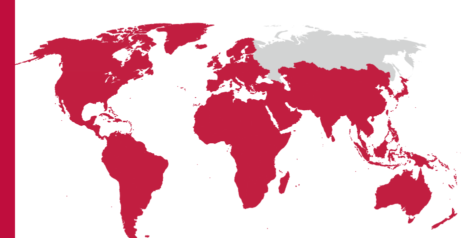
Middle East and North Africa
$3.9 billion

Sub-Saharan Africa
$13.1 billion

Western Hemisphere
$11 billion

Indo-Pacific
$8.9 billion

Multiple Regions
$3.8 billion



* The above exposures exclude $790.8 million in cross-cutting limits on insurance claims.

Investing in Women

DFC committed more than **$3.9 billion** to **60** transactions advancing the 2X Women's Initiative.

A Far-Reaching Impact

DFC's 2024 investments are expected to:

- Support **450,000** smallholder farmers
- Transport **1.98 million** metric tons of bulk cargo
- Provide healthcare to more than **11 million** patients
- Generate **4,600GWh** of energy, enough to meet the energy demands of millions of people in developing countries
- Support **380,000** micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises

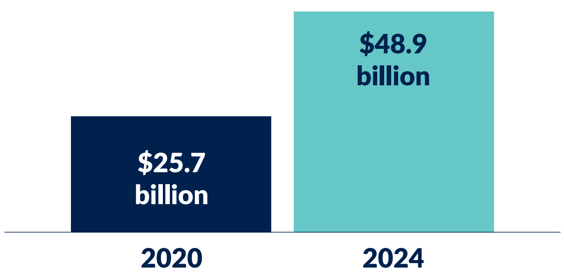
Our First Five Years

Five years ago, the United States entered a new era of global engagement when DFC was created with strong bipartisan support as an expanded and modernized development finance institution with more resources and tools to invest in global development and U.S. foreign policy priorities. DFC launched as a successor to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) and USAID's Development Credit Authority, to address the growing development finance needs of the 21st century.

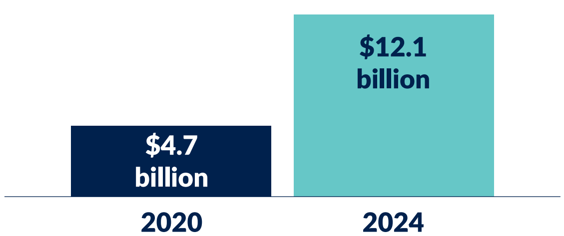
DFC rapidly established itself as one of the most effective instruments in the U.S. Government for mobilizing private capital to solve major development challenges and model American leadership around the world.

Our Five-Year Growth

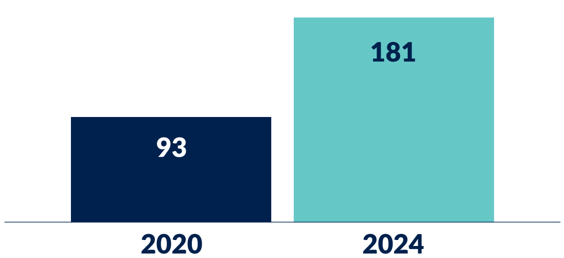
Total Portfolio



Total Annual Commitments



Total Annual Transactions



A Growing Overseas Presence

"From enhancing food security to addressing the climate crisis to promoting inclusive opportunity, DFC has been the tip of the spear in all of our efforts—committing now a record **$12 billion** across **44** countries just in this year alone."

—Secretary of State Antony Blinken
DFC's 5th Anniversary Conference, Washington, D.C.
December 9, 2024

Five Years of Impact

DFC has active investments in 114 countries across six continents. DFC's portfolio of investments over the past five years has:

Supported over **1.7 million** smallholder farmers.

Produced nearly **9,200GWh** of energy, enough to meet the energy needs of **7 million** people.

Provided healthcare to **44.8 million** patients.

Transported **64.9 million** passengers through roadways, airports, and railways.

Delivered over **320,000** metric tons of clean water, enough water for over **31,600** people for an entire year.

Connected over **131,000** individuals or households to the internet and constructed over **70** cell towers, primarily in impoverished communities.

Supported nearly **6.1 million** micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises through credit, equity, leasing, or insurance.

Benefited more than **200 million** individuals and small businesses.

Our New Investment Tools

The BUILD Act granted new authorities for DFC to support development with equity investments and grants for technical support. Over the past five years, DFC has:

Invested **$1.9 billion** across **80** equity transactions.

Committed **$121 million** to **62** technical assistance grants.

Infrastructure and Critical Minerals

Infrastructure is the foundation of all effective development, connecting people within countries and across borders, and enabling access to food, healthcare, and energy. At a time when foreign assistance alone cannot meet the developing world's multitrillion-dollar infrastructure gap, DFC's financial tools are helping to mobilize significant resources to strengthen communities, boost productivity, and attract private sector investment.

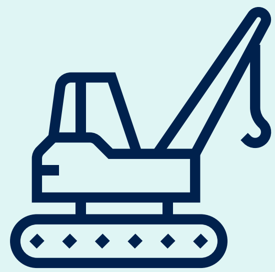
DFC prioritizes transactions in high-quality infrastructure through support for ports, roads, airports, and railways. Our investments also expand digital infrastructure to allow for secure and open access to information technology networks.

Today, as access to a wide range of essential materials from minerals to medicines depends on robust and diverse supply chains, DFC is strengthening those connections that bolster both developing country economies and American national security.

Rehabilitating the Lobito Atlantic Railway corridor

Copper and cobalt are essential to energy generation and transmission and a host of other industries. But many of the world's mineral-rich countries lack the infrastructure to transport growing volumes of these materials to major coastal ports where they can be exported to markets around the world. In 2024, DFC committed financing to a landmark project that will help to rehabilitate part of a 100-year-old trade route between Angola and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). DRC is the world's second-largest producer of copper and the largest producer of cobalt, with a 70 percent market share.

DFC's $553 million loan to **Lobito Atlantic Railway** will help restore more than 800 miles of rail on the route running from the DRC city of Luau to the port city of Lobito in Angola. The financing will reinforce railway tracks and bridges and add containers and modern equipment such as mobile cranes and forklifts to create modern railway infrastructure. These upgrades are expected to increase Lobito's transportation capacity from 0.4 million metric tons per year today to 4.6 million metric tons.



DFC 2024 investments are expected to support the transport of **1.98 million** metric tons of bulk cargo.

Diversifying supplies of rare earth elements

In South Africa, DFC's $50 million equity investment in **TechMet Limited** is supporting development of a processing plant for the extraction of rare earth oxides that are essential to the energy, technology, and national security sectors. The project will reprocess gypsum waste from legacy mining activities to extract, process, and separate rare earth oxides for downstream use in permanent magnets used in durable batteries. This expanded processing will help prevent supply chain bottlenecks and diversify supply beyond a small number of authoritarian governments that control a substantial portion of critical mineral mining and processing.

Landmark debt swap strengthens water supply in El Salvador

In El Salvador, DFC committed $1 billion in political risk insurance to its largest-ever debt conversion, to support water security and conservation, and restore ecosystems in the **Rio Lempa** watershed. DFC's insurance supported El Salvador's repurchase of bonds in a transaction that is expected to generate $350 million to enhance water quality, quantity, and security; strengthen climate resilience; protect the watershed's natural ecosystem; and stimulate economic development.

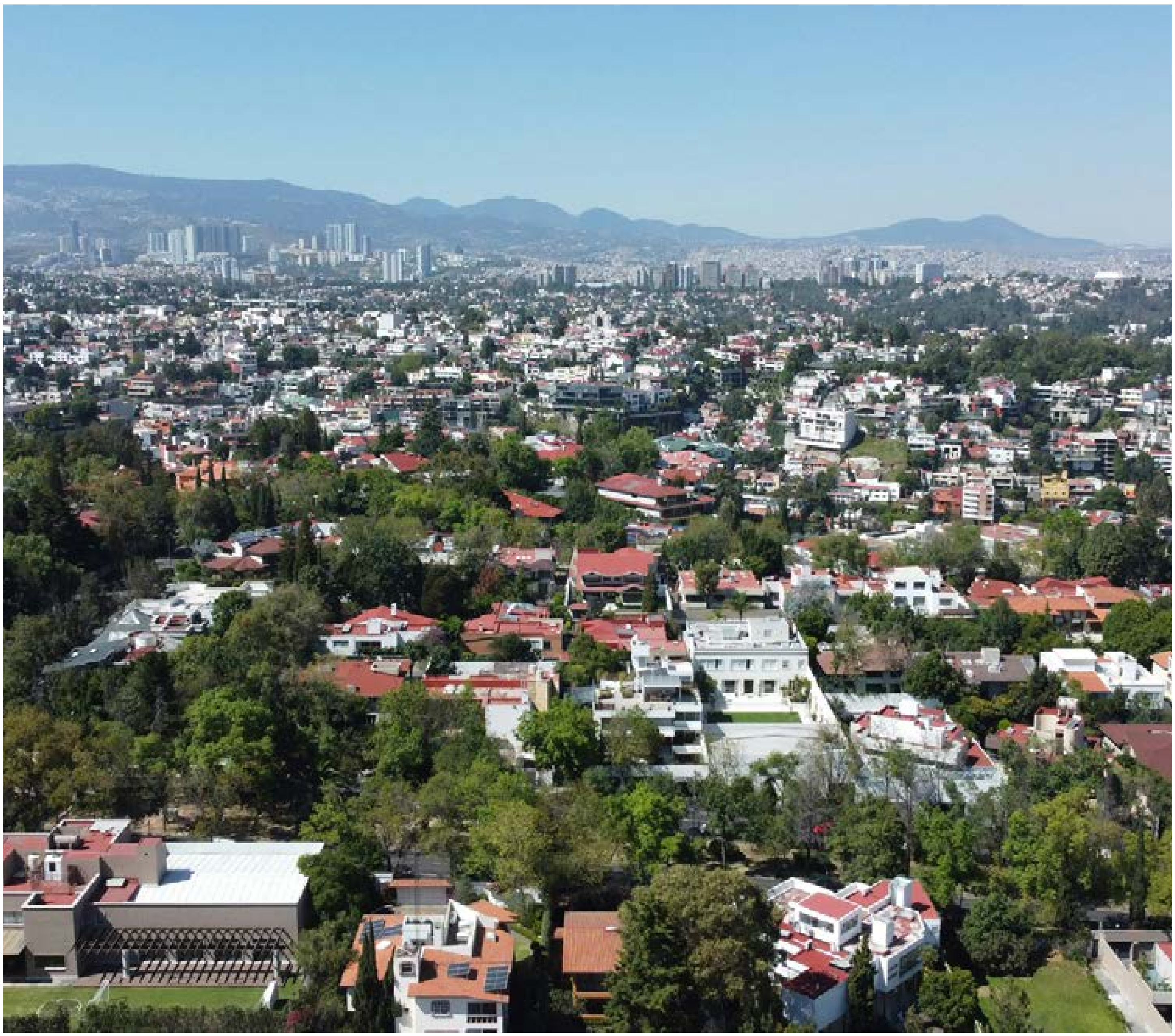
Rio Lempa is one of the longest rivers in Central America and is the source of 70 percent of El Salvador's water, providing a critical source of drinking water, as well as water for industry, agriculture, and hydropower generation. Nayib Bukele, the president of El Salvador, praised the debt conversion as "the most ambitious and impactful environmental action in El Salvador's history," which would advance the country's economic growth while also "preserving one of our most precious natural resources." DFC partnered with the Government of El Salvador, the Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean, Catholic Relief Services, the Environmental Investment Fund of El Salvador, and ArtCap Strategies in the transaction, which builds on DFC's pioneering work in debt conversions to raise money for conservation and economic growth in other transactions in Belize, Gabon, and the Galápagos.

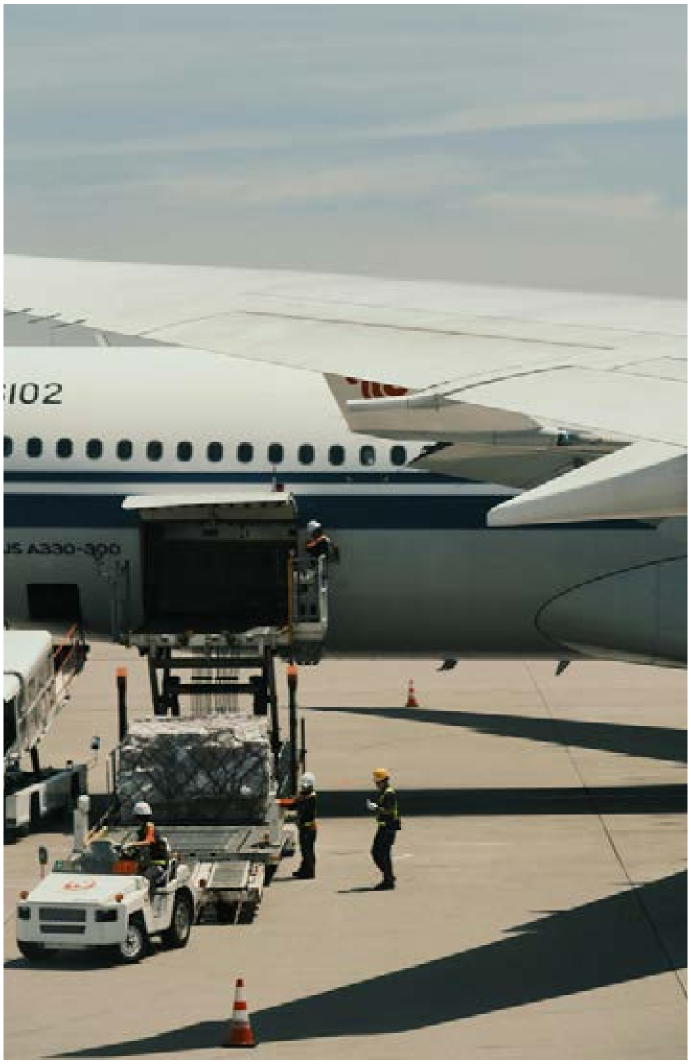
Bolstering Western Hemisphere supply chains

A DFC equity investment of up to $25 million in **Beel Sustainable Credit II** will help provide financing for infrastructure projects in Mexico across a range of sectors including transportation, digital connectivity, renewable energy, e-mobility, as well as water, sanitation, and hygiene. Beel's investments include projects that support more resilient supply chains in North America and in industrial infrastructure that will help address economic insecurity.

Digital platforms to connect families to affordable housing in the Philippines

In the Philippines, where rapid urbanization has led to a shortage of affordable housing, DFC is supporting a tech platform that identifies regions of high demand and works to develop affordable properties. DFC's commitment of an up to $20 million loan to **Lhoopa** will support the expansion of the company's digital platform connecting a network of contractors and sellers that build and renovate homes for low-income families.





Strengthening e-commerce logistics in Senegal

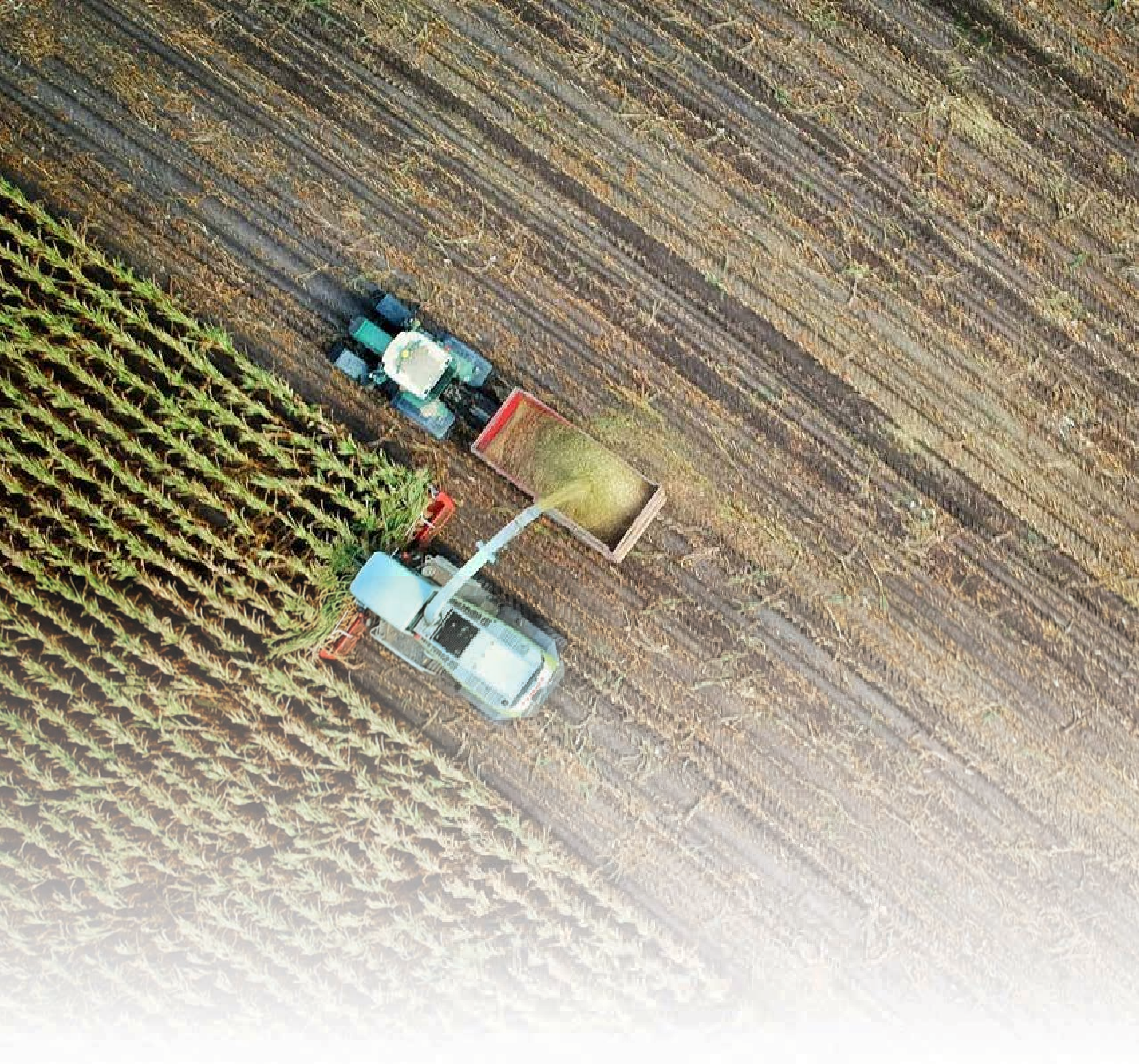
In addition to supporting major construction projects, DFC's infrastructure focus includes innovative small businesses that are introducing more efficient processes to improve lives. A $5 million loan to **QuantumID Technologies SASU** in Senegal is supporting a two-way, cross-border shipping project that will enable residents of Senegal to buy goods from e-commerce sites in the United States and other countries without prohibitive delivery costs, as well as to sell local products to external buyers. The company, a subsidiary of global logistics firm QuantumID Technologies of Cambridge, Mass., will support these shipments by utilizing unused cargo space in commercial passenger airline flights, and partnering with third parties for last-mile shipments.

Investing in Development: Where American values and interests intersect

Congress empowered DFC with a mandate to advance America's strategic goals, while also making a positive impact in developing countries. By investing alongside the private sector and adhering to high standards on the environment, worker rights, and local communities, DFC offers an alternative to the approach of other strategic competitors, helping ensure the long-term success of the project.

As DFC focuses its investments in the world's low-income and fragile states, it also creates jobs and opportunities that foster stability, while strengthening the global supply chains that advance trade and investment and bolster the global economy. This includes investments that diversify critical mineral supply chains from production through processing and transportation, ensuring the viability of the industries of the future, while contributing to value addition in developing markets.

This same intersection of American values and interests applies to all of DFC's priority sectors, from energy to food security to health. DFC's investments are helping the world prepare for pandemics, build modern infrastructure, and strengthen supply chains for essential goods and services—all factors in advancing stable communities and avoiding economic migration.



Food Security and Agriculture

Food security is fundamental to global stability. Yet, billions of people around the world lack access to sufficient food and millions are living on the brink of famine. DFC investments in agriculture are helping protect the world's most vulnerable populations and mitigate the devastating effects of food insecurity and malnutrition, which have been exacerbated in recent years by extreme weather and the war in Ukraine.

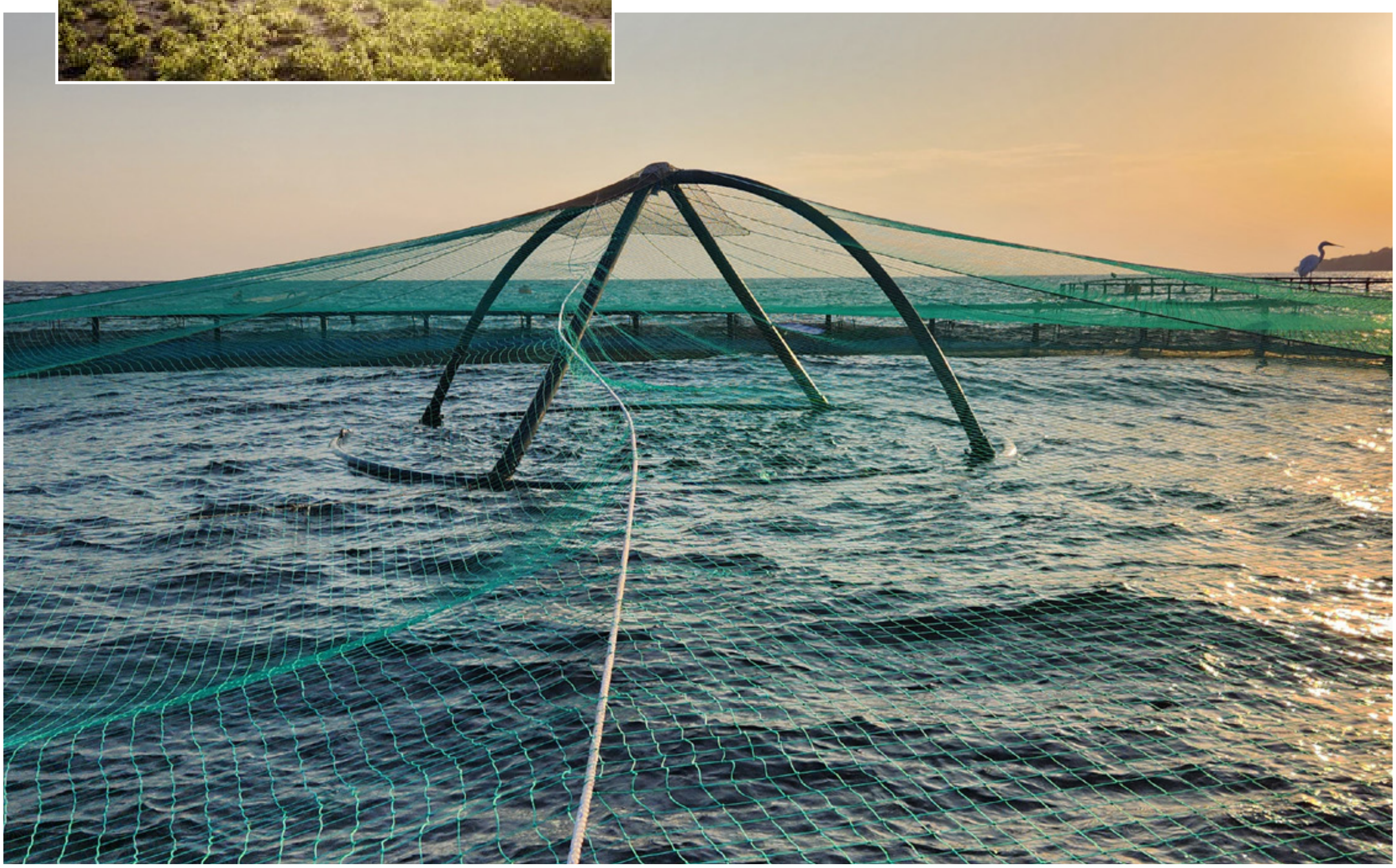
Supporting India’s farmers with irrigation and cold storage tech-enabled agriculture

Most farmers in India lack reliable irrigation and cold storage, which limits production capacity and often forces them to sell produce locally at depressed prices. DFC is expanding access to solar-powered irrigation pumps as well as cold storage for these farmers through a $16.5 million guaranty to **Ecozen Solutions Ltd.**, a 14-year-old business developing technology to improve crop yields and extend the shelf life of food in India. The financing is also expected to reduce reliance on diesel-powered irrigation pumps.

Increasing supply of protein-rich fish in Kenya

One of the broadest challenges facing farmers and the communities they serve is preventing food spoilage. DFC’s $20 million loan will help **Victory Farms** expand tilapia aquaculture on Lake Victoria, reducing pressure on wild fish stocks while increasing availability of affordable, healthy protein to Kenyan customers. Victory Farms, the largest producer of tilapia in Sub-Saharan Africa, uses an innovative process for preserving and quickly transporting fish to keep spoilage below 2 percent, compared to the 25 percent rate of spoilage that is more typical of regional seafood supply chains.

DFC 2024 investments are expected to support **450,000** smallholder farmers.



Bolstering cashew production in Guinea

Guinea ranks 181 out of 195 countries on the U.N. Development Programme's Human Development Index and suffers high rates of poverty and widespread food insecurity among its largely agrarian economy. An up to $5.5 million DFC loan to **Diaouné Agro-Industrie SARL** will support development of the company's second cashew nut processing facility to help a key food industry increase its export capacity. The project will also support job creation in Guinea's rural communities.

Improving access to finance for agriculture businesses

This USAID-sponsored project will provide a $10 million loan portfolio guaranty to **Alterfin SC** for on-lending to smallholder farms and other agriculture businesses in dozens of countries around the world. The investment will focus on expanding the capacity of sustainable agriculture businesses that have faced challenges accessing credit. This focus on small food producers aligns with the U.S. Government's Global Food Security Strategy as well as the U.S. Strategy Toward Sub-Saharan Africa, which seeks to advance economic opportunity on the continent.

Innovative investment tools for conservation

Communities around the world often have livelihoods that depend on the natural environment. Protecting and restoring the mangroves that sequester carbon, as well as forests and other natural environments, is key to making these communities economically resilient.

In Brazil, a loan of up to $37.5 million in collaboration with USAID to **Mombak Gestora de Recursos Ltda.** will support the large-scale planting of native tree species on degraded grasslands, sequestering carbon and enabling biodiversity conservation. Mombak will partner with landowners across the Brazilian Amazon to reforest the land in an industrial-scale approach to carbon removal that is expected to result in up to 10,000 hectares of reforested land under sustainable management and approximately 1 million tons of carbon dioxide sequestered by 2028.

Investing in Development: Supply chain resilience and diversification

While much of the world's food is produced by smallholder farmers cultivating an acre or less of land, the challenge of helping those farmers improve yields and feed more people is a complex matter of investing all along the food value chain.

DFC's focus on supply chains spans all of the agency's priority sectors, from energy to critical minerals to health. In agriculture, DFC is increasingly focused on investments that improve food storage and transportation, as well as processing, packaging, and distribution.

DFC's $10 million loan to **Seba Foods Zambia Ltd.** embodies this broad focus. Seba, which makes maize and soya-based consumer foods products, will use the DFC financing to add production and storage equipment and expand its network of smallholder farmer suppliers. Seba currently sources all of its raw ingredients from about 6,800 farmers across the country and plans to almost double that network, while also supporting farmers in organic certification.

In addition to increasing overall food production in a country with high levels of food insecurity, and boosting earnings potential for thousands of small farmers, the project will help transform locally produced perishable food into a vibrant sector that more reliably serves a larger population of consumers across the Lobito Atlantic Railway Corridor that connects Zambia with the DRC and Angola. (See "Rehabilitating the Lobito Atlantic Railway Corridor" on page 8.)

The loan to Seba marks the first U.S. investment in food and agriculture along the Lobito Corridor since the Corridor project's conception. In addition to bolstering food security in Zambia, where almost half the population is undernourished, the project will advance economic development across the region.

Energy

More than 700 million people around the world lack reliable access to electricity and many others are vulnerable to supply disruptions resulting from local conflicts or weak supply chains. Expanding access to electricity is an essential first step to strengthening infrastructure, increasing food production, and improving access to healthcare.

DFC investments expand access to electricity in some of the world's poorest communities while also diversifying energy sources, strengthening energy markets, and supporting emerging energy technologies.

This broad approach advances both energy access and energy security by reducing many countries' dependence on energy imports and helping to ensure a reliable supply of parts such as solar panels.

Climate finance bolsters energy security and adaptation

Climate finance investments advance global energy security by helping countries develop their own natural resources, while also strengthening supply chains of critical minerals used in clean energy and helping sectors from agriculture to infrastructure become more adaptable to extreme weather.

DFC's 2024 climate finance commitments totaled $3.7 billion, reflecting the broad set of opportunities in the market, including renewable energy and related supply chains such as critical minerals, electric mobility, food security and agriculture, and energy efficiency.

DFC's 2024 climate finance investments include its largest-ever investment in wind energy: a $350 million loan to **Enerjs a Enerji Üretim A.Ş.** The investment will support the development of nine wind power plants located in western Türkiye. In addition to generating enough electricity to power approximately 280,000 homes in Türkiye per year, the new wind power plants will help the country meet growing consumer demand and reduce its dependence on imports from Russia.

Strengthening energy security in Indonesia

Indonesia has some of the world's largest geothermal potential, but the sector is significantly underdeveloped, representing less than 10 percent of the country's installed capacity. DFC's $126 million financing commitment will support the development of a 31MW geothermal plant in East Java, one of the country's most densely populated provinces. The plant will be developed by Indonesia's **PT Medco Power Indonesia** together with **Ormat Technologies Inc.** of Reno, Nevada, and will represent the first phase of a larger baseload facility that will supply power to Indonesia's largest power system.

DFC's 2024 investments are expected to generate **4,600GWh** of energy, enough to meet the energy demands of millions of people in developing countries.

Groundbreaking on DFC-supported project to nearly double energy capacity in Sierra Leone

DFC attended the groundbreaking of the **Nant Project**, Sierra Leone's first utility-scale independent power project. The transformational endeavor is expected to nearly double the country's energy generation capacity and strengthen its ability to attract outside investment. DFC is supporting the project with up to $412 million in financing and political risk insurance. The project is intended to provide stable base load power, reduce dependence on expensive offshore barge power, and expand the national electricity system, while allowing for integration of renewable energy solutions in the future.

Investing in Development: High standards and transparency

In a world facing a multitrillion-dollar infrastructure gap and countless other challenges, DFC's approach to development offers an alternative to authoritarian regimes that often pursue overpriced projects that are unsuitable to local conditions and saddle developing countries with unsustainable debt.

DFC is committed to transparency, respect, fairness, and high standards. These values are rooted in our private-sector-led approach to development that helps avoid excessive debt. DFC is guided by the understanding that supporting a robust private sector is the best way to introduce innovative solutions, stimulate economic growth, and achieve long-term impact around the world.

This commitment to impact begins with due diligence of potential projects and extends over the life of the project. DFC adheres to the highest standards on worker rights and the environment, monitors active projects, and uses data gathered to inform future investments. (For more information about this commitment, see "Our Impact Results" on page 27.)

Health

Healthy communities are more likely to be productive and secure, but around the world, 2 billion people lack access to essential healthcare. By investing in projects that expand access to affordable and quality healthcare, DFC is helping improve the well-being of people today while ensuring the world is better prepared to manage chronic disease and potential health crises in the future.

DFC's growing portfolio of health investments encompasses healthcare providers, drug and vaccine manufacturers, as well as health technology businesses that improve access to essential care. Investments in health supply chains lay the foundation for health system resilience, while expanded access to nutrition, clean water, and sanitation helps bolster health outcomes.

Over the five years since DFC launched as an expanded development institution, the agency has focused on all of these aspects of healthcare while also responding to the COVID-19 pandemic and investing to ensure the developing world never again faces a crisis without widespread access to essential drugs, vaccines, and diagnostics.

Today, as multiple African countries face outbreaks of cholera, dengue fever, and Mpox, and the ongoing war in Ukraine jeopardizes access to a population increasingly in need of care, DFC continues to mobilize private investment to bolster health system resilience around the world.

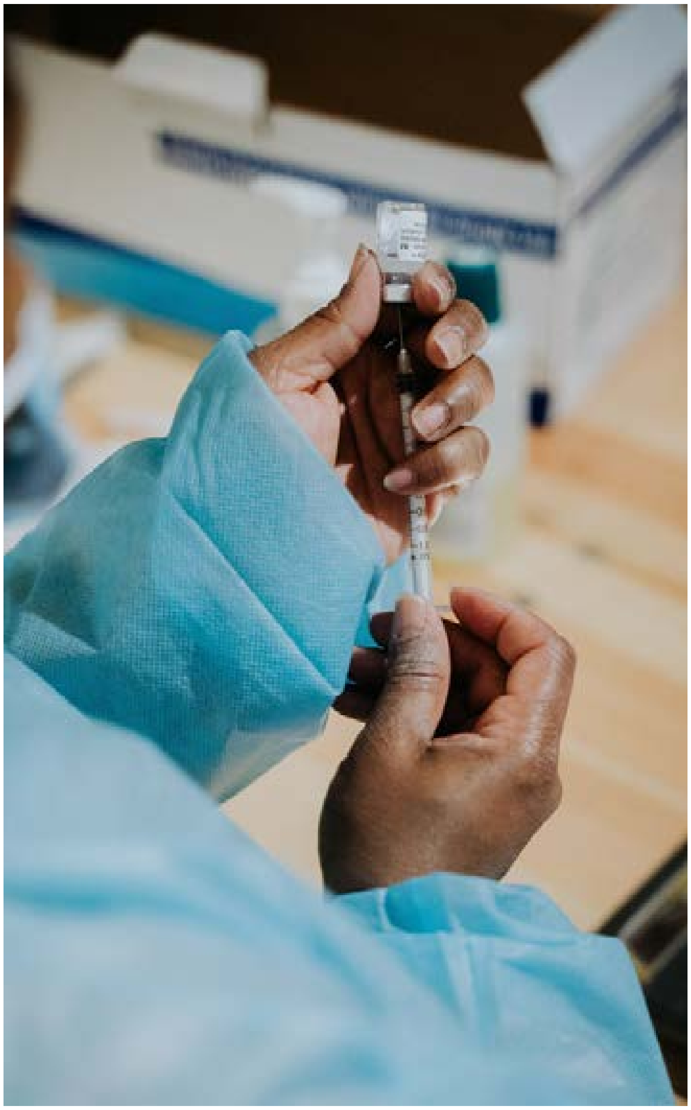
DFC's 2024 investments are expected to provide healthcare to more than **11 million** patients around the world.

Protecting children from preventable disease with the hexavalent vaccine

The World Health Organization estimates that 1.5 million children die every year from vaccine-preventable disease and a majority of children in low- and lower-middle-income countries miss at least one vaccine before their first birthday. DFC committed a $20 million loan to **Panacea Biotec Ltd.** to help India expand production of its "six-in-one" hexavalent vaccine that protects against diphtheria, tetanus, polio, pertussis, hepatitis B, and Haemophilus influenzae type B. Panacea, which played a pivotal role in supplying billions of doses of the oral polio vaccine around the world, holds a patent for the hexavalent vaccine, offering an efficient way of delivering multiple vaccines. It will use DFC financing to more than double production capacity to about 70 million doses per year. Panacea plans to supply these vaccines to UNICEF, which distributes vaccines across low-income countries, primarily in Africa.

Expanding healthcare access to lower-income patients in Kenya

DFC's $10 million loan portfolio guaranty to **KCB Bank Kenya**, the country's largest bank, will help expand access to affordable healthcare by supporting lending to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the healthcare value chain, including hospitals, clinics, and health centers. The guaranty, provided in collaboration with **USAID Kenya**, will also support working capital, purchases of medical equipment, and construction of hospitals and clinics. The bank expects to use the guaranty to support loans to 100 healthcare SMEs and is targeting 30 of those to be owned or led by women. Kenya suffers from a high maternal mortality rate and a shortage of healthcare facilities that provide childbirth services, and the focus on women-led businesses is aimed at elevating women's healthcare needs.



Investing in Development: Low-income countries and vulnerable communities

Currently, only 1 percent of all vaccines administered in Africa are produced locally, and developing countries around the world face similar production shortages of essential drugs and diagnostics. During the COVID-19 pandemic, this contributed to a 100-day gap between the first vaccination administered in low-income and high-income countries.

These disparities that were exposed during the pandemic continue to leave many countries vulnerable, and in 2024 DFC supported multiple transactions to help ensure more universal access. In South Africa, DFC joined peer development finance institutions to provide financing to Aspen Pharmacare in support of the company's **Manufacturing in Africa for Africa** strategy. DFC committed €110 million as part of a €240 million financing package from the **International Finance Corporation**, **Proparco**, and **DEG**, the German development finance institution.

DFC also expanded the scope of its $1 billion liquidity facility with **Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance** to help accelerate the supply of critical vaccines in more than 80 countries, from Vietnam to Rwanda. The liquidity facility, which was first designed for COVID-19 vaccines and has been expanded to supply both outbreak and routine vaccines, monetizes donor pledges to minimize waiting time for funding.

Last year, as the Mpox public health emergency highlighted the need for surge financing, DFC led G7 development finance institutions to collaborate on innovative financing mechanisms for pandemic response and signed a memorandum of understanding for the **Surge Financing Initiative for Medical Countermeasures** to provide surge financing for the procurement, production, and distribution of vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics for low- and lower-middle-income countries during health emergencies.

Small Business and Financial Services

Small businesses are the foundation of most economies and a key source of innovation, jobs, and economic growth. Yet a large share of entrepreneurs and small businesses in the developing world cannot access the financial services they need to sustain and grow their operations. Approximately 1.7 billion individuals around the world also lack access to formal financial services.

DFC invests in banks and other financial intermediaries to improve access to financial services for entrepreneurs, small businesses, as well as women and other communities who are especially credit constrained. This support helps financial intermediaries lend to businesses that are creating jobs and opportunities while providing essential goods and services.

First-ever DFC-supported project in Lao PDR

In a landmark investment, DFC in collaboration with USAID committed a $4 million loan portfolio guaranty to **Phongsavanh Bank** for on-lending to small businesses in rural parts of the country, including many in the agriculture sector, where more than 70 percent of the population is employed. The guaranty, which represents DFC's first-ever financing in the country, will expand a program known as the Village Fund that provides loans along with agricultural equipment and other inputs to rural farmers. With an expected average loan size of $3,000, the guaranty will focus on low-income communities and borrowers that have traditionally lacked the collateral required for bank loans.

Advancing economic growth and stability in the Caribbean

As one of the largest and fastest-growing economies in the Caribbean, the Dominican Republic is key to regional stability but faces many challenges including high rates of poverty, rising temperatures, and flooding from hurricanes that threaten crop yields and water supplies. A $42 million DFC loan portfolio guaranty in collaboration with USAID/Dominican Republic will help the country's largest bank, **Banco de Reservas de la República Dominicana (BanReservas)**, increase small business lending with a focus on some of the country's most urgent needs, including financial inclusion for women-owned micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), and green loans. The DFC guaranty is expected to support loans to an estimated 3,500 enterprises, with an average loan size of less than $5,000. The transaction advances many of the goals of the Americas Partnership for Economic Prosperity that President Biden announced in 2022 to tackle economic inequality and foster regional economic integration.

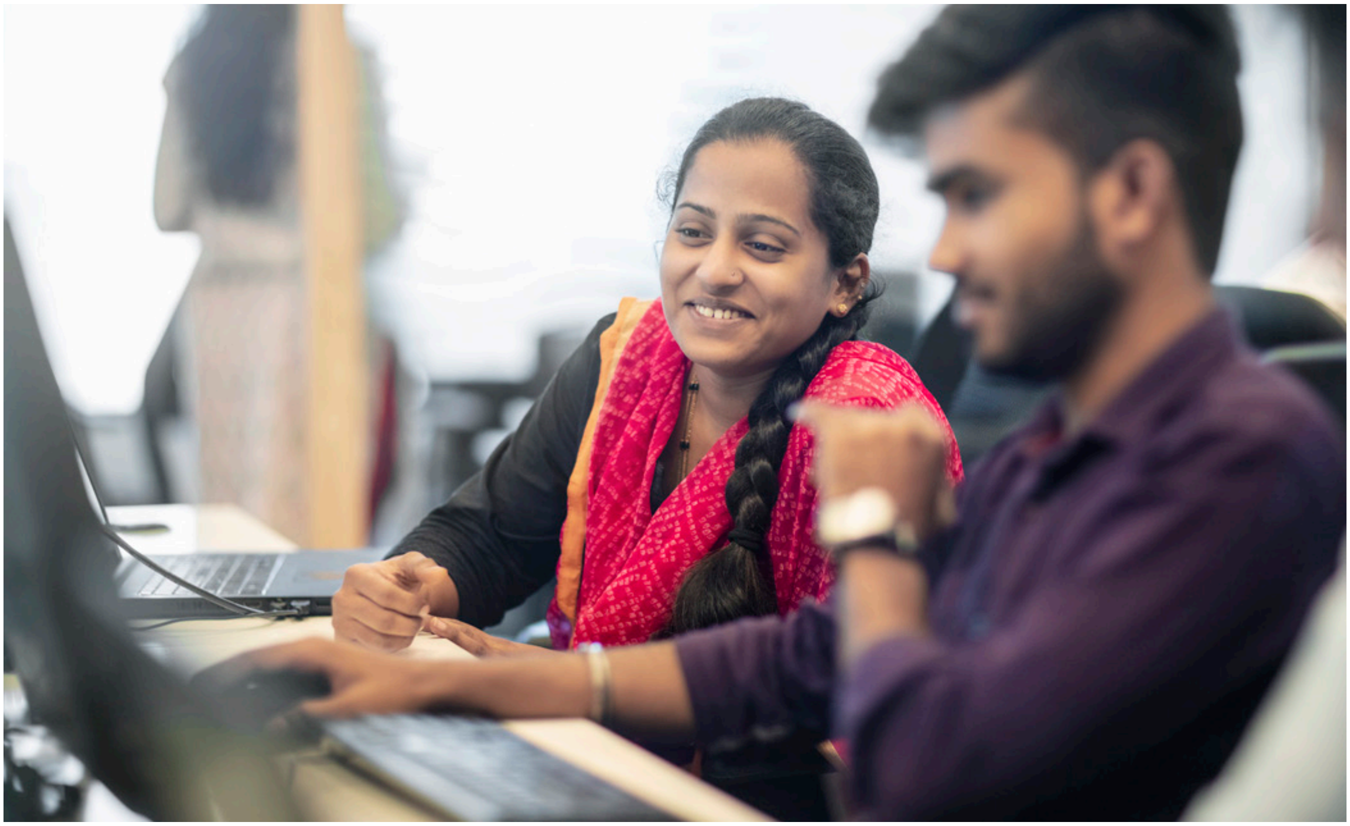
DFC's 2024 investments are expected to support **380,000** small businesses.

Bolstering digital connectivity in Kenya

Although mobile money is at the core of commerce in Kenya, a large share of the country's population cannot afford smartphones needed to send and receive cash and access the digital economy. Sub-Saharan Africa has the lowest rate of smartphone adoption globally and Kenya lags behind many neighboring countries. A $51 million DFC loan is helping the Nairobi financing company **M-KOPA** improve smartphone affordability with pay-as-you-go and other flexible payment plans for low-income populations. The majority of M-KOPA's customers are first-time smartphone borrowers who pay with an upfront deposit and a series of micropayments. DFC's support for M-KOPA advances an innovative solution to longstanding challenges of accessing financing and digital resources. M-KOPA has been recognized as one of the 100 most influential companies in 2023 for its services to underbanked populations by *Time* magazine as well as one of the Fastest Growing Companies in Africa in 2024 by the *Financial Times*.

Expanding credit for Egypt's small businesses

Egypt's more than 12 million small businesses account for approximately 98 percent of all businesses in the country and employ more than 47 million people. DFC's $25 million loan portfolio guaranty to **Commercial International Bank**, the largest private bank in Egypt, will support lending to many of those businesses that would otherwise not be able to access financial services. The guaranty is expected to support more than $41 million in loans, enabling businesses lacking the collateral typically required by lenders to secure the financing they need to expand their operations, hire more staff, and contribute to a more robust private sector.



Empowering women-owned and underserved businesses and entrepreneurs

DFC's 2X Women's Initiative invests in projects owned and led by women that support quality employment opportunities for women, as well as those that provide a product or service that delivers strong benefits to women. Through 2X, DFC has catalyzed billions of dollars in investment to these projects, helping women to start and grow businesses and participate more fully in their local economies.

In 2024, DFC committed more than $3.9 billion to 60 2X transactions, representing a range of projects that are benefiting small communities and much larger regions across all of DFC's priority sectors.

In Uganda, where limited access to healthcare has contributed to high rates of maternal mortality, DFC committed a $500,000 loan to **clinicPesa Limited** to help more women access the financial services needed to obtain health services. clinicPesa offers a health savings platform where borrowers may set aside funds in amounts as low as 30 cents for healthcare costs and loans for emergency medical expenses. The company also provides loans to help small clinics and health centers access loans for medical equipment and pharmaceutical supplies.

In India, DFC committed a $50 million loan to **InCred Financial Services Ltd.** to support lending to women and women-owned businesses using a tech platform designed to reach underserved borrowers. The Mumbai finance company was established eight years ago to reach underserved small businesses and households joining India's emerging middle class and has an extensive reach through its network of 55 branches across 13 states. The finance company expects the DFC loan will provide financing to 2,200 small businesses that are owned or led by women or focus on women customers, along with more than 14,000 individual loans to women and additional loans to financial institutions serving rural women.

Investing in Development: People and businesses in fragile states

One of the core ways DFC investments advance the priorities of stability and economic opportunity shared with our allies and the countries where we invest, is by supporting a robust small business sector. This focus has been especially important in the wake of the war in Ukraine, which has severely disrupted business activity, food production, and exports, forcing many small businesses to relocate or close.

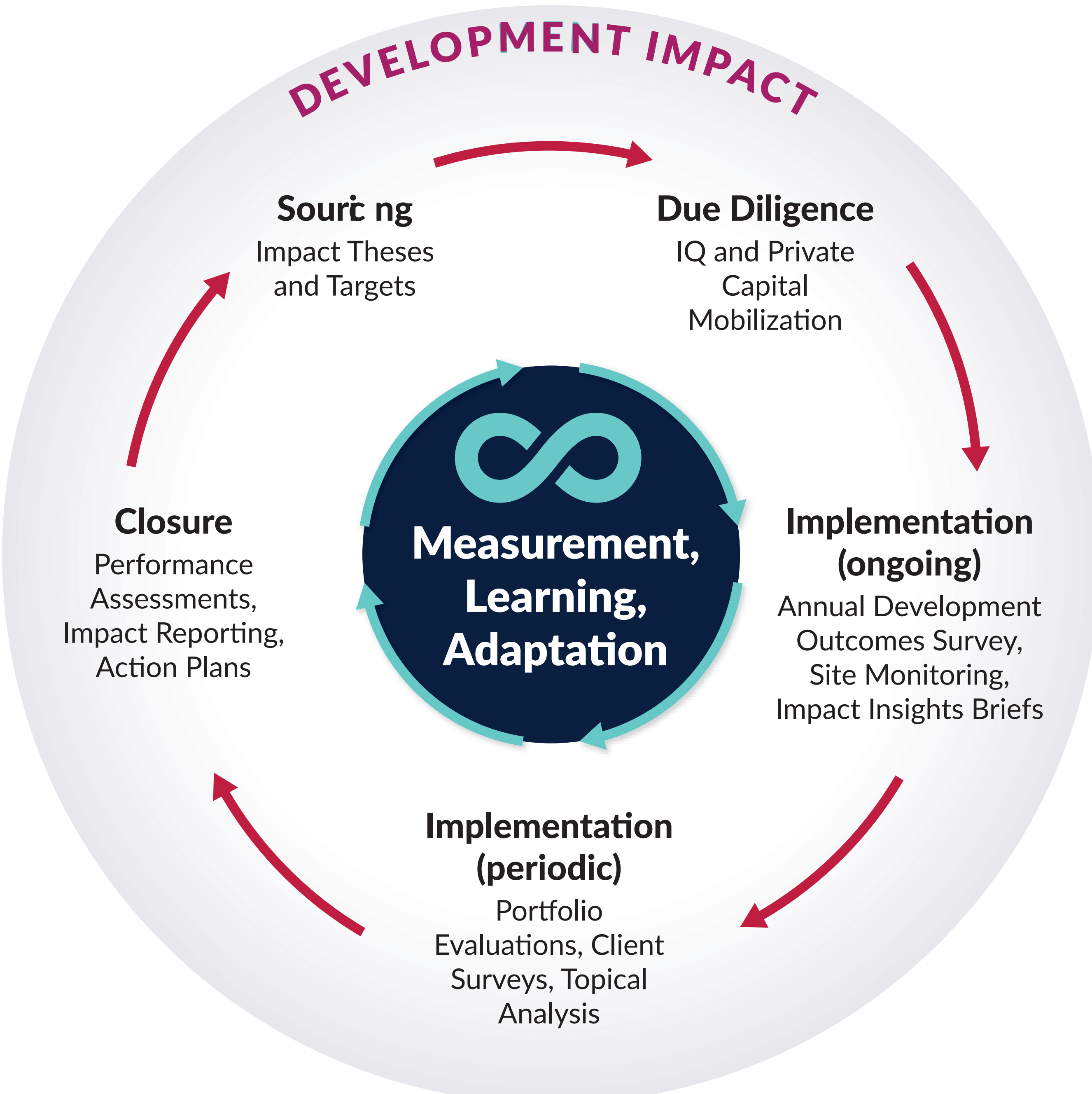
By partnering with banks and financial intermediaries, DFC supports multiple projects to strengthen liquidity among small businesses in Ukraine and neighboring countries so that they can continue to operate, employ workers, and provide essential goods and services including food. A $40 million loan portfolio guaranty to **JSC KredoBank** in coordination with USAID/Ukraine is supporting access to finance for the small businesses operating in parts of the country that are not occupied. The guaranty is projected to reach at least 250 small businesses.

In neighboring Moldova, where key farmers have suffered from extreme drought as well as disruptions related to the war in Ukraine, DFC is collaborating with **Microinvest** to support lending to small businesses. A $30 million DFC loan will support lending in the country, with a strong focus on those most in need of credit. At least 30 percent of loans will be targeted to women-owned and women-led businesses and half of all loans are expected to support rural, poorer regions of the country. Agribusiness represents a significant share of the country's total exports and DFC's support will help these small businesses increase quality and productivity to better compete and further integrate with the European Union market.

Our Impact Results

DFC is committed to supporting projects that deliver significant and long-term positive impact in the developing world through economic growth, innovation, and working with underserved populations including women and rural communities. DFC considers development impact through two core lenses: (1) the impact of the financing provided by DFC and (2) the impact of the products, services, or operations of its investments.

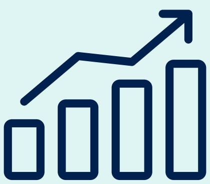
To achieve this development imperative, DFC integrates development impact considerations throughout the investment lifecycle, from origination through exit. This approach ensures that impact is a driving force for DFC's investment process and establishes a consistent feedback loop to enable continuous learning and improvement.



A detailed explanation of this process can be found in the "Approach to Impact" section of dfc.gov.

THE IMPACT OF DFC FINANCING

DFC typically invests in underdeveloped markets with limited private capital. As a result, DFC can play an outsized role at driving dynamic economies, strengthening local financial markets, and demonstrating the viability of new investment structures. For each transaction, DFC assesses both financial additionality and non-financial contribution. This involves consideration of transactions' terms and conditions, tenure, investment instrument, and non-financial engagement. Additionally, DFC analyzes the amount of private capital mobilized by its transactions as it seeks to de-risk high-impact investments and enable co-investment.



Capital mobilization: In 2024, DFC committed to new transactions that are collectively expected to mobilize **$8.1 billion** in private capital.

PI² Evaluation

To better understand DFC's effectiveness in achieving positive developmental outcomes, DFC aims to conduct at least two independent thematic evaluations on a portfolio of projects each year. Evaluations are guided by Evaluation Steering Groups consisting of leaders across relevant DFC departments to ensure that each evaluation scope reflects current priorities, lessons are learned in a collaborative way, and that findings are used to improve strategy and/or operations. For example, the findings from an evaluation of a sample of DFC's Portfolio for Impact and Innovation (PI²) informed the strategy development for DFC's new Office of Catalytic Investments and provided the prototype for a financial and impact risk dashboard that DFC can use to assess financial and impact risk across portfolios in the future.

THE IMPACT OF DFC INVESTMENTS

DFC invests in companies, financial institutions, and investment funds that drive development impact for their respective sectors of operations, their market context, and the various stakeholders they benefit. As part of its impact management process and in line with industry best practices,* DFC considers five dimensions of impact for each transaction:

1. **What** is the expected and experienced outcome?
2. **Who** is experiencing that outcome?
3. **How** does the transaction enable that outcome?
4. **How much** change occurs?
5. **What risks** may hinder the outcome from occurring?

In line with this approach, DFC expects FY2024 new transactions to drive contributions toward several of the U.N. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs most commonly aligned with DFC's portfolio, naturally, reflect the objectives laid out in the BUILD Act: innovation (SDG 9), inclusion—providing financing to underserved populations including women and rural populations (SDG 10), and economic growth (SDG 8).

Share of FY2024 DFC investments targeting each Sustainable Development Goal

The real-world impact results of DFC's portfolio—including key impacts by sector or cross-cutting priority—are described in further detail throughout this chapter. These results reflect the impact results achieved and reported to DFC in 2024 among existing transactions, i.e., those projects committed since January 2020 by DFC under the BUILD Act. In 2024, DFC collected information from 190 clients about the impact results they achieved during the prior year, across a series of metrics aligned to IRIS+ and HIPSO standards.

* For more information about the dimensions of impact, visit Impact Frontiers.

FOOD AND AGRIBUSINESS

To meet growing food demand, global food production must increase by about 45 to 56 percent between 2005 and 2050, particularly in Africa, South Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean where food insecurity is greatest. Yet presently, one-fifth of all food produced for human consumption is wasted—indicating a need to enhance the effectiveness of food storage and distribution. In parallel, environmental stewardship strengthens food systems. Food production is responsible for 26 percent of global emissions and other detrimental environmental effects such as soil erosion, which threaten future food production, creating a feedback loop of food insecurity.

To address these challenges, DFC invests in agribusinesses supporting smallholder farmers, agriculture infrastructure, local food systems, and agriculture-focused financial intermediaries to:

1. Increase agricultural productivity;
2. Reduce food waste;
3. Increase farmer income or assets; and
4. Increase resilience to climate shocks and stressors in agricultural production.

In FY2024, DFC clients reported on their 2023 agriculture sector impacts. Collectively, they:

- Supported over **1.7 million** smallholder farmers, **65%** of whom are in low-income countries.
- Generated **$63.5 million** in export sales, stimulating local economies.
- Managed over **2.3 million** hectares of agricultural land sustainably.

AryaDhan Financial Solutions: Unlocking credit for smallholder farmers through creative solutions

Nearly a quarter of rural individuals lack access to financing in India—a constraint that often limits smallholder farmers' ability to manage planting and harvest seasons. To support the agricultural ecosystem, and smallholder farmers in particular, AryaDhan Financial Solutions provides loans to farmer producer organizations and traders. In turn, these small businesses gain access to capital and warehouses to ease farmers' financial burden during the planting season, through enabling farmers to take commodity-backed, post-harvest loans while reducing post-harvest losses. In 2023, AryaDhan provided loans to approximately 560 small businesses and constructed over 500 warehouses, through which it further expanded access to commodity-backed financing.

Evaluation: Financing agricultural enterprises in Sub-Saharan Africa

In FY2024, DFC conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of 10 loan portfolio guaranty facilities in increasing access to finance to agriculture enterprises in Sub-Saharan Africa and initiated an evaluation of several DFC investments in the healthcare delivery sector to assess their alignment with SDG 3 (good health and well-being). Once finalized, the findings from these portfolio evaluations will be posted on DFC's website along with its previous evaluations.

ENERGY

Energy powers development and economic growth. Yet, 1.2 billion people live in energy poverty, lacking access to basic energy and electricity. At the same time, fossil fuels produced 36.8 billion metric tons of carbon dioxide in 2023. To sustain long-term energy consumption and meet distributed power needs, the contribution from smart grid technologies, renewable energy, battery storage, and civil-nuclear energy sources needs to increase. Renewable energy accounts for only a third of global electricity generation, with G20 countries contributing nearly 90 percent. Meeting future energy demands requires participation from other countries, so it is vital to drive sustainable energy production in low- and lower-middle-income countries.

To address these challenges, DFC invests in companies and physical infrastructure enabling on- and off-grid energy access, power generation, and energy distribution, transmission, and storage to:

1. Increase access to sustainable energy;
2. Improve quality, quantity, and reliability of energy; and
3. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

In FY2024, DFC clients reported on their 2023 energy sector impacts. Collectively, they:

- Produced nearly **9,200GWh** of renewable energy, enough to meet the energy needs of **7.6 million** people.
- Connected over **2 million** households and businesses to off-grid and on-grid power systems.
- Supported over **5,700** jobs at energy facilities and approximately **16,000** jobs in energy sector companies supported by investment funds.

Nithio FI: Driving energy access through off-grid renewable energy solutions

Lack of consistent power access impedes development in many regions of Sub-Saharan Africa; across Kenya, Nigeria, and Uganda, only 57 percent of the population has access to electricity. This issue is particularly pervasive in rural areas where electrical grids are difficult to construct. Understanding this, DFC lent $10 million to Nithio FI in 2021 to expand its climate adaptation lending vehicle. By providing data and AI-driven debt investments to a network of off-grid solar power providers, Nithio's *Facility for Adaptation, Inclusion, and Resilience* facilitated the installation of 19,967 off-grid power systems for households—7,271 of which were women customers—and 4,607 off-grid power systems for businesses across Nigeria, Kenya, and Uganda in the last year alone. As many of their borrowers are small and medium-sized enterprises, Nithio provides both direct and indirect benefits to regional growth. Moreover, with an expanded focus that includes productive use appliances and e-mobility, Nithio's financing avoided an estimated 603,257 metric tons of CO_2 emissions by replacing the diesel generators and kerosene otherwise prevalent in the region. This approach underscores Nithio's commitment to promoting sustainable development and climate resilience across Sub-Saharan Africa with the backing of DFC.

HEALTH

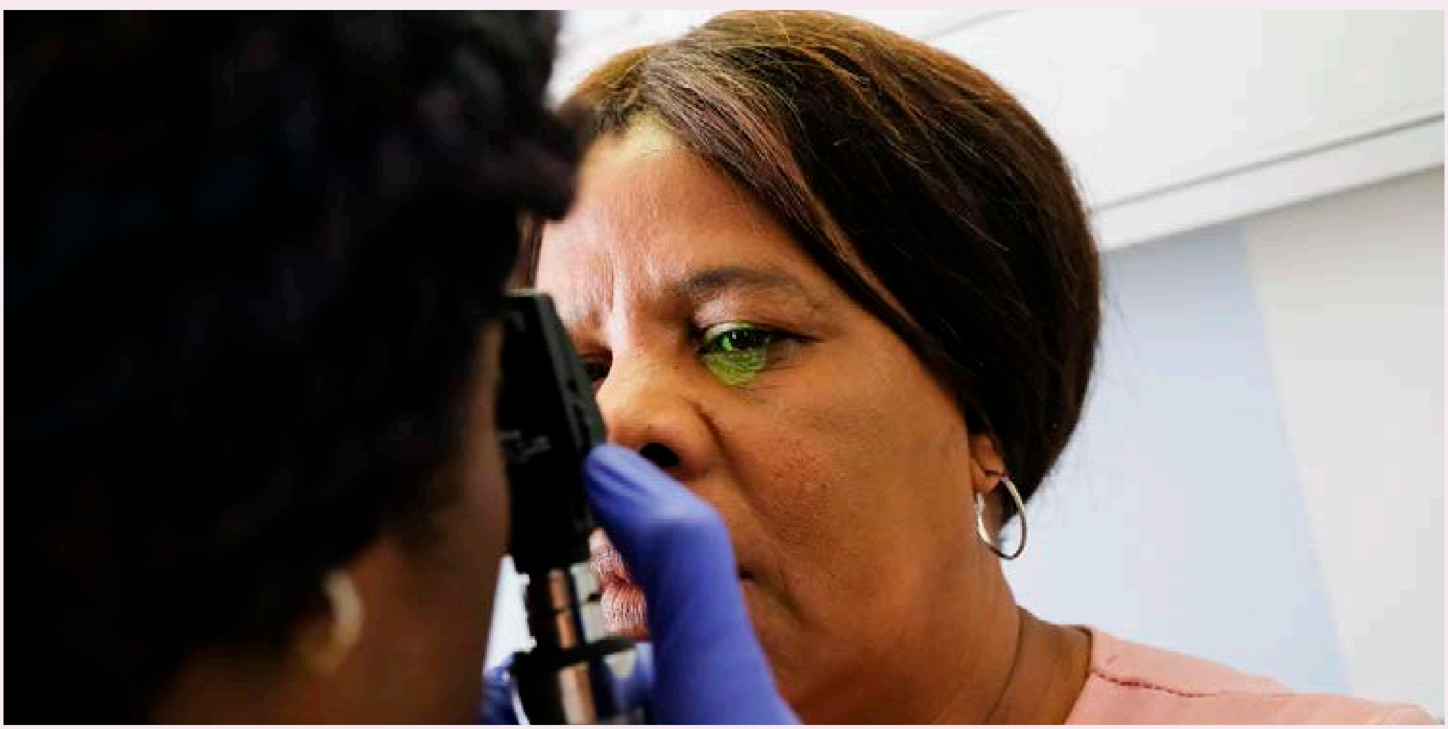
About half of the world's population lacks access to essential healthcare services. The COVID-19 pandemic proved that the most marginalized groups often face the highest barriers to access. Resource constraints and weak health infrastructure further exacerbate healthcare access gaps in developing countries. For the first time since 1965, life expectancy has gone down globally, signaling worsening health outcomes. Simultaneously, healthcare costs are rising, with almost 1 in 6 people spending at least 10 percent of household income on healthcare expenses in lower- and upper-middle-income countries. Meanwhile, the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted a large unmet need for telehealth services where technology could bring critical solutions to developing areas.

To address these challenges, DFC invests in companies and funds driving health services and infrastructure, health manufacturing and supply chain management, and health technology to:

1. Increase access and use of essential healthcare services and products;
2. Improve health and well-being; and
3. Increase health system resilience and pandemic preparedness.

In FY2024, DFC clients reported on their 2023 health sector impacts. Collectively, they:

- Provided **44.8 million** patients access to healthcare products and services.
    - **62%** of whom were low-income individuals
    - **54%** of whom were women or girls*



* Proportions reflect average reach among DFC clients able to report on patient demographics.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND CRITICAL MINERALS

Infrastructure is a necessary conduit for development across sectors by enabling the flow of people, goods, and information. Yet low- and lower-middle-income countries often lack adequate funding for this important prerequisite to broader economic progress. Specifically, 2 billion people lack access to safe drinking water and 3.6 billion to modern sanitation facilities. WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene) issues remain among the leading causes of death in children under age 5. At the same time, 1 billion people live more than 2 kilometers away from an all-weather road, where lack of access is inextricably linked to poverty. Improved transportation access can accelerate progress toward eradicating poverty, reducing inequality, and empowering women. Further, low-income countries are falling behind in internet connectivity, with only 1 in 4 people using the internet as of 2022. This contributes to the uneven deployment, adoption, and use of digital technologies. And lastly, nearly 2 billion people worldwide lack access to adequate, affordable housing, and at least 150 million face chronic homelessness.

To address these challenges, DFC invests in companies and funds driving infrastructure expansion and improvements to:

1. Improve health, from clean water and widely available sanitation services;
2. Improve reliability of critical transportation infrastructure;
3. Increase business activity, trade, and income generation; and
4. Expand affordable housing.

In FY2024, DFC clients reported on their 2023 infrastructure sector impacts. Collectively, they:

- Transported **64.9 million** passengers through roadways, airports, and railways.
- Improved housing for over **554,000** households via new construction, refurbishment, mortgage loans, or home improvement loans.
- Delivered over **320,000** metric tons of clean water, enough water for over **31,600** individuals for an entire year.
- Connected over **131,000** individuals or households to the internet and constructed over **70** cell towers, primarily in impoverished communities.

Africa Data Centres: Transforming digital connectivity through local infrastructure

The African continent faces a significant information and communications infrastructure deficit, as home to less than 1 percent of the world's data center capacity. To address this gap, DFC has provided a $300 million loan to Africa Data Centres to enhance data connectivity. Aligning with the African Union's Digital Transformation Strategy, this initiative has expanded existing data centers and developed new ones in key markets, including South Africa and Kenya. As of FY2023, Africa Data Centres reached 61 enterprises through 1,117 new data center racks—growing their market share by 20 percent. These developments significantly improve internet speeds and cost structures. This strategic investment not only fosters regional digital integration and economic growth but also propels Africa towards narrowing the global digital divide and realizing its potential in the digital era.

SMALL BUSINESS SUPPORT AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

Despite the rise in financial services accounts from 51 to 76 percent of the population between 2011 and 2021, 1.4 billion people lack access to financial services. Small businesses account for over 70 percent of global employment but only 30 percent have adequate access to capital. This gap undermines a core channel for job creation and economic growth and filling it could generate productivity gains of 86 percent in middle-income countries alone.

Among those with formal banking services, women are 6 percentage points less likely to own an account. People below the age of 25 suffer an even greater gap at 13 percentage points. Moving beyond account ownership, women own 28 percent of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises yet account for 32 percent of the financing gap.

To address these challenges, DFC invests in financial intermediaries and funds supporting small businesses, on-lending to disadvantaged communities, and catalyzing new insurance products to:

1. Increase access and use of financial services by underserved populations including women and rural and indigenous populations;
2. Improve financial resilience; and
3. Increase business formalization, investment, and expansion.

In FY2024, DFC clients reported on their 2023 financial services sector impacts. Collectively, they:

- Supported nearly **6.1 million** small businesses through credit, equity, leasing, or insurance.
  - **43%** of whom were women or women-led enterprises
  - **55%** of whom reside in rural areas

Banco de la Producción: Leveraging digitization to unlock access to small b sinesses

In 2019, the Ecuadorian Government estimated its gap in small business financing at $15.7 billion (16 percent of GDP). As the COVID-19 pandemic first stymied Banco de la Producción's (Produbanco) efforts to deploy this much-needed financing, they emphasized an expanding suite of digital offerings—as did many of DFC's financial partners. Produbanco's conversion was remarkably thorough with over 80 percent of the bank's transactions now occurring digitally and an average of 500 new accounts opened each month. In 2021, DFC lent $150 million to facilitate on-lending to qualifying small businesses and women borrowers, and the value of the bank's small business portfolio increased by 22 percent from its pre-project baseline to more than $550 million. At 18 percent, Produbanco already has the second-largest small business market share in Ecuador, and this segment is central to the bank's growth strategy. Continuing to innovate, Produbanco is piloting a streamlined credit program for borrowers seeking less than $10,000 that will provide small businesses their first business credit card as a means of establishing credit history. Such effort exemplifies Produbanco's standing as the only private bank in Latin America to be a certified B Corp.

ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

High poverty rates correlate with lower life spans; high infant mortality rates; limited access to education; and political and social tension, weak governance, and high rates of conflict. Poverty is particularly concentrated regionally, with 80 percent of poor populations in most countries living in rural areas—indicating wide disparities between rural and urban communities. Meanwhile, according to the World Economic Forum's 2023 Global Gender Gap Report, progress in addressing women empowerment needs has stalled, closing by only 0.3 percentage points in the last year. Women empowerment correlates with economic productivity, labor force participation, and national and international security.

To address these challenges, DFC invests in financial intermediaries, investment funds, and companies to:

1. Cultivate conditions for equitable economic growth, including through expanded access to credit among underserved communities;
2. Expand access to the basic goods and services required for health, productivity, and prosperity; and
3. Reduce inequality by building incomes and assets and supporting decent jobs.

In FY2024, DFC clients reported on the economic empowerment impacts of their 2023 activities. Collectively, they:

- Among DFC clients, **93%** incorporated their target populations' needs and preferences into the design or delivery of their products and services.
- Supported nearly **263,000** quality jobs at enterprises directly financed by DFC.
- Served **18.8 million** women and girls as customers receiving basic goods and services.

Sun King Nigeria: Expanding economic productivity through quality employment

By providing $50 million of political risk insurance, DFC supported Sun King Nigeria's increased sales of off-grid solar solutions to households and small businesses across Nigeria. This company's innovative pay-as-you-go contracts introduce off-grid, solar-powered systems as alternatives to costly gas generators. The consequent proliferation of solar technology has helped mitigate carbon emissions. Beyond the energy generation benefits, the extension of Sun King's solar operations to Nigeria will be a significant employment boon. Specifically, Sun King added 700 full-time jobs—43 percent of which to women—and hired 8,000 field agents to facilitate distribution of its off-grid systems. Considering that this project has provided 15 million Nigerians with consistent energy access, the broader benefits to the country's economic empowerment are noteworthy. Already, 288,000 customers report using Sun King's solar products to support their own businesses.

CLIMATE

Climate change is driving extreme weather events globally, reversing hard-won development gains and leading to extensive property destruction, agricultural losses, infrastructure instability, and health issues. The current climate trajectory is expected to force 100 million people into extreme poverty by 2030 and to displace approximately 150 million people, driving international migration and local instability. Mitigating emissions from sectors such as energy, agriculture, and industry, and avoiding deforestation, remains a major economic opportunity. To address these challenges, DFC invests in projects that mitigate emissions and support adaptation efforts to:

1. Drive climate resilience and improve quality of life, and economic and social health; and
2. Reduce vulnerability to climate shocks and stresses.

In FY2024, DFC clients reported on the economic empowerment impacts of their 2023 activities. Collectively, they:

- Avoided **16 million** metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions.
- Managed **2.9 million** hectares of land sustainably.
- Conserved nearly **67,000** square kilometers of ocean.

Ampersand: Reducing urban emissions with e-bikes in Sub-Saharan Africa

Cities across Sub-Saharan Africa are increasingly wrestling with ambient air pollution as rising urbanization causes traffic and longer average drive times. DFC's six-year, $9 million loan to Ampersand helped pilot a system of e-bikes and battery swap stations on the streets of Kigali, Rwanda, and Nairobi, Kenya, that not only reduce carbon emissions, but also provide cheaper energy and maintenance prices for moto-taxi drivers, saving them an average of 45 percent of their earned income. Growing from just 75 bikes in 2022 to 2,100 in 2023, Ampersand's e-bikes have moved people across 125 million kilometers, avoiding over 6,000 metric tons of CO2 in the process. The Ampersand team grew in 2023 to almost 400 employees, the majority of staff being in STEM fields, with an ongoing focus on female recruitment and promotion. With DFC support, Ampersand anticipates growing further in East Africa by bringing more than 25,000 e-bikes to African streets by 2026.

Regional and Country-Level Development Impact

The following breakdown by region and country income status highlights development impact results achieved by DFC clients in 2023 as reported through the Development Outcomes Survey in FY2024. Clients become eligible to complete the Development Outcomes Survey beginning one year post disbursement or contract execution, so results naturally reflect a subset of DFC's overall portfolio.

By country and region:

Country	Country Income Level (2024)	Number of Projects Reporting[1]	DFC Clients' Impact
Africa		58	• **On-lending and equity investments in agriculture financing totaling $64 million** • **3.9 million individual borrowers supported** • **1.6 million micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) received credit or equity, of which 48% were women-owned or led** • **7.5 million patients served** • **86,351 individuals employed**
Burkina Faso	Low Income	5	• 248,580 individual borrowers • 255 individuals employed
Côte d'Ivoire	Lower Middle Income	8	• 7,091 individuals employed
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Low Income	8	• 1,071 individuals employed • 13 MSMEs financed
Ethiopia	Low Income	3	• 776 individuals employed
Ghana	Lower Middle Income	12	• 32,577 individual borrowers • 10,479 MSME borrowers • 8,042 individuals employed
Kenya	Lower Middle Income	31	• 1 million patients served • 682,050 energy connections established • 12,356 individuals employed

[1] In accordance with ODP policy, data are presented only when at least three projects reported the given metric in the geographic designation. Not all projects report all metrics. Some projects operate in multiple countries; regional totals, therefore, may reflect a smaller number of projects than the sum of projects in individual countries within that region.

Country	Country Income Level (2024)	Number of Projects Reporting[1]	DFC Clients' Impact
Malawi	Low Income	6	• 345,063 individual borrowers • 202,618 MSME borrowers, 48% of which were women-owned or led enterprises
Mali	Low Income	3	• 104,291 individual borrowers
Mozambique	Low Income	4	• 1,884 employees
Nigeria	Lower Middle Income	23	• 1.3 million patients served • 745,808 energy connections established • 23,184 individuals employed
Rwanda	Low Income	14	• 1.1 million patients served • 642,031 individual borrowers • 5,187 individuals employed, 44% of whom were women
Sierra Leone	Low Income	5	• 31,875 individual borrowers, 62% of whom were women
South Africa	Upper Middle Income	13	• 254,916 individual borrowers • 14,293 individuals employed
Tanzania	Lower Middle Income	16	• 1.5 million patients served • 291,000 individual borrowers, 51% of whom were women
Uganda	Low Income	13	• $11 million in credit and equity to the agriculture sector • 3,368 individuals employed
Zambia	Lower Middle Income	11	• 95,404 individual borrowers, 53% of whom were women
Indo-Pacific		76	• **34 million patients served, including 18 million women and girls** • **18 million individual borrowers supported** • **4 million MSMEs financed** • **852,086 households with improved sanitation and clean water systems** • **168,800 individuals employed**
Cambodia	Lower Middle Income	9	• 1.1 million individual borrowers, 64% of whom were women • 5,240 individuals employed
India	Lower Middle Income	49	• 15 million individual borrowers supported • 3.9 million MSMEs received credit or equity • 110,620 individuals employed • 4,295GWh of renewable energy produced
Indonesia	Upper Middle Income	13	• 1.6 million patients served • 5,193 individuals employed
Malaysia	Upper Middle Income	3	• 15,290 individuals employed, 44% of whom are women
Mongolia	Upper Middle Income	7	• 619,926 individual borrowers supported, including 417,983 women
Pakistan	Lower Middle Income	5	• 36,464 individuals supported, including 15,904 women

Country	Country Income Level (2024)	Number of Projects Reporting[1]	DFC Clients' Impact
The Philippines	Lower Middle Income	9	• 299,170 patients served • 217,271 individual borrowers supported, including 136,950 women
Sri Lanka	Lower Middle Income	4	• 18,170 MSMEs financed • 5,057 individuals employed, including 2,200 women
Vietnam	Lower Middle Income	11	• 186,640 individual borrowers supported • 19,603 individuals employed
Europe		**20**	• **1.1 million individual borrowers supported, including 536,000 women** • **93,000 MSMEs financed** • **18,522 individuals employed, including 11,418 women**
Armenia	Upper Middle Income	3	• 48,736 individual borrowers, including 35,000 women
Georgia	Upper Middle Income	6	• 572,824 individual borrowers, including 338,244 women • 8,986 individuals employed, including 6,054 women
Moldova	Upper Middle Income	4	• 5,384 individuals employed
Serbia	Upper Middle Income	4	• 2,338 MSMEs financed
Ukraine	Upper Middle Income	3	• 3,600 individuals employed, including 3,452 women
Middle East and North Africa		**17**	• **303,391 individual borrowers** • **62,641 individuals employed**
Egypt	Lower Middle Income	7	• 40,800 individuals employed
Morocco	Lower Middle Income	4	• 12,737 individuals employed, including 6,585 women
Tunisia	Lower Middle Income	4	• 6,681 individuals employed, including 3,230 women
Western Hemisphere		**56**	• **17.6 million individual borrowers supported** • **233,223 MSMEs financed** • **190,022 individuals employed**
Bolivia	Lower Middle Income	5	• 548,302 individual borrowers, including 284,521 women
Brazil	Upper Middle Income	7	• 84,879 MSMEs financed • 100,291 individuals employed, including 51,053 women
Colombia	Upper Middle Income	18	• 2 million individual borrowers supported • 13,586 MSMEs financed, including 6,789 owned or led by women • 17,896 individuals employed
Costa Rica	Upper Middle Income	7	• 257,533 individual borrowers supported, including 149,215 women • 6,196 individuals employed, including 3,022 women

Country	Country Income Level (2024)	Number of Projects Reporting[1]	DFC Clients' Impact
Ecuador	Upper Middle Income	17	• 4.5 million individual borrowers supported • 90,418 MSMEs financed, including 44,607 owned or led by women • 15,058 individuals employed, including 8,479 women
El Salvador	Upper Middle Income	13	• 2.4 million individual borrowers supported • 17,841 MSMEs financed • 5,389 individuals employed
Guatemala	Upper Middle Income	13	• 593,779 individual borrowers supported, including 353,258 women • 12,708 individuals employed, including 5,534 women
Honduras	Lower Middle Income	8	• 294,497 individual borrowers • 8,893 individuals employed • 4,967 MSMEs financed
Mexico	Upper Middle Income	13	• 1.5 million individual borrowers supported, including 716,055 women • 18,425 individuals employed, including 7,650 women
Nicaragua	Lower Middle Income	8	• 739,753 individual borrowers supported, including 466,223 women
Paraguay	Upper Middle Income	6	• 542,507 individual borrowers supported, including 324,298 women
Peru	Upper Middle Income	10	• 1.9 million individual borrowers supported • 2,672 individuals employed

By country income level (World Bank; 2024 level):

Country Income Level	Number of Projects Reporting	DFC Clients' Impact
Low Income	34	• 3.2 million patients served • 1.8 million individual borrowers supported • 410,141 energy connections established
Lower Middle Income	114	• 21 million individual borrowers supported • 4.5 million MSMEs financed • 1.6 million energy connections established • 5,409GWh of renewable energy produced
Upper Middle Income	89	• 16 million individual borrowers supported • 325,756 MSMEs financed, including 134,563 owned or led by women • 236,218 individuals employed, including 110,567 women

Appendices

2024 Investment Activities

PROJECT NAME	REGION	COUNTRY	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT ($)
2X Ignite Africa Warehousing Facility SCSp	Sub-Saharan Africa	Africa Regional	Direct Investment	Warehousing loans to emerging women-led and gender-balanced fund managers.	10,000,000
A.P. Moller Capital - Emerging Markets Infrastructure Fund II KS	Worldwide	Worldwide	Equity	Net-zero infrastructure fund focused on transport and renewables investments in high-growth markets.	50,000,000
Acba bank OJSC	Europe and Central Asia	Armenia	Direct Investment	2X loan to women enterprises with a focus on agricultural sector.	50,000,000
Acorn Master Finco One LLP	Sub-Saharan Africa	Kenya	Direct Investment	Financing for EDGE Certified student rental housing in Nairobi.	180,000,000
Acre Export Finance Fund I	Sub-Saharan Africa	Africa Regional	Equity	Investing in infrastructure projects.	25,000,000
Advans Côte d'Ivoire S.A.	Sub-Saharan Africa	Côte d'Ivoire	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	Lending to women-led MSMEs in collaboration with USAID.	7,000,000
Africa Finance Corporation	Sub-Saharan Africa	Nigeria	Direct Investment	Supporting economic recovery in Africa to alleviate impact of rising interest.	250,000,000
Africa GreenCo Group Limited	Sub-Saharan Africa	Africa Regional	Direct Investment	Support for energy aggregation and trading business.	40,000,000
African Eagle Hotels & Resorts	Sub-Saharan Africa	Zambia	Direct Investment	Construction on international hotel in Lusaka.	17,100,000
African Rivers Fund IV	Sub-Saharan Africa	Africa Regional	Equity	Investment in SMEs in frontier markets in Angola, DRC, Uganda, Zambia, and other African countries.	13,000,000
AgDevCo Limited	Sub-Saharan Africa	Africa Regional	Direct Investment	Lending to SMEs in the agriculture sector.	30,000,000

Some project information is being withheld because it is exempt from public disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act.

PROJECT NAME	REGION	COUNTRY	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT ($)
AgDevCo TAF TA	Sub-Saharan Africa	Africa Regional	Technical Assistance	Core business support, inclusive business support, and thematic initiatives.	2,000,000
Alma Sunbird 2X LLC	Worldwide	Worldwide	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	Lending to SMEs and financial intermediaries with focus on 2X and climate, in collaboration with USAID.	40,000,000
Alterfin SC/CV	Worldwide	Worldwide	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	Lending to agriculture/food security-focused SMEs and MFIs, in collaboration with USAID.	10,000,000
Amethis Fund III	Sub-Saharan Africa	Africa Regional	Equity	Investing in mid-market energy services, healthcare, financial services, and logistics businesses.	40,000,000
APAC Financial Services Private Limited	Indo-Pacific	India	Direct Investment	Lending to low-income microenterprises across rural and peri-urban India.	40,000,000
ARX Reinsurance Facility	Europe and Central Asia	Ukraine	Insurance	Reinsurance facility for Ukrainian subsidiary of the Fairfax Group.	50,000,000
Aryatech Platforms Private Limited	Indo-Pacific	India	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	Connecting small farmers and farmer producer organizations to buyers.	19,800,000
Aspen Treasury Ireland Limited	Sub-Saharan Africa	South Africa	Direct Investment	Expand capacity to deliver medicines, diabetes insulin, and pediatric vaccines.	136,126,000
Avaana Climate and Sustainability Fund (Fund II)	Indo-Pacific	India	Equity	Supporting early-stage investor in Indian startups leveraging tech-led innovation.	10,000,000
Balloon Ventures Limited	Sub-Saharan Africa	Uganda	Direct Investment	Lending to MSMEs.	5,000,000
Balloon Ventures TA	Sub-Saharan Africa	Uganda	Technical Assistance	Scaling data/credit-scoring capabilities, enhancing technical support to portfolio companies, and reaching more women.	810,000
Banco Daycoval S.A.	Western Hemisphere	Brazil	Direct Investment	Lending to women-owned businesses and those in economically disadvantaged regions.	400,000,000
Banco de la Producción S.A.	Western Hemisphere	Ecuador	Direct Investment	Lending to SMEs and women-owned businesses.	200,000,000

PROJECT NAME	REGION	COUNTRY	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT ($)
Banco de Reservas de la República Dominicana - Banco Múltiple	Western Hemisphere	Dominican Republic	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	Support for women entrepreneurs and green loans, in collaboration with USAID.	42,000,000
Banco Popular Dominicano, S.A.	Western Hemisphere	Dominican Republic	Direct Investment	SME lending with a focus on women-owned and -led businesses.	200,000,000
Banque de Kigali	Sub-Saharan Africa	Rwanda	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	Lending to SMEs, with a focus on the agriculture sector, in collaboration with USAID.	20,000,000
Bank of Palestine P.S.C.	Middle East and North Africa	West Bank and Gaza	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	SME lending with a focus on missing-middle and women-owned businesses, in collaboration with USAID.	55,750,000
Barka Capital Debt SPV	Sub-Saharan Africa	Africa Regional	Direct Investment	Support for SMEs in the natural capital, clean energy, and climate-resilience sectors.	7,000,000
Barka Fund TA	Sub-Saharan Africa	Africa Regional	Technical Assistance	Support for climate-smart SMEs.	1,000,000
BasiGo Limited	Sub-Saharan Africa	Kenya	Direct Investment	Support for EV company providing financing to public transport bus owners in Kenya.	10,000,000
BC “MAIB” SA	Europe and Central Asia	Moldova	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	Lending to MSMEs, in collaboration with USAID.	15,000,000
Beacon Fund TA	Indo-Pacific	Vietnam	Technical Assistance	Support for portfolio companies, including leadership training for women leaders, digital transformation, and climate adaptation.	2,512,000
Beel Sustainable Credit II	Western Hemisphere	Mexico	Equity	Investment in infrastructure and industrial projects.	25,000,000
Bulgartransgaz EAD	Europe and Central Asia	Bulgaria	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	Expansion of underground gas storage facility.	309,957,000
			Insurance		150,000,000
Can-Pack (Coinsurance)	Europe and Central Asia	Ukraine	Insurance		25,000,000

PROJECT NAME	REGION	COUNTRY	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT ($)
Cassava Technologies Limited	Sub-Saharan Africa	Africa Regional	Equity	Support for data center growth.	50,000,000
CECA SL Generation Limited	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sierra Leone	Direct Investment	Combined-cycle gas turbine power plant and associated infrastructure in Freetown.	292,000,000
CECA SL Generation Limited 2 (PRI)	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sierra Leone	Insurance	Additional coverage to address PRI gap resulting from increased project costs.	120,000,000
CFI VIP-RENT	Europe and Central Asia	Ukraine	Direct Investment	Purchase of new vehicles to expand an existing rental and leasing business.	50,000,000
Chillerton TA	Sub-Saharan Africa	Zambia	Technical Assistance	Feasibility study for green copper mine.	3,200,000
Cinch Markets Limited	Sub-Saharan Africa	Kenya	Direct Investment	Mosaic farming model to improve food security.	1,000,000
Clime Finance TA	Indo-Pacific	India	Technical Assistance	IT solutions for mobile loan application and expanding services to women.	845,000
clinicPesa Limited	Sub-Saharan Africa	Uganda	Direct Investment	Health fintech supporting underserved clients and offering medical supply chain solutions to local clinics.	500,000
Community Markets for Conservation Limited (COMACO)	Sub-Saharan Africa	Zambia	Direct Investment	Expand food processing business to support adoption of sustainable, conservation-based practices in rural areas.	5,000,000
Co-operative Bank of Kenya	Sub-Saharan Africa	Kenya	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	Agriculture-focused LPG in support of Mastercard's Community Pass initiative.	19,500,000
Copenhagen Infrastructure Growth Markets Fund II	Worldwide	Worldwide	Equity	Investing in renewable energy infrastructure projects.	50,000,000
Copia Global Inc.	Sub-Saharan Africa	Kenya	Equity	Expanding access to mobile commerce.	1,640,000

PROJECT NAME	REGION	COUNTRY	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT ($)
Cosami R.L.	Western Hemisphere	Guatemala	Direct Investment	Savings and loan cooperative for low-income mortgages in rural Guatemala.	20,000,000
CRDB Bank PLC	Sub-Saharan Africa	Tanzania and Burundi	Direct Investment	Lending to SMEs with a focus on women-owned and -led businesses.	300,000,000
	Middle East and North Africa		Insurance		1,000,000,000
Debt Conversion for Water Security and Climate Resilience in the Rio Lempa Watershed	Western Hemisphere	El Salvador	Insurance	Debt-for-nature swap in El Salvador.	1,000,000,000
Diaouné Agro-Industrie SARL	Sub-Saharan Africa	Guinea	Direct Investment	Expanding cashew nut processing capacity.	5,500,000
Ecosoft Holding GmbH	Europe and Central Asia	Ukraine	Insurance		10,000,000
Ecozen Solutions Private Limited	Indo-Pacific	India	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	Expanding solar-powered pump controllers and cold storage business for farmers.	16,500,000
Enerjisa Enerji Üretim A.Ş.	Europe and Central Asia	Türkiye	Direct Investment	Financing for 730GW portfolio of greenfield onshore wind assets on 3 sites in western Türkiye.	350,000,000
Eversource Climate Investment Partners II-1 L.P.	Indo-Pacific	Asia Regional	Equity	Investing in renewable energy, electric transportation, and climate adaptation in South and Southeast Asia.	50,000,000
Evolution III Fund	Sub-Saharan Africa	Africa Regional	Equity	Investing in clean energy infrastructure, energy access, and resource efficiency.	25,000,000
			Insurance		152,000,000
FEFISOL II TAF TA	Sub-Saharan Africa	Africa Regional	Technical Assistance	Focused on MFI and agriculture entities.	1,507,000
First City Monument Bank Limited	Sub-Saharan Africa	Nigeria	Direct Investment	SME lending with a focus on women-owned and -led businesses.	100,000,000

PROJECT NAME	REGION	COUNTRY	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT ($)
Flexiplan, S.A. de C.V.	Western Hemisphere	El Salvador	Direct Investment	Expanded access to motorcycle financing for underserved populations, in collaboration with USAID.	6,000,000
Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance	Worldwide	Worldwide	Direct Investment	Amendment and restatement of previous commitment to expand use of proceeds to cover core vaccine portfolio.	1,000,000,000
GIF Growth Limited	Worldwide	Worldwide	Direct Investment	Investing in highly developmental early-stage businesses in Sub-Saharan Africa, and South and Southeast Asia.	10,000,000
Gjirafa, Inc.	Europe and Central Asia	Kosovo	Direct Investment	Expansion of e-commerce platform and related businesses, in collaboration with USAID.	5,000,000
Global Partnerships	Worldwide	Worldwide	Direct Investment	Investing in solutions to increase income for underserved populations.	5,000,000
Global Partnerships Impact-First Fund 9, LLC	Worldwide	Worldwide	Direct Investment	Global debt fund investing in solutions to increase income and improve underserved populations.	15,000,000
Globeleq Temane Expansion CCS TA	Sub-Saharan Africa	Mozambique	Technical Assistance	Provide TA for carbon capture and storage plant to reduce emissions of Temane gas power plant.	5,000,000
Gridworks Chimuara-Nacala Transmission TA Project	Sub-Saharan Africa	Mozambique	Technical Assistance	Development of transmission system linking the center and north of Mozambique.	5,000,000
GSG Technical Assistance	Sub-Saharan Africa	Africa Regional	Technical Assistance	Support structuring and launch of 3 investment vehicles that expand access to finance for SMEs.	1,000,000
Helios CLEAR Fund SCSp	Sub-Saharan Africa	Africa Regional	Equity	Investing to accelerate Africa's low-carbon transition.	40,000,000
ICV Delta Fund I, LP	Western Hemisphere	Latin America Regional	Equity	Venture capital fund investing in entrepreneurs in Northern Central America.	2,500,000
Ignite TAF TA	Worldwide	Worldwide	Technical Assistance	Support to increase impact, success, and sustainability of companies and funds receiving DFC financing.	5,000,000

PROJECT NAME	REGION	COUNTRY	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT ($)
IIX Women's Catalyst Fund, L.P.	Worldwide	Worldwide	Direct Investment	Follow-on loan to support Women's Livelihood Bond issuances.	30,000,000
InCred Financial Services Limited	Indo-Pacific	India	Direct Investment	2X loan to support growth of MSMEs, MFI lending, and personal loan portfolio.	50,000,000
Indorama Eleme Fertilizers Limited	Sub-Saharan Africa	Nigeria	Direct Investment	Construction of third ammonia-urea fertilizer plant in Port Harcourt.	75,000,000
Inputi Ltd.	Sub-Saharan Africa	Uganda	Direct Investment	Digital marketplace offering agricultural/food security and market-based solutions for input supply.	500,000
Inside Equity Fund II	Sub-Saharan Africa	Africa Regional	Equity	Investing in and supporting overlooked SMEs in untapped Southeast Africa region.	10,000,000
IPD Vax SPV	Sub-Saharan Africa	Senegal	Direct Investment	Expand vaccine manufacturing in Africa for Africa Youth Initiative.	20,000,000
Iron Pillar India Fund II	Indo-Pacific	India	Equity	Support innovative and impactful technology-enabled enterprises.	10,000,000
ISQ Asia Fund III/ GM, L.P.	Indo-Pacific	Asia Regional	Direct Investment	Focused on infrastructure and related investments in India and Southeast Asia.	26,800,000
JC Growth Credit Fund I LP	Indo-Pacific	Asia Regional	Direct Investment	Provide senior, secured loans to sponsor-backed, growth-stage technology companies in Southeast Asia.	20,000,000
JSC JSB LVIV	Europe and Central Asia	Ukraine	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	Support bank lending to small businesses operating in western Ukraine, in collaboration with USAID.	40,000,000
JSC KredoBank	Europe and Central Asia	Ukraine	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	Support SME lending, in collaboration with USAID.	40,000,000
JSC ProCredit Bank Ukraine	Europe and Central Asia	Ukraine	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	Support SME lending with 50% in agricultural sector, in collaboration with USAID.	28,000,000
JSC TBC Bank	Europe and Central Asia	Georgia	Direct Investment	Direct lending to SMEs, in collaboration with USAID.	100,000,000

PROJECT NAME	REGION	COUNTRY	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT ($)
Kaleidofin Capital Private Limited	Indo-Pacific	India	Direct Investment	Provide customized financial products and services to underbanked women.	5,000,000
Kamay Ventures I L.P.	Western Hemisphere	Latin America Regional	Equity	Multi-corporate fund focused on digitalization of complete value chain from farm to consumer.	4,000,000
Kenya Commercial Bank Limited	Sub-Saharan Africa	Kenya	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	Support the health sector, with USAID/Kenya sponsorship.	10,000,000
KixiCrédito S.A.	Sub-Saharan Africa	Angola	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	USAID-sponsored LPG to support lending to MSMEs targeting the agriculture sector.	6,000,000
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	Indo-Pacific	India	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	Lending to NBFCs/MFIs targeting MSMEs, women, and first-time borrowers, in collaboration with USAID.	100,000,000
Lhoopa Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Indo-Pacific	The Philippines	Direct Investment	Rehabilitation, construction, and sale of low-income housing.	20,000,000
Lobito Atlantic Railway, S.A.	Sub-Saharan Africa	Angola	Direct Investment	Manage 1,289-kilometer brownfield railway line and brownfield mineral port.	553,000,000
Lok Capital IV TA	Indo-Pacific	India	Technical Assistance	Support through debt and PRI for advisory services to portfolio companies.	300,000
MEII Tamweeli TA	Middle East and North Africa	West Bank and Gaza	Technical Assistance	Continuing TA financial support to women-owned SMEs in MENA.	2,200,000
M-KOPA Kenya Limited	Sub-Saharan Africa	Kenya	Direct Investment	Financing smartphone receivables, solar home system receivables, and cash loans.	51,000,000
Mogo Auto Limited	Sub-Saharan Africa	Kenya	Direct Investment	Expansion of digital lending company to underwrite EV loans for underserved customers.	10,000,000
Mombak Gestora de Recursos Ltda.	Western Hemisphere	Brazil	Direct Investment	Support large-scale planting of native tree species on degraded grasslands in the Amazon, in collaboration with USAID.	37,500,000
Monstera Water	Sub-Saharan Africa	Angola	Insurance	Construction and operation of water treatment plant and water distribution network.	150,000,000

PROJECT NAME	REGION	COUNTRY	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT ($)
mooMark Private Limited	Indo-Pacific	India	Direct Investment	Long-term loan to scale end-to-end digital food value chain platform targeting dairy sector.	10,000,000
Mufin Green Finance Limited	Indo-Pacific	India	Direct Investment	NBFC providing loans for EV vehicles and related infrastructure.	18,000,000
Nepra Resource Management Pvt Ltd.	Indo-Pacific	India	Direct Investment	Construction and operation of 3 recycling facilities that reduce waste in landfills, reducing GHGs.	10,000,000
Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company Plc	Sub-Saharan Africa	Nigeria	Direct Investment	Provide liquidity to residential mortgage providers to lend to homeowners.	200,000,000
Nilus México S.R.L de C.V.	Western Hemisphere	Mexico	Small and Medium Enterprise Finance	Expansion of tech company that aims to lower the cost of food for low-income individuals.	5,200,000
Nilus TA	Western Hemisphere	Mexico	Technical Assistance	Food security program in Mexico City.	330,000
NK 164 Empreendimentos e Participações, S.A.	Western Hemisphere	Brazil	Direct Investment	Sustainable forest expansion for both conservation and commercial timber.	50,000,000
NLB Komercijalna banka a.d. Beograd	Europe and Central Asia	Serbia	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	Support lending to agriculture SMEs with a focus on women-owned businesses, in collaboration with USAID.	48,000,000
Northern Arc Investments IFSC Trust	Indo-Pacific	India	Direct Investment	Investment fund providing short-term debt to climate mitigation and adaptation companies.	50,000,000
Nu Colombia S.A.	Western Hemisphere	Colombia	Direct Investment	Finance expansion of credit card and digital banking operations.	150,000,000
O.C.N. Microinvest S.R.L.	Europe and Central Asia	Moldova	Direct Investment	Expansion of lending, with 100% of loan proceeds lent to MSMEs.	30,000,000
One Global Medical Technology Limited	Sub-Saharan Africa	Nigeria	Direct Investment	Provide financing to SME healthcare facilities.	9,100,000
OTP Banka Srbija Akcionarsko Društvo Novi Sad	Europe and Central Asia	Serbia	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	Support lending to SMEs, especially women-owned and/or in agricultural sector, in collaboration with USAID.	48,000,000

PROJECT NAME	REGION	COUNTRY	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT ($)
Pakistan Microfinance Investment Company Limited	Europe and Central Asia	Pakistan	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	Lending to MFIs, focused on women borrowers, in collaboration with USAID.	15,000,000
Panacea Biotec Limited	Indo-Pacific	India	Direct Investment	Vaccine manufacturer seeking to expand annual doses, primarily for hexavalent vaccine.	20,000,000
Patria Infra Fund V	Western Hemisphere	Brazil	Equity	Venture capital fund investing in entrepreneurs in Northern Central America.	50,000,000
Pensana Rare Earth TA	Sub-Saharan Africa	Angola	Technical Assistance	Feasibility study for mid-stream processing of rare earth minerals.	3,400,000
Pezesha Africa Limited TA	Sub-Saharan Africa	Kenya	Technical Assistance	Build proprietary credit-scoring model to improve underwriting capabilities for MSME clients.	500,000
Phongsavanh Bank Ltd.	Indo-Pacific	Laos	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	Expansion of Village Bank program, in collaboration with USAID.	4,000,000
Piraeus Bank ICB	Europe and Central Asia	Ukraine	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	Mobilize new lending, primarily to SME agriculture.	20,000,000
Pomona IFII TAF	Western Hemisphere	Guatemala	Technical Assistance	Focused on strategic capacity building, financial modeling, and ESG management best practices.	750,000
Poti New Sea Port LLC	Europe and Central Asia	Georgia	Direct Investment	Expand port infrastructure by rehabilitating berth and acquiring equipment for more effective operations.	25,000,000
Prodigy Finance Limited	Worldwide	Worldwide	Direct Investment	Securitization of graduate school student loans to international students from DFC-eligible countries.	250,000,000
PSBLI Bank of Jordan	Middle East and North Africa	West Bank and Gaza	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	Guaranty facility for MSME lending and leasing.	15,000,000
PSBLI Bank of Palestine PSC	Middle East and North Africa	West Bank and Gaza	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	Guaranty facility for MSME lending and leasing.	20,000,000

PROJECT NAME	REGION	COUNTRY	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT ($)
PSBLI Cairo Amman Bank	Middle East and North Africa	West Bank and Gaza	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	Guaranty facility for MSME lending and leasing.	20,000,000
PSBLI Jordan Ahli Bank	Middle East and North Africa	West Bank and Gaza	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	Guaranty facility for MSME lending and leasing.	17,000,000
PSBLI Quds Bank	Middle East and North Africa	West Bank and Gaza	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	Guaranty facility for MSME lending and leasing.	20,000,000
PSBLI The National Bank	Middle East and North Africa	West Bank and Gaza	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	Guaranty facility for MSME lending and leasing.	17,000,000
	Indo-Pacific	Indonesia	Equity		75,000,000
PT Medco Cahaya Geothermal	Indo-Pacific	Indonesia	Direct Investment	Development, construction, and operation of 31.4MW geothermal power plant.	126,000,000
Pula Advisors AG	Worldwide	Worldwide	Direct Investment	Capitalize, license, and operate fully owned reinsurance business.	15,000,000
QuantumID Technologies SASU	Sub-Saharan Africa	Senegal	Direct Investment	Transport e-commerce and cargo goods to-from Senegal and throughout Africa.	5,000,000
RBL Bank Limited - WayCool Foods and Products Private Limited	Indo-Pacific	India	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	Food distribution platform matching supply with demand to reduce food waste.	5,500,000
Red Amigo DAL S.A.P.I. de C.V. SOFOM ENR (Konfio)	Western Hemisphere	Mexico	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	Enable additional lending to expand portfolio loans to SMEs.	340,000,000
Regenera Ventures I	Western Hemisphere	Latin America Regional	Equity	Catalyze impact investments for transition to regenerative practices resulting in improved biodiversity and soil.	4,000,000
Rentandes S.A.S.	Western Hemisphere	Colombia	Direct Investment	Seeking funding to expand vehicle and heavy equipment leasing business.	10,000,000

PROJECT NAME	REGION	COUNTRY	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT ($)
Robust International Pte. Ltd.	Sub-Saharan Africa	Nigeria	Direct Investment	Finance working capital to support increased sourcing and processing activity in cashew and sesame.	20,000,000
Satya MicroCapital Ltd.	Indo-Pacific	India	Direct Investment	Expansion of microfinance portfolio serving rural women at bottom of the pyramid.	20,000,000
Savannah Niger Wind Farm	Sub-Saharan Africa	Niger	Technical Assistance	Requesting TA for development costs associated with 250MW wind farm.	1,226,000
Savant Group Ltd.	Sub-Saharan Africa	Africa Regional	Direct Investment	Design, manufacture, finance, and service solar energy systems and irrigation equipment.	10,000,000
SDG Outcomes Fund TA	Worldwide	Worldwide	Technical Assistance	Support project development and capacity building for portfolio companies.	1,750,000
Seba Foods Zambia Ltd.	Sub-Saharan Africa	Zambia	Direct Investment	Support medium-term sustained-growth plans by increasing storage and production capacities.	10,000,000
SFC Finance Limited	Sub-Saharan Africa	Africa Regional	Direct Investment	NBFI providing debt facilities to SMEs.	65,000,000
SFC Finance TA	Sub-Saharan Africa	Africa Regional	Technical Assistance	Support 43 portfolio companies with ESG, energy, and operational advisory services.	500,000
Sharaka Capital Fund TA	Middle East and North Africa	Morocco	Technical Assistance	Structuring fund and training SMEs in MENA region.	3,250,000
SIMA Commercial & Industrial Solar Green Bond B.V. (Senior C Tranche)	Sub-Saharan Africa	Africa Regional	Direct Investment	Financing to developers and EPCs that provide commercial and industrial solar solutions to SMEs.	10,000,000
SIMA Commercial & Industrial Solar Green Bond B.V. (Super Senior Tranche)	Sub-Saharan Africa	Africa Regional	Direct Investment	Financing to developers and EPCs that provide commercial and industrial solar solutions to SMEs.	10,000,000
Sinapi Aba Savings and Loans Ltd.	Sub-Saharan Africa	Ghana	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	USAID-sponsored LPG to support lending to women-led MSMEs, particularly in agriculture in northern Ghana.	4,200,000

PROJECT NAME	REGION	COUNTRY	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT ($)
Sommalife Limited	Sub-Saharan Africa	Ghana	Direct Investment	Shea-nut processing/distribution company working primarily with rural women groups in northern Ghana.	1,000,000
Southeast Asia Clean Energy Fund II, LP (SEACEF II)	Indo-Pacific	Asia Regional	Equity	Provide early-stage capital to companies in Southeast Asia to accelerate low-carbon transition.	10,000,000
Sparkasse Bank	Europe and Central Asia	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	Support SMEs linked to Bosnian diaspora/returnees, in collaboration with USAID.	5,000,000
Sucres et Denrees S.A. and SUCDEN Côte d'Ivoire	Sub-Saharan Africa	Côte d'Ivoire	Direct Investment	Support procurement and export of sustainable and traceable cocoa produced by smallholder farms.	20,000,000
Sustainable Solar Assets 1 (Pty) Ltd.	Sub-Saharan Africa	Africa Regional	Direct Investment	Support expansion of construction finance facility for solar mini-grid developers.	6,109,000
Svakarma Finance Private Limited	Indo-Pacific	India	Direct Investment	Direct loan to women-owned and -led NBFC for lending to MSMEs.	8,000,000
TechMet Phalaborwa Rare Earths	Sub-Saharan Africa	South Africa	Equity	Gypsum waste dump retreatment project for extraction of rare earths elements necessary to permanent magnets.	50,000,000
The Asia Foundation (India)	Indo-Pacific	India	Insurance	Funded by certain NGO, bilateral, and multilateral institutions.	90,000
The Asia Foundation (Laos)	Indo-Pacific	Laos	Insurance	Funded by certain NGO, bilateral, and multilateral institutions.	52,000
The Asia Foundation (Vietnam)	Indo-Pacific	Vietnam	Insurance	Funded by certain NGO, bilateral, and multilateral institutions.	55,000
The Palestinian Company for Credit and Development (FATEN)	Middle East and North Africa	West Bank and Gaza	Direct Investment	Direct loan to FATEN for on-lending to microentrepreneurs amid economic crisis, in collaboration with USAID.	10,000,000
TIB Diversified Payment Rights Finance Company	Europe and Central Asia	Türkiye	Direct Investment	Expand Işbank's portfolios of MSME women borrowers and MSME loans.	350,000,000
Trade and Development Bank JSC	Indo-Pacific	Mongolia	Direct Investment	Direct loan to support MSME lending.	120,000,000

PROJECT NAME	REGION	COUNTRY	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT ($)
Trinity Metals TA	Sub-Saharan Africa	Rwanda	Technical Assistance	Support environmentally responsible mining practices and expand worker safety at mining company.	3,865,000
Triple P SEA Financial Inclusion and Climate Adaptation Fund II L.P.	Indo-Pacific	Asia Regional	Equity	Investing in companies in Southeast Asia providing critical financial services to emerging consumers and SMEs.	20,000,000
Turaco Inc.	Sub-Saharan Africa	Africa Regional	Direct Investment	Debt for expansion of regional microinsurance company.	7,000,000
Ugro Capital Limited	Indo-Pacific	India	Direct Investment	Lending to MSMEs, with at least $5 million going to new-to-credit borrowers, in collaboration with USAID.	40,000,000
			Insurance		5,000,000
			Direct Investment		10,682,000
	Europe and Central Asia		Insurance		715,000,000
VACAP Hospitality S.A.	Sub-Saharan Africa	Senegal	Direct Investment	Construction and operation of 2 internationally managed hotels in Les Almadies, Dakar.	81,000,000
Vastu Housing Finance Corporation Limited	Indo-Pacific	India	Direct Investment	Long-term funding for low-income mortgages for homes in peri-urban India.	50,000,000
Victory Farms Limited	Sub-Saharan Africa	Kenya	Direct Investment	Expand sustainable tilapia production operations on Lake Victoria, reducing pressure on declining wild capture fisheries.	20,000,000
Virunga Power	Sub-Saharan Africa	Burundi	Technical Assistance	U.S. energy company aiming to extend grid and electrify up to 70% of Burundi.	3,100,000
Volobe TA	Sub-Saharan Africa	Madagascar	Technical Assistance	121MW hydro project on Ivondro River.	1,873,000
Water Unite Pilot Impact Vehicle LP	Worldwide	Worldwide	Direct Investment	Fund for investments in water, sanitation, and plastic recycling SMEs globally, primarily in Africa.	7,500,000

PROJECT NAME	REGION	COUNTRY	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT ($)
WBC - Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito 23 de Julio Ltda.	Western Hemisphere	Ecuador	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	Expansion of savings and loan cooperative lending portfolio for MSMEs in rural areas.	9,000,000
WBC - Sygnus Credit Investments Limited	Western Hemisphere	Jamaica	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	Support expansion of SME portfolio, with focus on women-owned and/or managed businesses.	9,000,000
WBC - Federación de Cajas de Crédito y de Bancos de los Trabajadores, S.C. de R.L. de C.V.	Western Hemisphere	El Salvador	Third-Party Lender Investment Guaranty	Funding expansion of borrower's MSME lending operations.	9,000,000
West Africa Blue Carbon	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sierra Leone	Insurance	Developing blue carbon project in the Sherbro River Estuary region.	10,000,000
WheelsEMI Private Limited (Bike Bazaar)	Indo-Pacific	India	Direct Investment	Expansion of electric two-wheel (2W) finance portfolio.	10,000,000
XIC Latin America Infrastructure Alpha Plus Fund I	Western Hemisphere	Latin America Regional	Equity	Investing in middle-market renewable energy and sustainable infrastructure projects.	25,000,000

Financial Statements

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(dollars in thousands) **As of September 30,**	**2024**	**(Reclassified)** **2023**
Assets		
Intragovernmental:		
Fund Balance with Treasury (Note 2)	$ 4,186,060	$ 3,041,884
Investments, Net (Note 3)	6,281,015	6,237,010
Accounts Receivable, Net (Note 4)	22,331	21,627
Total Intragovernmental	10,489,406	9,300,521
With the Public:		
Accounts Receivable, Net (Note 4)	214,400	167,807
Loans Receivable, Net (Note 5)	11,677,404	10,242,062
General Property, Plant and Equipment, Net (Note 6)	141,684	21
Advances and Prepayments (Note 7)	-	183
Investments, Net (Note 3)	528,936	311,927
Total With the Public	12,562,424	10,722,000
Total Assets	**$ 23,051,830**	**$ 20,022,521**
Liabilities (Note 8)		
Intragovernmental:		
Debt (Note 9)	$ 12,314,215	$ 10,497,580
Advances from Others and Deferred Revenue (Note 10)	966	1,267
Other Liabilities:		
Liability to the General Fund of the U.S. Government for Other Non-Entity Assets (Note 11)	859,779	580,530
Other Liabilities (Note 12)	759	390
Total Intragovernmental	13,175,719	11,079,767
With the Public:		
Accounts Payable (Note 13)	2,390	2,389
Federal Employee Benefits Payable (Note 14)	17,841	12,592
Loan Guaranty Liability (Note 5)	814,110	710,092
Insurance and Guaranty Program Liabilities (Note 15)	10,035	11,183
Advances from Others and Deferred Revenue (Note 10)	136,706	144,524
Other Liabilities (Note 12 and 16)	144,989	131
Total with the Public	1,126,071	880,911
Total Liabilities	**14,301,790**	**11,960,678**
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 1)		
Net Position		
Unexpended Appropriations—Funds Other Than Those from Dedicated Collections	1,074,930	674,382
Cumulative Results of Operations—Funds Other Than Those from Dedicated Collections	7,675,110	7,387,461
Total Net Position	**8,750,040**	**8,061,843**
Total Liabilities and Net Position	**$ 23,051,830**	**$ 20,022,521**

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

Consolidated Statements of Net Cost

(dollars in thousands) **For the Years Ended September 30,**	**2024**	**2023**
Insurance Program		
Gross Costs		
Operating Costs	$ 26,902	$ 16,086
Total Gross Costs	26,902	16,086
Less: Earned Revenue	(171,039)	(140,084)
Net Insurance Program Costs	(144,137)	(123,998)
Debt Financing Program		
Gross Costs		
Operating Costs	610,740	468,415
Subsidy Costs/(Reduction) (Note 5)	(24,108)	(195,307)
Net Reestimates (Note 5)	(307,866)	(102,589)
Total Gross Costs	278,766	170,519
Less: Earned Revenue	(452,672)	(431,223)
Net Financing Program Costs	(173,906)	(260,704)
Equity Program		
Gross Costs		
Operating Costs	44,669	40,501
Total Gross Costs	44,669	40,501
Add/Less: Net Unrealized Losses / (Gains)	10,183	(931)
Less: Earned Revenue	(6,001)	(9,134)
Net Equity Program Costs	48,851	30,436
Technical Assistance Program		
Gross Costs		
Operating Costs	29,179	13,672
Total Gross Costs	29,179	13,672
Less: Earned Revenue	(1,435)	(300)
Net Technical Assistance Program Costs	27,744	13,372
Net Cost of Operations	**$ (241,448)**	**$ (340,894)**

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

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Position

(dollars in thousands) **For the Years Ended September 30,**	**2024**	**2023**
Unexpended Appropriations		
Beginning Balance	$ 674,382	$ 400,785
Appropriations Received	1,206,615	1,236,707
Appropriations Transferred-In	91,100	12,388
Other Adjustments	(502)	(1,361)
Appropriations Used	(896,665)	(974,137)
Net Change in Unexpended Appropriations	400,548	273,597
Total Unexpended Appropriations	**$ 1,074,930**	**$ 674,382**
Cumulative Results of Operations		
Beginning Balance	7,387,461	6,772,638
Adjustments:		
Changes in Accounting Principles (Note 1)	17,466	-
Beginning Balance as Adjusted	7,404,927	6,772,638
Appropriations Used	896,665	974,137
Imputed Financing	10,136	6,189
Offset to Non-entity Collections	(879,453)	(728,286)
Other Adjustments	1,387	21,889
Net Cost of Operations	241,448	340,894
Net Change in Cumulative Results of Operations	270,183	614,823
Total Cumulative Results of Operations	**$ 7,675,110**	**$ 7,387,461**
Net Position	**$ 8,750,040**	**$ 8,061,843**

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

Combined Statement of Budgetary Resources

(dollars in thousands) **For the Year Ended September 30, 2024**	**Budgetary**	**Non-Budgetary Credit Reform Financing Accounts**
Budgetary Resources		
Unobligated Balance from Prior Year Budget Authority, Net (Note 17)	$ 6,865,008	$ 922,863
Appropriations	1,206,615	-
Borrowing Authority	-	7,630,465
Spending Authority from Offsetting Collections	625,311	1,589,467
Total Budgetary Resources	**$ 8,696,934**	**$ 10,142,795**
Status of Budgetary Resources		
New Obligations and Upward Adjustments	$ 1,885,855	$ 8,242,039
Unobligated Balance, End of Year		
Apportioned, Unexpired Accounts	381,162	-
Unapportioned, Unexpired Accounts	6,373,030	1,900,756
Unexpired Unobligated Balance, End of Year	6,754,192	1,900,756
Expired Unobligated Balance, End of Year	56,887	-
Unobligated Balance, End of year (Total)	6,811,079	1,900,756
Total Budgetary Resources	**$ 8,696,934**	**$ 10,142,795**
Outlays, Net and Disbursements, Net		
Outlays, Net	$ 675,084	
Distributed Offsetting Receipts	(563,238)	
Agency Outlays, Net	**$ 111,846**	
Disbursements, Net		**$ 1,222,460**

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

Combined Statement of Budgetary Resources

(dollars in thousands) **For the Year Ended September 30, 2023**	**Budgetary**	**Non-Budgetary Credit Reform Financing Accounts**
Budgetary Resources		
Unobligated Balance from Prior Year Budget Authority, Net (Note 17)	$ 6,486,341	$ 649,513
Appropriations	1,236,707	-
Borrowing Authority	-	6,424,983
Spending Authority from Offsetting Collections	685,457	984,898
Total Budgetary Resources	**$ 8,408,505**	**$ 8,059,394**
Status of Budgetary Resources		
New Obligations and Upward Adjustments	$ 1,732,011	$ 7,021,506
Unobligated Balance, End of Year		
Apportioned, Unexpired Accounts	263,900	-
Unapportioned, Unexpired Accounts	6,386,434	1,037,888
Unexpired Unobligated Balance, End of Year	6,650,334	1,037,888
Expired Unobligated Balance, End of Year	26,160	-
Unobligated Balance, End of Year (Total)	6,676,494	1,037,888
Total Budgetary Resources	**$ 8,408,505**	**$ 8,059,394**
Outlays, Net and Disbursements, Net		
Outlays, Net	$ 590,673	
Distributed Offsetting Receipts	(398,962)	
Agency Outlays, Net	**$ 191,711**	
Disbursements, Net		**$ 1,609,419**

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

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. REPORTING ENTITY

The U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) is a United States (U.S.) Government corporation created under the Better Utilization of Investments Leading to Development (BUILD) Act (Public Law 115-254, Division F), which combined the assets, liabilities, and functions of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) and certain functions of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). DFC facilitates U.S. private investment in developing countries and emerging market economies primarily by providing direct loans, loan guaranties, equity investments, technical assistance, and political risk insurance.

B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND ACCOUNTING

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying principal financial statements account for all resources for which DFC is responsible and present the financial position, results of operations, changes in net position, and the combined budgetary resources of DFC, as required by the Government Corporation Control Act title 31 United States Code §9106. The principal financial statements are prepared from the books and records of DFC activities in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB). FASAB is the official body for setting accounting standards of the U.S. Government. The format of the financial statements and notes are presented in accordance with the form and content guidance provided in Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular No. A-136, *Financial Reporting Requirements*, as amended (A-136). Significant intra-agency transactions and balances have been eliminated from the principal statements for presentation on a consolidated basis, except for the Combined Statements of Budgetary Resources, which are presented on a combined basis in accordance with A-136. As such, intra-agency transactions have not been eliminated from the Combined Statements of Budgetary Resources.

Basis of Accounting

DFC's transactions are recorded on an accrual and a budgetary basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis, revenue is recognized when earned, and expenses are recognized when incurred, regardless of when cash is exchanged. The accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets, Consolidated Statements of Net Cost, and Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Position are prepared on an accrual basis.

Budgetary accounting is based on concepts set forth by OMB Circular No. A-11, *Preparation, Submission, and Execution of the Budget*, as amended, which provides instructions on budget execution. Budgetary accounting is designed to recognize the budgetary resources and the related status of those budgetary resources, including the obligation and outlay of funds according to legal requirements, which in many cases is made prior to the occurrence of an accrual-based transaction. Budgetary accounting is essential for compliance with legal constraints and controls over the use of Federal funds.

Combined Statements of Budgetary Resources

The Combined Statements of Budgetary Resources have been prepared in accordance with budgetary accounting concepts and definitions. The Combined Statements of Budgetary Resources present:

Budgetary Resources: Budgetary resources are amounts available to incur obligations in a fiscal year (FY). DFC's budgetary resources include unobligated balances of resources from prior years and new resources, consisting of appropriations, borrowing authority, and spending authority from offsetting collections. DFC's budgetary resources are from both mandatory and discretionary spending authority. Mandatory spending authority is controlled by laws other than appropriations acts, such as authority provided under the BUILD Act. Discretionary spending authority is budgetary resources (except those provided to fund mandatory spending programs) provided in appropriations acts.

Status of Budgetary Resources: Displays the status of the funding for the fiscal year, including whether the sources have been obligated for use, or if they were not obligated. Unobligated sources are displayed as funds that are apportioned for use, unapportioned for use, or expired. Obligations are legally binding agreements that will result in outlays in the future. Unobligated amounts mean the cumulative amount of budget authority that remains available for obligation under law in unexpired accounts.

Outlays, Net: Outlays are payments to liquidate an obligation (other than the repayment to the U.S. Department of Treasury (Treasury) of debt principal). Outlays are a measure of Government spending. Net outlays display budgetary outlays for DFC, reduced by actual offsetting collections, and distributed offsetting receipts. Offsetting collections are 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, and are authorized to be spent for the purposes of the account without further action by Congress. DFC's offsetting collections include the receipt of interest, fees, and other revenue. Distributed offsetting receipts are collections credited to general fund receipt accounts that offset gross outlays. DFC's distributed offsetting receipts include negative subsidy and downward reestimates that are transferred from DFC to general fund receipt accounts of the Treasury.

Disbursements, Net: Non-budgetary disbursements are limited to the DFC's non-budgetary credit reform financing accounts that account for DFC's direct loans and loan guaranty programs under the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (FCRA). Disbursements include payments for loans, loan guaranty claim payments, reduced offsetting collections of loan principal, loan interest, and fees and subsidy amounts received.

Reclassification

The FY2023 Consolidated Balance Sheet, Note 12: Other Liabilities, and Note 14: Federal Employee Benefits Payable were reclassified to conform to current year presentation per OMB Circular A-136, as amended. Accrued funded payroll and benefits payable was reclassified from Other Liabilities to Federal Employee Benefits Payable. The reclassification has no effect on total assets, total liabilities, or net position.

Intragovernmental and With the Public Transactions

Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) 1, *Accounting for Selected Assets and Liabilities*, distinguishes between intragovernmental and with the public assets and liabilities. Intragovernmental assets and liabilities arise from transactions among Federal entities. Intragovernmental assets are claims other Federal entities owe to DFC. Intragovernmental liabilities are claims DFC owes to other Federal entities, whereas with the public assets and liabilities arise from transactions with public entities. The term "public entities" encompass domestic and foreign persons and organizations outside the U.S. Government. With the public assets are claims of DFC against public entities. With the public liabilities are amounts that DFC owes to public entities.

Use of Estimates

DFC management has made certain estimates and assumptions when reporting assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenses and disclosures in the notes. Uncertainties associated with these estimates exist and actual results may differ from these estimates; however, DFC estimates are based on historical experience, current events, and other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the facts and circumstances. Significant estimates underlying the accompanying financial statements as of the date of these financial statements include allowances for loans receivable and loan guaranty liabilities (see Note 5 for additional information), subsidy expense, liability for losses on remaining coverage of insurance programs, and recoveries on insurance claims (see Note 15 for additional information).

Public-Private Partnerships

SFFAS 49, *Public-Private Partnerships*, requires the disclosure of risk-sharing arrangements with expected lives greater than five years between public and private sector entities. The intent of SFFAS 49 is to capture and disclose off-balance sheet activity and potential risk-sharing arrangements or transactions the government is exposed to for these activities. Many of DFC's transactions share many of the characteristics of public-private partnerships as defined by SFFAS 49. All of DFC's services and products (insurance, credit, and equity investments) which are provided to the "private sector" and expose DFC to risk-sharing transactional agreements are captured on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, along with any estimated losses, and disclosed in the accompanying notes to the financial statements. See the principal financial statements and Note 1, Note 3, Note 5, and Note 15.

Changes in Accounting Principle

Change in Accounting Policy Per Lease Accounting Standard

Implementation of New Lease Accounting Standard: Effective FY2024, DFC implemented SFFAS 54, *Leases*, which amended the previous Federal financial accounting standards for lease accounting and requires that at the commencement of the lease, Federal lessees recognize a lease liability and a leased asset (right-to-use lease asset) unless the lease contract or agreement meets any of the scope exclusions or the definition/criteria of short-term leases, contracts, or agreements that transfer ownership, or intragovernmental leases. A lease is measured and recognized at the present value of lease payments expected to be made during the lease term. The present value is determined by discounting the future lease payments using the interest rate either stated in the lease contract/agreement or the applicable Treasury interest rate. DFC does not engage in activities as a lessor.

SFFAS 54 required that unexpired leases existing at the beginning of implementation be recognized and measured using the facts and circumstances that existed as of October 1, 2023. Therefore, in FY2024 DFC (1) assumed that the lease term began as of October 1, 2023, and (2) initially measured the lease liability and lease asset based on the remaining lease term and associated lease payments as of October 1, 2023 (the beginning of the period of the SFFAS 54 implementation). SFFAS 54 also required that the effect of implementing the new lease Standard on existing leases be treated prospectively in accordance with SFFAS 21, *Reporting Correction of Errors and Changes in Accounting Principles, Amendment of SFFAS 7, Accounting for Revenue and Other Financing Sources.* Accordingly, DFC's comparative FY2023 accounting recognition and note disclosures for leases as lessees are not affected by this implementation except for the unamortized balances for previously reported unearned operating lease incentives, which were reduced to zero and the change in the incentive's balance recognized as a change in accounting principle to the beginning balance of the cumulative results of operations on the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Position.

Intragovernmental lease payments and short-term lease payments are recognized as expenses based on the payment provisions of the contract or agreement and standards regarding recognition of accounts payable and other related amounts. Prepaid rent or a payable for rent due is recognized as an asset or liability, respectively, and an expense is recognized in the appropriate reporting period based on the specifics of the lease provisions. Rental increases, rental decreases, lease incentives, and lease concessions are recognized when incurred as increases/reductions to lease expense.

DFC has elected not to assess whether contracts or agreements meeting the specific eligibility criteria for "embedded leases" are/or contain lease component(s) as of October 1, 2023, as well as those subsequently entered into or modified prior to the end of the accommodation period, September 30, 2026. The contract or agreement for which this accommodation is applied is accounted for as non-lease contract or agreement for the remaining term, unless the contract or agreement is subsequently modified after the end of the accommodation period.

The recognition, amortization, and other related disclosures of right-to-use lease assets are disclosed in Note 1.G and Note 6, General Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net. The recognition of lease liabilities and the related amortization of the discounts on lease liabilities that is recognized as interest expense are discussed in Note 1.N and Note 12, Other Liabilities.

Change in Accounting Policy Per FCRA

In FY2024, DFC updated its accounting method for the treatment of political risk insurance on debt transactions, following a series of legal and regulatory developments. On May 29, 2024, the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel (OLC) determined that political risk insurance of debt issued by DFC under the BUILD Act is subject to FCRA. Following issuance of the authoritative opinion by OLC, DFC changed its accounting policy to reflect the OLC opinion. This most recent change ensures that DFC's financial reporting accurately reflects the nature of its activities and adheres to relevant legal interpretations. The OLC determination supersedes a 2023 DFC Office of General Counsel legal opinion. For additional details, see Note 5.

Accounting Standards Issued but Not Yet Effective

FASAB has issued the following pronouncements that will affect future financial presentation, as well as DFC's financial management practices and operations upon implementation. DFC has not completed the process of evaluating the effects of adopting these accounting standards and is unable to determine the materiality of changes that adopting will have on its FY2025 financial position, results of operations, and changes in net position. The accounting standards will not have any impact on the accounting for budgetary activity.

> FASAB has announced that the Board issued SFFAS 64, *Management's Discussion and Analysis: Rescinding and Replacing SFFAS 15*, and SFFAC 10, *Omnibus Concepts Amendments 2024: Amending SFFAC 2 With Note Disclosures and MD&A Concepts and Rescinding SFFAC 3*.
>
> SFFAS 64 updates the guidance for management's discussion and analysis (MD&A), providing a principle-based approach that merges and updates relevant content from SFFAC 3, *Management's Discussion and Analysis*, and SFFAS 15, *Management's Discussions and Analysis*.
>
> Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts (SFFAC) 10 identifies a set of principles for the Board to use to reduce repetition and improve relevance, clarity, comparability, and consistency of note disclosures. SFFAC 10 also merges guidance for the Board on developing MD&A standards by rescinding SFFAC 3 and amending paragraph 69 of SFFAC 2, *Entity and Display*.

C. FUND BALANCE WITH TREASURY

Fund Balance with Treasury (FBwT) is the aggregate amount of funds in DFC's accounts with the Treasury. The Treasury processes cash receipts and disbursements on DFC's behalf to pay liabilities and finance authorized purchases. DFC's accounting records are reconciled with the Treasury's records on a regular basis. DFC's FBwT includes all its general, revolving, and deposit funds. The general fund is used for subsidy and reestimates, revolving funds are used for operating expenses and DFC's finance and insurance programs, and deposit funds are for taxes withheld on payments to contractors.

D. INVESTMENTS, NET

Investments, Net are composed of (1) Treasury non-market, market-based securities and (2) equity securities.

Non-Market, Market-Based Securities

DFC has authority to invest its corporate reserve funds in Treasury non-marketable, market-based securities. Corporate reserve funds are derived from fees and other revenue related to its insurance program. Investments in Treasury securities are carried at face value, net of unamortized discount or premium. Premiums or discounts are amortized using the effective yield method. Interest income is compounded semi-annually by the Treasury and adjusted to include an accrual for interest earned through September 30. DFC has the ability and intent to hold its intragovernmental investments until maturity or until the carrying cost can be otherwise recovered.

Equity Securities

Pursuant to 22 U.S.C. § 9621 and 22 U.S.C. § 9672, DFC is also authorized to purchase equity securities as a minority investor in projects that have a clearly defined development and foreign policy purpose. DFC's investment into a project cannot exceed 30 percent of the aggregate amount of all equity investment made into the project at the time DFC approves the investment. Equity investments must supplement and encourage, but not compete with, private sector support. DFC must seek to sell and liquidate its equity investments as soon as commercially feasible, commensurate with other similar investors into the project and taking into consideration the national security interest of the United States. Since fair value is not defined in Federal accounting standards, DFC follows the accounting and reporting in Financial Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 321, *Investments—Equity Securities* to report fair value of equity investments with the public. Fair value is determined under ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurement*, which establishes a three-level valuation hierarchy based upon observable and non-observable inputs.

- Level 1 reflects the unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets that the reporting entity can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 reflects inputs other than quoted prices in Level 1 that are directly or indirectly observable for the asset.
- Level 3 reflects unobservable inputs for the asset.

DFC's equity investments with the public are often geographically concentrated in regions such as African, Asian, or Indian subcontinental regions. These foreign investments serve to develop and support the underfunded sectors of the region's marketplace and are often in markets that do not have an established marketplace with the breadth and scope comparable to one of the U.S. markets. Because the investments are made in regions with less developed markets, there are no observable inputs to value the investments. Therefore, DFC is valuing the equity investments using unobservable inputs. As a practical expedient, ASC 820 allows DFC to value equity investments at net asset value when a readily determined fair value is not available, and the equity investment is providing a net asset value that is measured under appropriate standards. Net asset value is the amount of net assets in the equity investment attributable to each share of capital stock outstanding at the close of a period. Net asset value excludes the effects of assuming conversion of outstanding convertible securities, whether their conversion would have a diluting effect. When neither a fair value nor a net asset value is available, ASC 321 allows DFC to report equity investments at cost minus any impairment. DFC has the ability and intent to hold its investments until maturity or until the carrying cost can be otherwise recovered.

E. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

Accounts receivable are reported at net realizable value, measured as the carrying amount less an allowance for loss provision. Allowances are based on management's periodic evaluations of the underlying assets, considering factors including, but not limited to, materiality of the balance, general economic conditions, asset composition, and prior loss experience. Direct loan and loan guaranty fees receivable allowances are based on the same percentage of the allowances for the underlying direct loan or loan guaranty. Receivables from other Federal entities are deemed to be fully collectible.

F. LOANS RECEIVABLE, NET AND LOAN GUARANTY LIABILITIES

Loans receivable and loan guaranty liabilities consist of direct loans and loan guaranties made after FY1991, which are governed by FCRA and accounted for in accordance with SFFAS 2, *Accounting for Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees*; SFFAS 18, *Amendments to Accounting Standards For Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees in SFFAS 2*; and SFFAS 19, *Technical Amendments to Accounting Standards For Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees in SFFAS 2*. Additionally, in accordance with SFFAS 2, DFC's direct loans and loan guaranties made prior to FY1992 are reported under the allowance-for-loss method. Under the allowance-for-loss method, the nominal amount of the direct loans is reduced by an allowance for uncollectible amounts and the liability for loan guaranties is the amount the entity estimates will more likely than not require a future cash outflow to pay default claims.

Direct Loans

FCRA direct loans are valued at the net present value of expected future cash flows, discounted at the interest rate of Treasury Marketable Securities. The subsidy allowance represents the difference between the outstanding direct loans receivable balance and the net present value of the estimated cash flows of the direct loans over their remaining term. The subsidy allowance is subtracted from the outstanding direct loans receivable balance to obtain the net direct loans receivable balance. DFC holds direct loans that it issues and does not sell direct loans. DFC issues direct loans in U.S. dollars as well as in foreign currencies.

Loan Guaranty Liabilities

The loan guaranty liability is determined by calculating the net present value of expected future cash flows for outstanding loan guaranties in a manner like that used to determine the subsidy allowance for direct loans. Loan guaranty liability can be positive or negative, and if negative, is reported as an asset on the Balance Sheet as Other Assets, Negative Loan Guaranty Liability. Guaranteed loans acquired by DFC upon borrower default are established as loans receivable and are valued in a similar manner as direct loans under FCRA.

Direct Loans with Foreign Government

DFC holds direct loans where the other party is a sovereign nation that were initially provided by USAID prior to 2015 and were transferred to DFC at its inception under the provisions of the BUILD Act.

Budgetary Accounting for Loan Programs

DFC's loan disbursements under FCRA are financed by appropriation authority for long-term loan subsidy cost and borrowings from the Treasury for the remaining non-subsidized portion of the loans. Congress may authorize one-year, multi-year, or no-year appropriation authority to cover the estimated long-term costs of the loan programs. The non-subsidized portion of each loan disbursement, financed initially under permanent indefinite authority to borrow funds from the Treasury, is repaid from collections of loan fees, loan repayments, and default recoveries. Permanent indefinite authority is available to fund any reestimated increase of subsidy costs that occurs after the year in which a loan is disbursed. Reestimated reductions of subsidy costs are returned to the Treasury and are unavailable to DFC. As required by FCRA, DFC uses budgetary "program accounts" to account for appropriation authority in its credit programs and non-budgetary "financing accounts" to account for credit program cash flow. Estimates and reestimates of credit program subsidy expenses are recorded in DFC's program accounts.

Non-Budgetary Credit Reform Financing Accounts

Actual cash flows for direct loan and loan guaranty programs under FCRA are recorded in separate Credit Reform Financing Accounts within the Treasury. These accounts borrow funds from the Treasury; make direct loan disbursements; pay claims on guaranteed loans; collect principal, interest, and fees from borrowers; earn interest from the Treasury on any uninvested funds; pay interest expense on outstanding borrowings; and transfer negative subsidy to the Treasury's general fund receipt account. New subsidy funded from DFC's annual appropriations and appropriations funding upward subsidy reestimates are received in program accounts and transferred to non-budgetary credit reform financing accounts. The budgetary resources and activities for these accounts are presented separately on the Combined Statements of Budgetary Resources and the Budget of the United States and are excluded from the determination of the budget deficit or surplus.

Subsidy Funding Under FCRA

FCRA requires that the credit subsidy costs of direct loans and loan guaranties be expensed in the year loans are disbursed. The cost expressed as a percentage of loans disbursed is termed the subsidy rate. DFC receives an annual appropriation from Congress and transfers from USAID to fund its credit program subsidy. DFC records subsidy expenses when loans are disbursed. Subsidy for loans disbursed in foreign currencies is calculated in U.S. dollars and DFC does not change the subsidy amount for foreign currency fluctuations during the year. In accordance with FCRA, subsidy costs are reestimated annually.

Interest Receivable, Net

Interest receivable is composed of accrued interest on loans receivable (direct loans and defaulted loan guaranties). Initial unpaid interest on defaulted loan guaranties that DFC acquires with the loan is treated as part of the principal of the loan receivable. Interest income is accrued at the contractual rate on the outstanding principal. DFC accrues interest on non-performing loans unless the loans are in litigation or in the process of being modified. DFC adjusts the allowances for interest receivable based on loan performance to reduce the net interest receivable.

G. GENERAL PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET

DFC's general property, plant, and equipment consists of general-purpose equipment used by the agency. In accordance with SFFAS 54, general property, plant, and equipment, net also includes right-to-use lease assets beginning October 1, 2023. DFC capitalizes its general property, plant, and equipment at historical cost for acquisitions that have an estimated useful life of two years or more. DFC has a capitalization threshold of $50,000 for equipment, furniture, vehicles, and leasehold improvements, and $250,000 for internal use software. DFC expenses general property, plant, and equipment acquisitions that do not meet the capitalization criteria when purchased, as well as normal repairs and maintenance. Depreciation and amortization of property, plant, and equipment are computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset with periods ranging from five to 10 years.

Right-to-Use Lease Assets

Effective FY2024, in accordance with SFFAS 54, general property, plant, and equipment, net also includes right-to-use lease assets. A right-to-use lease asset consists of a non-intragovernmental long-term lease and initially recognized at the aggregate of (1) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability; (2) lease payments made to the lessor at or before the commencement of the lease term, less any lease incentives; and (3) initial direct lease cost that are necessary to place the lease asset into service. DFC's capitalization threshold for non-intragovernmental long-term leases is $50,000. Amortization of right-to-use lease assets is recognized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset.

H. LIABILITIES

Liabilities represent probable and measurable future outflows of resources because of past transactions or events and are recognized when incurred, regardless of whether there are budgetary resources available to pay the liabilities. However, liabilities cannot be liquidated without legislation providing resources and legal authority.

Liabilities Covered and Not Covered by Budgetary Resources

Liabilities covered by budgetary resources include liabilities incurred that are covered by realized budgetary resources as of the Balance Sheet date. Budgetary resources include: (1) new budget authority, (2) appropriations, (3) borrowing authority, (4) unobligated balances of budgetary resources at the beginning of the year or net transfers of prior-year balances during the year, (5) spending authority from offsetting collections, and (6) recoveries of unexpired budget authority through downward adjustments of prior-year obligations. Liabilities covered by budgetary resources also includes liabilities that are to be funded by permanent indefinite appropriations and may be apportioned by OMB without further action by the Congress and without a contingency having to be met first. See Note 8: Liabilities Covered and Not Covered by Budgetary Resources for additional information.

Liabilities not covered by budgetary resources are liabilities that will require budgetary resources to liquidate the liabilities.

Liabilities Not Requiring Budgetary Resources

Liabilities not requiring budgetary resources are liabilities that will not require the use of budgetary resources, such as unearned revenue which is reduced as the revenue is earned.

Current and Non-Current Liabilities

DFC discloses its other liabilities between current and noncurrent liabilities in accordance with SFFAS 1, *Accounting for Selected Assets and Liabilities*. The current liabilities represent liabilities that DFC expects to settle within 12 months of the Consolidated Balance Sheet dates. Noncurrent liabilities represent liabilities that DFC does not expect to be settled within 12 months of the Consolidated Balance Sheet dates. See Note 12, Other Liabilities for additional information.

I. DEBT

DFC's debt results from direct borrowings from the Treasury to fund the portion of direct loans not covered by subsidy appropriations, disbursements of downward subsidy reestimates, and payment of claims in excess of the amount of subsidy and collections maintained in the non-budgetary financing funds. DFC makes periodic principal repayments to the Treasury based on the analysis of its cash balances and future disbursement needs. The balance of the borrowings from the Treasury are reported as Debt on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

J. ADVANCES FROM OTHERS AND DEFERRED REVENUE

DFC charges retainer and other fees in conjunction with individual projects. The fees are received in advance and earned over time in accordance with SFFAS 7, *Accounting for Revenue and Other Financing Sources and Concepts for Reconciling Budgetary and Financial Accounting*. Facility fees collected exceeding $50,000 are amortized over the life of the project, starting when the loan has disbursed. DFC maintains fees for use in future years. Advances and deferred revenue also consist of unearned rent incentives that are amortized against rent expense, as well as advances from other Federal agencies for reimbursable agreements.

K. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Accounts Payable includes amounts owed but not yet paid to intragovernmental and with the public entities for goods and services received by DFC. DFC estimates and records accruals when services and goods are performed or received.

L. FEDERAL EMPLOYEE BENEFITS PAYABLE

Leave

Employee annual leave is accrued when earned and reduced as leave is taken. Each year, the balance of accrued annual leave is adjusted to reflect current pay rates as well as forfeited "use or lose" leave. Amounts are reported as unfunded to the extent current or prior-year appropriations are not available to fund annual leave earned but not taken. Funded and unfunded sick leave and other types of non-vested leave are expensed as taken.

Employee Health and Life Insurance Benefits

DFC employees may choose to participate in the contributory Federal Employees Health Benefits and the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance programs. DFC matches a portion of the employee contributions to each program. Such matching contributions are recognized as current operating expenses.

Employee Pension Benefits

DFC employees participate in either the Civil Service Retirement System or the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) and Social Security. These systems provide benefits upon retirement and in the event of death, disability, or other termination of employment, and may also provide pre-retirement benefits. They may also include benefits to survivors and their dependents, and they may contain early retirement or other special features. DFC's contributions to both retirement plans, as well as to the government-wide Federal Insurance Contributions Act, administered by the Social Security Administration, are recognized as current operating expenses. Federal employee benefits also include the Thrift Savings Plan. For FERS employees, DFC matches employee contributions to the plan, subject to limitations. The matching contributions are recognized as current operating expenses.

Federal Employees' Compensation Act

The Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) provides income and medical cost protection to covered Federal civilian employees injured on the job and to beneficiaries of employees whose deaths are attributable to job-related injury or disease. The FECA program is administered by the Department of Labor (DOL). DOL pays valid claims as they occur, which are billed to DFC annually and funded and paid approximately 15 months later. DOL also calculates an estimated actuarial liability for future benefits based upon historical experience and other economic variables.

M. INSURANCE AND GUARANTY PROGRAM LIABILITIES

In accordance with SFFAS 51, *Insurance Programs*, the Insurance and Guaranty Program liability represents the liability for unearned premiums and fees, claims incurred but not reported, claims submitted but not yet paid, and estimated losses on remaining coverage. The losses on remaining coverage includes the estimated amounts to be paid to settle claims, including claim adjustment expenses for the remaining open arrangement period, net of unearned premiums as of the end of the fiscal year, and net of future premiums due after the end of the fiscal year that relate to the remaining open arrangement period.

N. OTHER LIABILITIES

Effective FY2024, in accordance with SFFAS 54, lease liabilities (related to right-to-use lease assets) are initially recognized at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. The future lease payments are discounted using the interest rate the lessor charges the lessee. If the interest rate is not stated in the lease, the interest rate is based on an interest rate on marketable Treasury securities at the commencement of the lease term, with a similar maturity to the term of the lease. Lease concessions, such as rent abatements, are included in the lease liability measurement, while lease incentives like tenant improvement allowances (TIAs) and brokerage commissions are excluded as they are financed by DFC "without additional cost." Variable payments, such as operational expenses, are expensed as incurred. Lease liabilities are subsequently reassessed only under limited circumstances and if the changes individually or in the aggregate are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability since the previous measurement. A lease liability is typically primarily reduced by principal payments made. The related amortization of the discount on a lease liability is recognized over the life of the lease liability as interest expense.

O. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

In accordance with SFFAS 5, *Accounting for Liabilities of the Federal Government*, as amended by SFFAS 12, *Recognition of Contingent Liabilities Arising from Litigation: An Amendment of SFFAS 5*, *Accounting for Liabilities of the Federal Government*, recognizes contingent liabilities on DFC's Consolidated Balance Sheets and Consolidated Statements of Net Cost when the loss is determined to be probable and reasonably estimable. In the event of an adverse judgment against the Government, some of the liabilities may be payable from the Treasury. DFC evaluates all contingent liabilities based on three criteria: probable, reasonably possible, and remote. DFC recognizes that the estimated liability may be a specific amount or a range of amounts. If some amount within the range is a better estimate than any other amount within the range, that amount is recorded. If no amount within the range is a better estimate than any other amount, the minimum amount of the range is recorded and the range and a description of the nature of the contingency are disclosed. DFC records an accrual for contingent liabilities if the liability is probable and reasonably estimable and discloses those contingencies that are reasonably possible. DFC does not disclose or record contingent liabilities when the loss is considered remote. For matters where DFC's Counsel is unable to express an opinion regarding the likely outcome of the case and an estimate of the potential liability cannot be made, the total amount claimed against the Government is classified as "Reasonably Possible" and disclosed if available. DFC is currently involved in certain legal claims and has received notifications of potential claims in the normal course of business. There are substantial factual and legal issues that might bar any recovery in these matters. It is not possible to evaluate the likelihood of any unfavorable outcome, nor is it possible to estimate the amount of compensation, if any, that may be determined to be owed in the context of a settlement as of and for the periods ended September 30, 2024, and 2023. Management believes that the resolution of these claims will not have a material adverse impact on DFC.

P. NET POSITION

Net position is the residual difference between assets and liabilities and consists of Unexpended Appropriations and Cumulative Results of Operations.

Unexpended Appropriations

DFC receives annual appropriations that are reduced and repaid to the Treasury during the fiscal year from DFC's offsetting collections from programs other than the insurance program, as well as negative subsidy. DFC also receives appropriations for subsidy to fund its direct loan and loan guaranty programs, as well as appropriations transferred in from other agencies for specific programs. Unexpended appropriations include the portion of DFC's appropriations that have not been reduced and repaid to the Treasury that are represented by undelivered orders and unobligated balances. Delivered orders result in expended appropriations and reduce the total reported as Unexpended Appropriations. Undelivered orders are the value of orders of goods or services which have not been actually or constructively received. DFC does not have funds from dedicated collections.

Cumulative Results of Operations

Cumulative results of operations consist of the net difference since inception between expenses and losses; revenue and gains; and other financing sources. DFC does not have funds from dedicated collections.

Q. REVENUE AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES

Exchange and Non-Exchange Revenue

DFC classifies revenue as either exchange revenue or non-exchange revenue. Exchange revenue arises when DFC provides goods or services to intragovernmental or with the public entities in exchange for inflows of resources. Exchange revenue is presented in the Consolidated Statements of Net Cost and serves to offset the cost of these goods and services. DFC activities recognize exchange revenue primarily from fees earned from its direct loan and loan guaranty programs, insurance premiums, earnings from investments and from the reimbursements for goods and services provided to other Federal Agencies. Non-exchange revenue are inflows of resources that the Government demands or receives by donation. Non-exchange revenue is considered to reduce the cost of operations and is reported in the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Position as a financing source. DFC does not have any non-exchange revenue.

Other Financing Sources

Other financing sources include additional inflows of resources that increase the results of operations during the reporting period. DFC's other financing sources come from unexpended appropriation transfers-in and non-expenditure transfers-in and are recognized as financing sources when used. Other financing sources also include: (1) Offset to Non-Entity Collections and (2) Imputed Financing with respect to cost subsidized by another Federal entity. Offset to Non-Entity Collections include capital transfers of excess funding for direct loan and loan programs made prior to FY1992, as well as negative subsidy and downward reestimates of direct loans and loan guaranties that are transferred to general fund receipt accounts of the Treasury.

Imputed Financing and Imputed Cost: DFC recognizes the full cost of providing all employee benefits and future retirement benefits, including life and health insurance, at the time employee services are rendered. Eligible retired DFC employees, and retired OPIC employees, can continue to participate in health and life insurance plans. The cost of these benefits is funded through DFC contributions, employee compensation to the extent withheld from employee and retiree pay, from matching of employee withholding for the Thrift Savings Plan and Federal Insurance Contributions Act, and by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), which administers the retirement programs for DFC employees. OPM calculates imputed costs as the actuarial present value of future benefits attributed to services rendered by covered employees and eligible retired DFC employees during the accounting period, net of the amounts contributed by employees, retirees, and DFC. DFC recognizes these imputed costs in the Consolidated Statements of Net Cost and imputed financing in the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Position.

R. EXPENSES

Expenses are recognized when there are outflows, usage of assets, or incurrences of liabilities (or a combination) from carrying out functions related to DFC's activity and related programs, for which benefits do not extend beyond the present operating period. For financial reporting purposes, operating expenses are recognized in the period incurred.

S. 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.

Note 2: Fund Balance With Treasury

DFC's FBwT consists of the following:

(dollars in thousands) **As of September 30,**	**2024**	**2023**
Status of Fund Balance With Treasury		
Unobligated Balance		
Available	$ 2,222,131	$ 1,559,361
Unavailable	56,887	26,160
Obligated Balance not yet Disbursed	1,907,042	1,456,363
Total Fund Balance With Treasury	**$ 4,186,060**	**$ 3,041,884**

As of September 30, 2024, and 2023, there were no unreconciled differences between Treasury records and balances reported on DFC's general ledger. DFC'S FBwT is classified as unobligated balance available, unobligated balance unavailable, and obligated balance not yet disbursed. Unobligated available balances represent amounts that are apportioned for obligation in the current fiscal year and unexpired appropriations available for incurring new obligations. Unobligated unavailable balances represent amounts that are in expired appropriations and not available for incurring new obligations. Obligated balances not yet disbursed include undelivered orders or delivered orders received but not yet paid. Obligated balances for loans and loan guaranties are supported by borrowing authority, and DFC borrows funds from the Treasury prior to making the disbursements.

Note 3: Investments, Net

DFC's intragovernmental investments, net are composed of Treasury non-marketable, market-based securities, consisting of:

(dollars in thousands) **As of September 30, 2024**	**Acquisition Value**	**Amortized (Premium/ Discount)**	**Interest Receivable**	**Net Investments**	**Unrealized Gain/(Loss)**	**Market Value**
Treasury Non-Marketable, Market-based Intragovernmental Securities						
Notes	$ 4,509,524	$ 979	$ 20,933	$ 4,531,436	$ (222,646)	$ 4,308,790
Bonds	1,721,898	13,896	13,785	1,749,579	1,955	1,751,534
Total Intragovernmental Investments, Net	**$ 6,231,422**	**$ 14,875**	**$ 34,718**	**$ 6,281,015**	**$ (220,691)**	**$ 6,060,324**

(dollars in thousands) **As of September 30, 2023**	**Acquisition Value**	**Amortized (Premium/ Discount)**	**Interest Receivable**	**Net Investments**	**Unrealized Gain/(Loss)**	**Market Value**
Treasury Non-Marketable, Market-based Intragovernmental Securities						
Notes	$ 5,308,880	$ (12)	$ 29,374	$ 5,338,242	$ (474,170)	$ 4,864,072
Bonds	888,225	4,276	6,267	898,768	(125,532)	773,236
Total Intragovernmental Investments, Net	**$ 6,197,105**	**$ 4,264**	**$ 35,641**	**$ 6,237,010**	**$ (599,702)**	**$ 5,637,308**

DFC's investments, net with the public, consists of:

(dollars in thousands) **As of September 30,**	**2024**	**2023**
Equity Securities Valued at Net Asset Value	$ 348,462	$ 211,938
Equity Securities Valued at Cost Less Impairment	180,474	99,989
Total Securities and Investments, Net	**$ 528,936**	**$ 311,927**

DFC's equity investments with the public consist of investments in:

- Limited partnerships in private equity funds which are managed by a General Partner. As a limited partner, DFC has a limited liability to the extent of the investment, no managerial authority, and invests into the fund to achieve returns from the fund's portfolio of investments; and
- Direct investments into private companies that are not listed on a public exchange. Direct investments are generally illiquid and treated as long-term investments.

The investments where no net asset value is available are valued at cost minus any impairment. As of September 30, 2024, and 2023, the investments with the public had no impairment.

DFC's investment with the public activity is as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	**2024**	**2023**
Other Securities and Investments		
Beginning Balance as of October 1	$ 311,927	$ 174,937
Valuation Adjustments	(10,183)	931
Gain/(Loss) on Investments	211	(10,000)
Return of Investments	(32,169)	(780)
Acquisition of Investments	259,150	146,839
Ending Balance as of September 30	**$ 528,936**	**$ 311,927**

DFC also has hybrid investments that are constructed as loans that may convert to equity investments. These hybrid investments are accounted for under FCRA and are therefore not reported in the above schedules of investments.

Note 4: Accounts Receivable, Net

DFC's accounts receivable, net consist of:

(dollars in thousands) **As of September 30,**	**2024**	**2023**
Intragovernmental Accounts Receivable		
Defense Production Act Receivables	$ 66	$ 140
Subsidy Receivable from Treasury	22,265	21,487
Total Intragovernmental Accounts Receivable, Net	22,331	21,627
With the Public Accounts Receivable		
Fees Receivable	210,100	160,128
Insurance Premiums Receivable	139	2,447
Insurance Settlements Receivable	61,999	60,971
Other Receivables	-	128
Allowance for Uncollectible Amounts	(57,838)	(55,867)
Total With the Public Accounts Receivable, Net	214,400	167,807
Total Accounts Receivable, Net	**$ 236,731**	**$ 189,434**

Intragovernmental accounts receivable consists of amounts due from the Department of Defense for activities related to the Defense Production Act and amounts due from Treasury for subsidy on modified direct loans receivable in the Legacy loan program for loans made prior to FY1992. With the public accounts receivable are primarily amounts due to DFC for fees for insurance policies, fees from loan and loan guaranty agreements, premiums from insurance policies, and assets acquired in insurance claims settlements.

Note 5: Loans Receivable, Net and Loan Guaranty Liabilities

A. DIRECT LOAN AND LOAN GUARANTY PROGRAMS

DFC administers the following direct loan and loan guaranty programs:

Name of Program	**Description**
Direct Loan Program	Direct loans by DFC, and loans transferred from OPIC and USAID to DFC. Direct loans are disbursements to a borrower under a contract that requires repayment to DFC with interest. All of the loans included in this program were made after FY1991 and are accounted for under FCRA.
Loan Guaranties	Loan guaranties by DFC, and agreements transferred from OPIC and USAID to DFC. Loan guaranties are agreements where DFC provides guaranties with respect to the payment of all or a part of the principal or interest on a debt obligation of a borrower to a lender. All of the loan guaranties included in this program were made after FY1991 and are accounted for under FCRA.

Valuation Methodology for Direct Loans and Loan Guaranties

The valuation methodology of direct loans and loan guaranties made after FY1991 is based on the net present value of their expected future cash flows. DFC estimates future cash flows for direct loans and loan guaranties using economic and financial credit subsidy models. DFC's models vary in the specific methodologies employed to forecast future program cash flows. In general, however, models for all major credit programs use historical data as the basis for assumptions about future program performance and then translate these assumptions into nominal cash flow estimates by applying rules about program structure. Nominal cash flow forecasts are discounted using OMB's Credit Subsidy Calculator that has both forecasted and actual Treasury interest rates. Loans have been made in both U.S. dollars and foreign currencies and the DFC's subsidy models incorporate the exchange risk. The net loans receivable or the value of assets related to direct loans is not the same as expected proceeds from selling the loans.

Historical data is used as the basis for program performance assumptions. The historical data undergoes quality review and analysis prior to its use in developing model assumptions. Key input to the subsidy models varies by program and includes items such as:

- Contractual terms of the loan or guaranty such as loan amount, interest rate, maturity, and grace period
- Borrower characteristics
- Estimated changes in foreign currency valuations
- Loan performance assumptions, such as default and recovery rates
- Loan fee rates

DFC's rating methodology for its FCRA reestimates is based on industry best practices and the expert judgment of a core panel of officers from origination, monitoring, credit policy, and risk management who worked in conjunction with Moody's Analytics. The methodology rates the portfolio risk with a consistent and standardized approach.

DFC's total net subsidy reestimates for direct loan and loan guaranties for FY2024 is ($307,866) thousand, a downward reestimate. The key drivers of the decrease include a significant increase to interest rates in the President's Economic Assumptions (PEA), unanticipated recovery contributions, and the continued trend of improvement due to survival. In FY2024, direct loans with floating Treasury or floating LIBOR interest rates were impacted by higher PEA interest rates, which increased significantly across forecasted periods and maturities. The increase in interest rates and forecasted projections produced a downward reestimate impact for the relatively larger direct loan portfolio. Deals that are not currently fully disbursed with fixed Treasury rates for each disbursement are also projected to disburse into a higher interest rate environment than what was previously assumed. In addition to higher interest rates, two loan guaranties recovered over $212,956 thousand in FY2024 that was not projected last year, leading to ($88,186) thousand and ($78,718) thousand in downward contributions, respectively. Lastly, all performing loans that do not have a cancellation, default, risk rating change, or any other large event still receive updates to their cash flows each year. Each year that a loan does not default, the total projected net default amount for that loan decreases, causing a downward reestimate, which is referred to as the impact of survival. The impact of survival has been increasing over the last three years, contributing ($220,408) thousand towards the downward reestimate in FY2024.

B. DIRECT LOANS, NET

(dollars in thousands) **As of September 30, 2024**	**Loans Receivable, Gross**	**Interest Receivable**	**Allowance for Loan Loss**	**Allowance for Subsidy Cost (Present Value)**	**Value of Assets Related to Direct Loans, Net**
Direct Loans Obligated Prior to FY1992	$ 286,350	$ 452,943	$ (558,802)	$ -	$ 180,491
Direct Loans Obligated After FY1991	11,412,771	218,303	-	(1,025,128)	10,605,946
Total Direct Loans Receivable	11,699,121	671,246	(558,802)	(1,025,128)	10,786,437
Defaulted Loan Guaranties Receivable (Table F)	1,064,422	110,495	(52,648)	(231,302)	890,967
Total Loans Receivable, Net	**$ 12,763,543**	**$ 781,741**	**$ (611,450)**	**$ (1,256,430)**	**$ 11,677,404**

(dollars in thousands) **As of September 30, 2024**	**Loans Receivable, Gross**	**Interest Receivable**	**Allowance for Loan Loss**	**Allowance for Subsidy Cost (Present Value)**	**Value of Assets Related to Direct Loans, Net**
Direct Loans Obligated Prior to FY1992	$ 286,350	$ 452,943	$ (558,802)	$ -	$ 180,491
Direct Loans Obligated After FY1991	11,412,771	218,303	-	(1,025,128)	10,605,946
Total Direct Loans Receivable	11,699,121	671,246	(558,802)	(1,025,128)	10,786,437
Defaulted Loan Guaranties Receivable (Table F)	1,064,422	110,495	(52,648)	(231,302)	890,967
Total Loans Receivable, Net	**$ 12,763,543**	**$ 781,741**	**$ (611,450)**	**$ (1,256,430)**	**$ 11,677,404**

(dollars in thousands) **As of September 30, 2023**	**Loans Receivable, Gross**	**Interest Receivable**	**Allowance for Loan Loss**	**Allowance for Subsidy Cost (Present Value)**	**Value of Assets Related to Direct Loans, Net**
Direct Loans Obligated Prior to FY1992	$ 319,788	$ 443,442	$ (537,414)	$ -	$ 225,816
Direct Loans Obligated After FY1991	9,758,433	152,468	-	(896,661)	9,014,240
Total Direct Loans Receivable	10,078,221	595,910	(537,414)	(896,661)	9,240,056
Defaulted Loan Guaranties Receivable (Table F)	1,367,487	126,856	(54,376)	(437,961)	1,002,006
Total Loans Receivable, Net	**$ 11,445,708**	**$ 722,766**	**$ (591,790)**	**$ (1,334,622)**	**$ 10,242,062**

C. TOTAL AMOUNT OF DIRECT LOANS DISBURSED

(dollars in thousands) **For the Years Ended September 30,**	**2024**	**2023**
Direct Loan Disbursements	$ 2,553,728	$ 2,432,096

D. SUBSIDY EXPENSE AND REESTIMATES FOR DIRECT LOAN PROGRAMS BY COMPONENT

(dollars in thousands) **For the Years Ended September 30,**	**2024**	**2023**
Subsidy Expense for New Direct Loans Disbursed		
Interest Differential	$ 6,086	$ (15,978)
Defaults, Net of Recoveries	236,297	194,587
Fees and Other Collections	(289,721)	(379,639)
Other	2,164	20,821
Total Subsidy Expense for New Direct Loans Disbursed	(45,174)	(180,209)
Modifications and Reestimates		
Total Modifications	(2,900)	(1,011)
Net Interest Rate Reestimates	(2,916)	367
Net Technical Reestimates	(183,380)	(141,076)
Total Net Reestimates	(186,296)	(140,709)
Total Direct Loan Subsidy Expense	**$ (234,370)**	**$ (321,929)**

E. SCHEDULE FOR RECONCILING DIRECT LOAN SUBSIDY COST ALLOWANCE

(dollars in thousands) **As of September 30,**	**2024**	**2023**
Beginning Balance of the Subsidy Cost Allowance	$ (896,661)	$ (1,036,643)
Add: Subsidy Expense for Direct Loans Disbursed During the Year	45,174	180,209
Adjustments:		
Loan Modifications	2,900	1,011
Fees Accrued	(8,935)	(4,968)
Loans Written Off	(3,091)	34,255
Subsidy Allowance Amortization	(350,866)	(211,857)
Other	55	623
Total Adjustments	(359,937)	(180,936)
Ending Balance of the Subsidy Cost Allowance Before Reestimates	(1,211,424)	(1,037,370)
Add: Subsidy Net Reestimates	186,296	140,709
Ending Balance of the Subsidy Cost Allowance	**$ (1,025,128)**	**$ (896,661)**

F. DEFAULTED LOAN GUARANTIES

(dollars in thousands) **As of September 30, 2024**	**Defaulted Loan Guaranties Receivable, Gross**	**Interest Receivable**	**Allowance for Loan Loss**	**Allowance for Subsidy Cost (Present Value)**	**Value of Assets Related to Defaulted Loan Guaranties Receivable, Net**
Loans Obligated Prior to FY1992					
Loan Guaranties	$ 79,056	$ 18,110	$ (52,648)	$ -	$ 44,518
Loans Obligated After FY1991					
Loan Guaranties	985,366	92,385	-	(231,302)	846,449
Total	**$ 1,064,422**	**$ 110,495**	**$ (52,648)**	**$ (231,302)**	**$ 890,967**

(dollars in thousands) **As of September 30, 2023**	**Defaulted Loan Guaranties Receivable, Gross**	**Interest Receivable**	**Allowance for Loan Loss**	**Allowance for Subsidy Cost (Present Value)**	**Value of Assets Related to Defaulted Loan Guaranties Receivable, Net**
Loans Obligated Prior to FY1992					
Loan Guaranties	$ 86,425	$ 14,016	$ (54,376)	$ -	$ 46,065
Loans Obligated After FY1991					
Loan Guaranties	1,281,062	112,840	-	(437,961)	955,941
Total	**$ 1,367,487**	**$ 126,856**	**$ (54,376)**	**$ (437,961)**	**$ 1,002,006**

G. GUARANTIED LOANS OUTSTANDING

Guarantied Loans Outstanding

(dollars in thousands) **As of September 30, 2024**	**Outstanding Principal of Guarantied Loans, Face Value**	**Amount of Outstanding Principal Guarantied**
Loan Guaranties	$ 9,708,383	$ 9,264,894
Total	**$ 9,708,383**	**$ 9,264,894**

(dollars in thousands) **As of September 30, 2023**	**Outstanding Principal of Guarantied Loans, Face Value**	**Amount of Outstanding Principal Guarantied**
Loan Guaranties	$ 10,090,783	$ 9,715,403
Total	**$ 10,090,783**	**$ 9,715,403**

New Loan Guaranties Disbursed

(dollars in thousands) **For the Year Ended September 30, 2024**	**Principal of Guarantied Loans, Face Value**	**Amount of Principal Guarantied**
Loan Guaranties	$ 1,341,872	$ 1,105,233
Total	**$ 1,341,872**	**$ 1,105,233**

(dollars in thousands) **For the Year Ended September 30, 2023**	**Principal of Guarantied Loans, Face Value**	**Amount of Principal Guarantied**
Loan Guaranties	$ 1,807,040	$ 1,604,024
Total	**$ 1,807,040**	**$ 1,604,024**

H. LIABILITY FOR LOAN GUARANTIES

(dollars in thousands) **As of September 30,**	**2024**	**2023**
Loans Obligated After FY1991		
Loan Guaranties	$ 814,110	$ 710,092
Total Liability for Loan Guaranties	**$ 814,110**	**$ 710,092**

As of September 30, 2024, and 2023, DFC had no balances for liabilities for losses on pre-1992 guaranties.

I. SUBSIDY EXPENSE FOR LOAN GUARANTIES BY PROGRAM AND COMPONENT

(dollars in thousands) **For the Years Ended September 30,**	**2024**	**2023**
Subsidy Expense for New Loan Guaranties Disbursed		
Defaults, Net of Recoveries	$ 32,438	$ 45,534
Fees and Other Collections	(26,487)	(69,651)
Other	18,015	10,115
Total Subsidy Expense for New Loan Guaranties Disbursed	23,966	(14,002)
Modifications and Reestimates:		
Total Modifications	-	(85)
Net Interest Rate Reestimates	(29,034)	6,614
Net Technical Reestimates	(92,536)	31,507
Total Net Reestimates	(121,570)	38,121
Total Loan Guaranty Subsidy Expense	**$ (97,604)**	**$ 24,034**

J. SCHEDULE FOR RECONCILING THE LOAN GUARANTY LIABILITY

(dollars in thousands) **As of September 30,**	**2024**	**2023**
Beginning Balance of the Loan Guaranty Liabilities	$ 710,092	$ (91,366)
Less: Claims Paid to Lenders	(405,899)	(407,698)
Add: Fees Accrued	244,026	263,353
Add: Subsidy Expense for Guarantied Loans Disbursed During the Year	39,779	18,757
Less: Negative Subsidy Payments	(15,813)	(32,759)
Add: Upward Reestimates	327,349	244,777
Less: Downward Reestimates	(448,919)	(206,657)
Subsidy Allowance Amortized	361,208	921,795
Loan Guaranty Modifications	-	(85)
Other	2,287	(25)
Ending Balance of the Loan Guaranty Liability	**$ 814,110**	**$ 710,092**

K. SUBSIDY RATES BY PROGRAM AND COMPONENT

As of September 30, 2024	**Defaults, Net of Recoveries**	**Interest**	**Fees**	**Other**	**Total**
Direct Loans					
Direct Loans	7.00%	-	(14.65)%	-	(7.65)%
Direct Loan Investment Funds	9.87%	-	(20.41)%	-	(10.54)%
Direct Loans in Foreign Currencies	6.98%	-	(1.56)%	4.58%	10.00%
Loan Guaranties					
Insurance of Debt	5.32%	-	(5.31)%	-	0.01%
USAID Mission-led Guaranties	4.70%	-	(1.03)%	-	3.67%
Loan Guaranties	3.78%	-	(7.06)%	-	(3.28)%
Limited Arbitral Award Coverage	6.72%	-	(8.59)%	-	(1.87)%

The subsidy rates presented above are consistent with the estimated subsidy rates published in the Federal Credit Supplement to the Budget of the U.S. Government except for differences due to rounding. The published budget formulation subsidy rates are notional, for illustrative purposes only, as DFC estimates subsidy on a loan-by-loan basis at the time of obligation. These rates cannot be applied to the direct loans and loan guaranties disbursed during the current reporting year to yield the subsidy expense. The subsidy expense for new loans reported in the current year could result from the disbursements of loans obligated in the current and prior fiscal years. Subsidy expense reported in the current year also includes the cost of modifications and subsidy reestimates.

L. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

DFC incurs administrative expenses to carry out its credit reform programs. This amount is determined by annual appropriation legislation. The administrative expense for direct loan and loan guaranties is $193,434 thousand and $142,646 thousand for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

M. LOANS RECEIVABLE

Loans receivable, net, reported on the Balance Sheet for all direct loans and defaulted guaranteed loans receivable include the following:

(dollars in thousands) **As of September 30,**	**2024**	**2023**
Beginning Balance of the Loans Receivable, Net	$ 10,242,062	$ 7,523,771
Add: Loan Disbursements	2,553,728	2,432,096
Less: Principal Payments Received	(1,336,626)	(894,295)
Less: Interest Received	(551,689)	(395,686)
Add: Loan Guaranty Claim Payments Converted to Loans Receivable	390,447	494,623
Add: Interest Accruals	57,856	58,330
Less: Fees Accrued	(8,935)	(4,968)
Add: Capitalized Fees to Loan Principal	14,954	35,391
Less: Interest Revenue on Uninvested Funds	(74,265)	(77,197)
Add: Interest Expense on Entity Borrowings	277,586	215,476
Less: Subsidy Expense	(52,306)	(17,963)
Add: Negative Subsidy Payments	97,480	198,172
Less: Upward Reestimates	(224,565)	(233,163)
Add: Downward Reestimates	410,861	373,872
Other Increase/Decrease to Subsidy Allowance	(1,387)	72,205
Loan Modifications	2,900	1,011
Allowance for Loan and Interest Loss Adjustments	(120,697)	460,387
Ending Balance of Loans Receivable, Net	**$ 11,677,404**	**$ 10,242,062**

Note 6: General Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net

DFC's general property, plant, and equipment consist of the following:

(dollars in thousands) **As of September 30, 2024**	**Acquisition Cost**	**Accumulated Depreciation**	**Net Book Value**
Equipment	$ 3,925	$ (3,925)	$ -
Internal-Use Software	9,584	(9,584)	-
Lessee Right-to-Use Lease Asset	155,505	(13,821)	141,684
Total Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net	**$ 169,014**	**$ (27,330)**	**$ 141,684**

(dollars in thousands) **As of September 30, 2023**	**Acquisition Cost**	**Accumulated Depreciation**	**Net Book Value**
Equipment	$ 3,925	$ (3,904)	$ 21
Internal-Use Software	9,584	(9,584)	-
Total Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net	**$ 13,509**	**$ (13,488)**	**$ 21**

Roll forward of General Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net

(dollars in thousands)	**Acquisition Cost**	**Accumulated Depreciation**	**Net Book Value**
Balance as of October 1, 2023	$ 13,509	$ (13,488)	$ 21
Right-to-Use Lease	155,505	(13,821)	141,684
Depreciation Expense	-	(21)	(21)
Balance as of September 30, 2024	**$ 169,014**	**$ (27,330)**	**$ 141,684**

(dollars in thousands)	Acquisition Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
Balance as of October 1, 2022	$ 13,509	$ (13,354)	$ 155
Depreciation Expense	-	(134)	(134)
Balance as of September 30, 2023	**$ 13,509**	**$ (13,488)**	**$ 21**

Disclosure	2024	2023
Balance Beginning of Year, Unadjusted	$ 21	$ 155
Right-to-Use Lease Assets, Activity	155,505	-
Amortization of Right-to-Use Lease Assets	(13,821)	-
Depreciation Expense	(21)	(134)
Balance at End of Year	**$ 141,684**	**$ 21**

Starting in FY2024, Federal reporting entities are required to report a right-to-use lease asset and a lease liability for non-intragovernmental, non-short-term contracts or agreements, when the entity has the right to obtain and control access to economic benefits or services from an underlying property, plant, or equipment asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration under the terms of the contract or agreement.

Note 7: Advances and Prepayments

DFC's advances and prepayments consist of the following:

(dollars in thousands) **As of September 30,**	2024	2023
Advances for Claim Payments	$ -	$ 183
Total Advances and Prepayments	**$ -**	**$ 183**

DFC's advances are amounts paid to the banks that process claims for DFC's loan guaranties. Because claims need to be paid timely, estimates for claims are requested from DFC by the bank, in advance of the claim payment. When a claim payment request is received from the bank, DFC pays the request and records the advance. When the bank pays the claims and provides the claim payment information to DFC, DFC reduces the advance and recognizes the decrease to the loan guaranty liability.

Note 8: Liabilities Covered and Not Covered by Budgetary Resources

(dollars in thousands) **As of September 30,**	**2024**	**2023**
Intragovernmental		
Unfunded FECA Liability	$ 34	$ 27
Total Intragovernmental	34	27
With the Public		
Lease Liability	133,837	-
Federal Employee Benefits Payable	9,099	7,221
Insurance and Guaranty Program Liabilities	180	192
Other Liabilities	-	131
Total With the Public	143,116	7,544
Total Liabilities Not Covered by Budgetary Resources	143,150	7,571
Total Liabilities Covered by Budgetary Resources	14,011,113	11,796,325
Total Liabilities Not Requiring Budgetary Resources	147,527	156,782
Total Liabilities	**$ 14,301,790**	**$ 11,960,678**

Budgetary resources encompass not only new budget authority but also other resources available to cover liabilities for specified purposes in a given year. Liabilities are considered covered by budgetary resources if they are to be funded by permanent indefinite appropriations, which have been enacted and signed into law and are available for use as of the Balance Sheet date, provided that the resources may be apportioned by OMB without further action by Congress and without a contingency having to be met first. DFC's liabilities covered by budgetary resources primarily consist of borrowings payable to the Treasury, downward reestimates payable to the Treasury, and loan guaranty liabilities. Liabilities not covered by budgetary resources require future congressional action whereas liabilities covered by budgetary resources reflect prior congressional action. Regardless of when the congressional action occurs, when the liabilities are liquidated, the Treasury will finance the liquidation in the same way that the Treasury finances all other disbursements, which is to borrow from the public if the Government has a budget deficit, and to use current receipts if the Government has a budget surplus. In FY2024, DFC's liabilities not covered by budgetary resources primarily consist of unfunded lease liability and accrued unfunded annual leave. In FY2023, liabilities not covered by budgetary resources primarily consist of accrued unfunded annual leave.

Liabilities not requiring budgetary resources consist mostly of unearned revenues that will be earned by providing services by the passage of time.

Note 9: Debt

In FY2024 and 2023, DFC increased borrowings to finance the increased direct loans portfolio. DFC's debt owed to the Treasury, other than the Federal Financing Bank (FFB), consists of:

(dollars in thousands)
As of September 30, 2024

Source of Debt	**Beginning Balance**	**Borrowing**	**Repayment**	**Interest**	**Ending Balance**
Debt Owed to Treasury Other Than FFB	$ 10,497,580	$ 3,330,779	$ (1,514,144)	$ -	$12,314,215
Total Debt	**$ 10,497,580**	**$ 3,330,779**	**$ (1,514,144)**	**$ -**	**$12,314,215**

(dollars in thousands)
As of September 30, 2023

Source of Debt	**Beginning Balance**	**Borrowing**	**Repayment**	**Interest**	**Ending Balance**
Debt Owed to Treasury Other Than FFB	$ 8,964,970	$ 3,295,351	$ (1,762,741)	$ -	$10,497,580
Total Debt	**$ 8,964,970**	**$ 3,295,351**	**$ (1,762,741)**	**$ -**	**$10,497,580**

Note 10: Advances From Others and Deferred Revenue

DFC's advances from others and deferred revenue consists of:

(dollars in thousands)

As of September 30,	**2024**	**2023**
Intragovernmental Advances from Others and Deferred Revenue		
Advances from Other Federal Agencies	$ 966	$ 1,267
Total Intragovernmental Advances from Others and Deferred Revenue	966	1,267
With the Public Advances from Others and Deferred Revenue		
Finance Retainer Fees and Deferred Facility Fees	136,706	126,153
Rent Incentives	-	18,371
Total With the Public Advances from Others and Deferred Revenue	136,706	144,524
Total Advances from Others and Deferred Revenue	**$ 137,672**	**$ 145,791**

Note 11: Non-Entity Reporting

Non-entity assets are assets held by DFC but not available to be used by DFC. These are funds that DFC will transfer to the Treasury general fund receipt accounts for downward reestimates, and negative subsidy amounts for DFC's direct loans and loan guaranties made under FCRA, as well as excess funds related to direct loans and loan guaranties made prior to FY1992. During the year, DFC transfers funds to the Treasury general fund receipt accounts, and at year-end the Treasury sweeps the funds, reducing the balance of FBwT in the general fund receipt accounts to zero. At year-end, DFC accrues current-year reestimates. Direct loans and loan guaranties made after FY1991 that are covered under FCRA are reestimated each year. The loans and loan guaranties where the reestimates indicate that the amount of subsidy needed will be less than the prior year, or where the present value of the cash flows is positive, are a downward reestimate, requiring funds to be transferred to the Treasury. DFC cannot transfer these funds until it receives authority from OMB, which will occur in the succeeding fiscal year. When recording the downward reestimate accrual, DFC records a payable to the Treasury general fund receipt accounts for the downward reestimates payable from its financing funds. DFC also records an accounts receivable in the general fund receipt accounts for the receivable from DFC's financing funds. For consolidated financial statements presentation, DFC eliminates the payables to the non-entity fund and the non-entity Treasury general fund receipt accounts receivable from the DFC entity funds, leaving a payable to the General Fund of the U.S. Government for the downward reestimates. The downward reestimates payable is a current liability to be paid in the subsequent fiscal year. The table below shows the balance of the entity and non-entity assets and liabilities for the downward reestimates accrued as of September 30, 2024, and 2023.

(dollars in thousands) **As of September 30,**	**2024**	**2023**
Entity		
Intragovernmental Liabilities		
Financing Funds Payable to the General Fund Receipt Account	$ (859,779)	$ (580,530)
Non-Entity		
Intragovernmental Assets		
General Fund Receipt Accounts Receivable	859,779	580,530
Intragovernmental Liabilities		
Liability to the General Fund of the U.S. Government for Other Non-Entity Assets—Downward Reestimate Payable to the Treasury	(859,779)	(580,530)
Liability to the General Fund of the U.S. Government for Other Non-Entity Assets	**$ (859,779)**	**$ (580,530)**

Note 12: Other Liabilities

DFC's other liabilities consist of:

(dollars in thousands) **As of September 30,**	**2024**	**(Reclassified) 2023**
Intragovernmental		
Other Liabilities		
Employer Contributions and Payroll Taxes Payable	$ 725	$ 363
Unfunded FECA Liability	34	27
Total Intragovernmental	759	390
With the Public		
Lease Liability	144,989	-
Other	-	131
Total With the Public	144,989	131
Total Other Liabilities	**$ 145,748**	**$ 521**

DFC's other liabilities are current liabilities, with the exception of lease liability, which includes noncurrent liabilities of $133,837 thousand.

Note 13: Accounts Payable

DFC's accounts payable consist of other payables with the public for services as of September 30, 2024. In FY2024, accounts payable consisted of a direct loan disbursement in transit and other payables with the public for services.

(dollars in thousands) **As of September 30,**	**2024**	**2023**
Disbursements in Transit	$ 200	$ -
Other	2,190	2,389
Total Accounts Payable	**$ 2,390**	**$ 2,389**

Note 14: Federal Employee Benefits Payable

Federal employee benefits payable consists of:

(dollars in thousands) **As of September 30,**	**2024**	**(Reclassified) 2023**
Accrued Unfunded Annual Leave	$ 9,099	$ 7,221
Accrued Funded Payroll and Benefits	8,742	5,248
Employer Contributions and Payroll Taxes Payable		123
Total Federal Employee Benefits Payable	**$ 17,841**	**$ 12,592**

Note 15: Insurance and Guaranty Program Liabilities

DFC provides political risk insurance for overseas investments against any or all political risks such as currency inconvertibility and transfer restrictions, expropriation, war, terrorism, civil disturbance, breach of contract, or non-honoring of financial obligations. The initial term is typically 3 to 20 years. Policies are generally renewable yearly at the option of the insured. Insurance premiums received are amortized over the coverage period. Insurance coverage may include:

1. Insurance coverage against inconvertibility protects the investor from increased restrictions on the investor's ability to convert local currency into U.S. dollars. Inconvertibility insurance does not protect against devaluation of a country's currency.

2. Expropriation coverage provides compensation for losses due to confiscation, nationalization, or other governmental actions that deprive investors of their fundamental rights in the investment.

3. Guaranties issued on behalf of a U.S. exporter of goods or services, or a U.S. contractor in favor of a foreign government buyer can be covered against the risk of a wrongful calling. The guaranties usually are in the form of irrevocable, on-demand, standby letters of credit. A wrongful calling is one that is not justified by the terms of the underlying contract, or the invitation for bids.

4. Insurance against political violence insures investors against losses caused by politically motivated acts of violence (war, revolution, insurrection, or civil strife, including terrorism and sabotage).

5. Reinsurance can increase underwriting capacity and support development in countries where investors have difficulty obtaining political risk insurance. DFC can reinsure licensed U.S. and international insurance companies.

6. DFC political risk insurance supports U.S. capital market financing structures that catalyze private capital in emerging markets.

In general, pricing is determined based on the individual coverage issues and the unique risk profile of the investment project. DFC's costs of the insurance program are $26,902 thousand and $16,086 thousand for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2024, and 2023, respectively. DFC collected $11,005 thousand and $13,841 thousand in insurance premiums for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2024, and 2023, respectively. DFC's insurance program is self-funded, uses no appropriated funds in the administration of the program, and did not borrow any funds from the Treasury for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2024, and 2023.

DFC is able to invest proceeds from its insurance program in Treasury non-marketable, market-based securities. See Note 1 for additional information.

Under most DFC insurance contracts, investors may obtain all coverages, but claim payments may not exceed the single-highest coverage amount. Claim payments are limited by the value of the investment and the amount of current coverage in-force at the time of the loss and may be reduced by the insured's recoveries from other sources. In certain instances, DFC's requirement to pay up to the single-highest coverage amount may be reduced by stop-loss and risk-sharing agreements. Finally, losses on insurance claims may be reduced by recoveries by DFC as subrogee of the insured's claim against the host government or payments from reinsurance policies obtained by DFC from commercial entities. Payments made under insurance contracts that result in recoverable assets are included in Accounts Receivable, Net of an allowance for uncollectible amounts.

(dollars in thousands) **As of September 30,**	**2024**	**2023**
Unearned Insurance Premiums	$ 9,855	$ 10,991
Unpaid Insurance Claims	180	192
Total Insurance Program Liabilities	**$ 10,035**	**$ 11,183**

DFC has unpaid insurance claims that are recorded as unfunded liabilities. DFC's liability for unpaid insurance claims and activity for FY2024 and 2023 consists of:

(dollars in thousands)	**2024**	**2023**
Unpaid Insurance Claims as of October 1	$ 192	$ 43,685
Claims Expense	5,130	5,793
Claims Paid	(9,900)	(49,032)
Recoveries and Other Adjustments	4,758	(254)
Unpaid Insurance Claims as of September 30	**$ 180**	**$ 192**

In FY2024, the claims paid were related to projects started under DFC. In FY2023, the claims paid were related to projects started under OPIC.

The liability for losses on remaining coverage as of September 30, 2024, and 2023, represents the estimated amounts to be paid to settle claims, including claim adjustment expenses, for the remaining open arrangement period in excess of the sum of both:

1. Related unearned premiums as of the end of the reporting period, and
2. Premiums due after the end of the reporting period that relate to the remaining open arrangement period.

The open arrangement period is the elected coverage period under the insurance policy, since it is the period the insurance is in-force and unexpired. DFC's analysis of estimated losses on remaining coverage incorporated a review of maximum contingent liabilities, current exposure to claims, historic claims, anticipated recoveries, and anticipated premiums. The analysis includes the past 16 years of historic coverages and claims, and assumes historic experience is analogous to current conditions. Anticipated claims were discounted using the 1-year Treasury rates. DFC assumes that recovery payments will begin four years after the claim is paid and the recovery payment period will last two years. DFC is not anticipating recoveries on claims paid prior to 2019. The estimated discounted claims on the portfolio are $26,350 thousand and $159,677 thousand for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2024, and 2023, respectively. The estimated discounted unearned premiums on the portfolio are $9,067 thousand and $8,169 thousand for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2024, and 2023, respectively, and the estimated discounted recoveries are $17,347 thousand and $105,311 thousand for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2024, and 2023, respectively. As of September 30, 2024, and 2023, DFC had no liability for losses on remaining coverage.

In addition to requiring formal applications for claimed compensation, DFC's contracts generally require investors to notify DFC promptly of host government action that the investor has reason to believe is or may become a claim. Compliance with this notice provision sometimes results in the filing of notices of events that do not mature into claims.

DFC's current exposure for all policies in-force for the elected coverage periods, or Current Exposure to Claims as of September 30, 2024, was $2.1 billion, of which $340,836 thousand is shared by third parties as a result of reinsurance arrangements. The current exposure to claims as of September 30, 2023, was $3.6 billion, of which $1.0 billion was shared by third parties as a result of reinsurance arrangements.

Note 16: Leases

LONG-TERM LEASES

On December 31, 2003, John Hancock Life Insurance and OPIC, a predecessor agency of DFC, entered certain office and storage space in the building located at 1100 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. (the "Building"). 22 USC 9632 provides DFC explicit legal authority to obligate only the current fiscal year's obligations so long as its predecessor lease is in-force. Updated annually by the lessor, each tenant of the building is charged their proportionate share of the Building's operating and real estate taxes. DFC's sole lease is capitalized from the commencement date of SFFAS 54 on October 1, 2024, at the present value of the remaining lease payments. The remaining lease's term at the commencement date ends on February 28, 2035, which is approximately 10 years. The discount rate used to determine the present value is based on the comparable marketable Treasury securities rate of 4.25%.

DFC's applicable monthly rent payment is not considered a fixed payment as the Building lease's annual basic rent increases 2.5% each year for each office space and 2.0% for each storage space. The increase to basic rent is variable but is fixed in-substance as the increase occurs at the same rate equally over the term of the lease (annually). The lease capitalization also includes rent abatement for the periods the abatement is provided. Variable payments, such as utilities, real estate taxes, operational expenses, or any other monthly rental charge that is not identified in the lease agreement as basic rent, is expensed as incurred.

DFC has elected not to assess whether contracts or agreements meeting the specific eligibility criteria for embedded leases contain lease component(s) as of October 1, 2023, as well as those subsequently entered into or modified prior to the end of the accommodation period. The contracts or agreements for which this accommodation is applied have been accounted for as non-lease contracts or agreements for their remaining term unless they are subsequently modified after the end of the accommodation period.

DFC's Building lease asset and related accumulated amortization consist of:

(dollars in thousands) **As of September 30,**	**2024**
Land and Buildings	$ 155,505
Accumulated Amortization	(13,821)
Total	**$ 141,684**

DFC's future lease principal and interest payments are as follows:

(dollars in thousands) **For the Years Ending:**	**Principal**	**Interest**	**Total**
2025	$ 10,847	$ 692	$ 11,539
2026	14,171	1,583	15,754
2027	15,972	2,525	18,497
2028	15,692	3,268	18,960
2029	11,616	2,968	14,584
2030-2035	70,779	31,106	101,885
2035	5,912	3,582	9,494
Total	**$ 144,989**	**$ 45,724**	**$ 190,713**

DFC's annual lease expense consists of:

(dollars in thousands) **For the Period September 30,**	**2024**
Amortization	$ 13,821
Variable Lease Expenses	723
Interest	225
Total	**$ 14,769**

Note 17: Budgetary Resources

A. NET ADJUSTMENTS TO UNOBLIGATED BALANCE, BROUGHT FORWARD

(dollars in thousands) **For the Periods Ended September 30,**	**2024**		**2023**	
	Budgetary	**Non-Budgetary Credit Reform Financing Accounts**	**Budgetary**	**Non-Budgetary Credit Reform Financing Accounts**
Unobligated Balance, Prior Year	$6,676,494	$1,037,888	$6,469,761	$1,297,219
Adjustments to Budgetary Resources Available at the Beginning of the Year	-	160,194	-	-
Borrowing Authority Withdrawn	-	(1,203,360)	-	(223,273)
Repayments of Borrowings to Treasury	-	(276,054)	-	(648,696)
Capital Transfers to the General Fund of the Treasury	(5,358)	-	(6,882)	-
Recoveries of Prior-Year Obligations	103,274	1,204,195	11,423	224,263
Transfers-in of Prior-Year Authority	91,100	-	12,388	-
Canceled Authority	(502)	-	(349)	-
Unobligated Balance from Prior-Year Budget Authority, Net	**$6,865,008**	**$922,863**	**$6,486,341**	**$649,513**

Differences between the Unobligated Balance, end of year, and the Unobligated Balance from Prior-Year Budget Authority, as presented on the FY2024 Combined Statement of Budgetary Resources, are primarily due to the following:

- Adjustments to Budgetary Resources Available at the Beginning of the Year: These include borrowing authority adjustments.

- Recoveries of Prior-Year Obligations: These include reductions of obligations made in previous years, mostly in the direct loan program.
- Borrowing Authority Withdrawn: At the end of each year, borrowing authority from the prior year is withdrawn, and new borrowing authority is received at the beginning of the next year.
- Repayments of Borrowings to the Treasury: DFC repays borrowings from the Treasury for its direct loan and loan guaranty programs, reducing budget authority.
- Capital Transfers to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury: The excess funds held by liquidating funds for direct loan and loan guaranty programs made before FY1992 are transferred to Treasury each year, reducing the budget authority.
- Transfers-in of Prior-Year Authority: DFC received funds from USAID transferred-in to support direct loans and loan guaranties initially made in prior years.
- Canceled Authority: This authority is no longer available to DFC.

B. PERMANENT INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

FCRA authorizes permanent, indefinite appropriations from the Treasury, as appropriate, to carry out all obligations resulting from the financing program. Permanent indefinite authority is available to fund any reestimated increase of subsidy costs that occurs after the year in which a loan is disbursed. Reestimated reductions of subsidy costs are returned to the Treasury and are unavailable to DFC.

The BUILD Act established a fund which shall be available for discharge of liabilities under insurance or reinsurance or under similar predecessor authority. All valid claims arising from insurance issued by DFC constitute obligations on which the full faith and credit of the United States is pledged for full payment. DFC is authorized by statute to borrow from the Treasury should funds in DFC's reserves be insufficient to discharge obligations arising under its insurance program.

C. ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS

DFC receives an annual appropriation for operations and programs. DFC's offsetting collections derived from investment earnings and negative subsidy are to be used to reduce DFC's annual appropriation.

D. BORROWING AUTHORITY

DFC is required to borrow from the Treasury's Bureau of the Fiscal Service to fund the unsubsidized portion of direct loan disbursements. DFC is authorized to borrow funds to disburse negative subsidy or pay claims exceeding the amount of subsidy and collections maintained in the financing funds. As of September 30, 2024, and 2023, DFC had $12,961 million and $9,705 million, respectively, in borrowing authority carried over to fund direct loans and pay future claims.

E. USE OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

Unobligated Balances on the Combined Statements of Budgetary Resources include both expired and unexpired authority. Unexpired authority includes both apportioned and unapportioned funds. DFC's administrative spending authority is available for five additional fiscal years after the year of expiration for recording and adjusting previously recorded obligations but cannot be used to fund new obligations. As specified in DFC's annual appropriation, DFC's equity authority is available for the term of the underlying equity investment, and DFC's disbursement authority for program funds supporting the credit programs is available for eight additional fiscal years after the year of expiration. Under DFC's appropriation law (Public Law 118-47, Section 7011), funds that were originally obligated during the period of availability, and de-obligated in a subsequent fiscal year, are available for obligation for an additional four years. Funds remaining after the period of availability become canceled authority and are returned to Treasury.

F. UNDELIVERED ORDERS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD

Undelivered Orders include loan and related subsidy obligations that have been issued but not disbursed and obligations for goods and services ordered that have not been received.

(dollars in thousands) **As of September 30, 2024**	**Intragovernmental**	**With the Public**	**Total**
Unpaid	$ 1,361,010	$ 13,633,105	$ 14,994,115
Paid	-	-	-
Total Obligations	**$ 1,361,010**	**$ 13,633,105**	**$ 14,994,115**

(dollars in thousands) **As of September 30, 2023**	**Intragovernmental**	**With the Public**	**Total**
Unpaid	$ 1,082,155	$ 10,390,842	$ 11,472,997
Paid	-	183	183
Total Obligations	**$ 1,082,155**	**$ 10,391,025**	**$ 11,473,180**

G. EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE COMBINED STATEMENT OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES AND THE BUDGET OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

(dollars in millions) **For the Year Ended September 30, 2023**	**Budgetary Resources**	**New Obligations and Upward Adjustments**	**Distributed Offsetting Receipts**	**Net Outlays**
Combined Statement of Budgetary Resources	$ 16,468	$ 8,754	$ (399)	$ 2,200
Expired Funds Not Reported in 2023 President's Budget	(26)	-	-	-
New Treasury Account Symbol			6	
Rounding	2	-		(1)
Budget of the U.S. Government	**$ 16,444**	**$ 8,754**	**$ (393)**	**$ 2,199**

Agencies are required to explain material differences between their Combined Statement of Budgetary Resources (SBR) and the Budget of the U.S. Government. This disclosure reconciles the prior year's SBR to the actual balances per the upcoming year's budget.

For example, DFC's FY2024 SBR will be reconciled to the actual balances per the 2026 Budget of the U.S. Government, which will be released in FY2025. The Budget with the actual amounts for this current year will be available later at whitehouse.gov/omb/budget.

Balances reported in the FY2023 Combined Statement of Budgetary Resources and the related President's Budget are shown in the table above for Budgetary Resources, Obligations, Distributed Offsetting Receipts, Net Outlays, and any related differences. The differences reported are due to differing reporting requirements for expired and unexpired appropriations between the Treasury guidance used to prepare the SBR and the OMB guidance used to prepare the President's Budget. The SBR includes both unexpired and expired appropriations, while the President's Budget discloses only unexpired budgetary resources that are available for new obligations. Differences in Distributed Offsetting Receipts include differences in funds that OMB uses to calculate the amount on a quarterly report. OMB includes clearing accounts and does not include negative subsidy amounts. Other minor differences are the result of rounding variances.

H. DISTRIBUTED OFFSETTING RECEIPTS

Distributed Offsetting Receipts are amounts transferred to the Treasury and credited to a General Fund Receipt Account that offset DFC budget outlays. Agency outlays are measured on both a gross and net basis, with net outlays being reduced by offsetting receipts. DFC's Distributed Offsetting Receipts include downward reestimates from the prior fiscal year, which are transferred to the Treasury General Fund Receipt Accounts. The Treasury publishes a report each month of each agencies' Distributed Offsetting Receipts (fiscal.treasury.gov/reports-statements/mts/quarterly).

Note 18: Reconciliation of Net Cost of Operations to Net Outlays

The Net Cost to Net Outlays Reconciliation schedule reconciles the Net Cost (reported in the Consolidated Statements of Net Cost) to the Net Outlays (reported in the Combined Statements of Budgetary Resources). The reconciliation clarifies the relationship between budgetary and proprietary accounting information. Reconciliation items included: (1) transactions that did not result in an outlay but did result in a cost and (2) unpaid expenses included in the net cost in this reporting period but not yet included in outlays. Components of net cost that are not part of net outlays are most commonly (1) the result of allocating assets to expenses over more than one reporting period (e.g., depreciation); (2) the temporary timing differences between outlays/receipts and the operating expense/revenue during the period; and (3) cost financed by other Federal entities (imputed inter-entity cost). The analysis below illustrates this reconciliation by listing the key differences between net cost and net outlays. In accordance with A-136 guidance, the presentation of the Reconciliation of Net Costs of Operations to Net Outlays excludes financing funds activity for programs subject to FCRA. Line items presented below, such as the Net Cost as well as the increases and decreases in assets and liabilities, do not include financing funds and cannot be compared to the Consolidated Statements of Net Cost and the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Loans Receivable and Loan Guaranty Liability activity is reported below for the liquidating funds for loans and loan guaranties made prior to FY1992.

In FY2024 and 2023, the key reconciling differences between the net cost and net outlays for DFC included (1) the accrual of the reestimates in the program funds. The accruals impact the current year net cost but have an impact on the net outlays in the succeeding year; (2) a decrease in the prior-year subsidy payable from the DFC credit program funds to the DFC financing funds. The subsidy was recorded as a payable in the prior year and paid in the current year, which impacts the net outlays, but has no current year impact on the net cost; (3) acquisition of investments, which are investments in non-intragovernmental projects that are recorded on the balance sheet. The investments impact net outlays but have no impact on the net cost; (4) an increase in lease asset, which is included in general property, plant, and equipment, and lease liability, which is included in other liabilities, as a result of the implementation of SFFAS 54, Leases; and (5) distributed offsetting receipts, which are funds that DFC has sent to the General Fund of the Treasury for its credit programs under FCRA. These amounts reduce the net outlays on the Combined Statements of Budgetary Resources, but have no impact on the net cost to DFC.

(dollars in thousands)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2024	**Intra-governmental**	**With the Public**	**Total**
Net Cost	**$ (143,689)**	**$ 17,048**	**$ (126,641)**
Components of Net Cost That Are Not Part of Net Outlays:			
Property and Equipment Depreciation and Lease Amortization	-	(13,842)	(13,842)
Year-end Credit Reform Subsidy Accrual Reestimates	307,866	-	307,866
Net Gains/(Losses) on Investments	-	(10,183)	(10,183)
Increase/(Decrease) in Assets:			
Accounts Receivable, Net	(73)	(822)	(895)
Loans Receivable, Net	-	(48,323)	(48,323)
Investments, Net	8,842	-	8,842
Lease Assets	155,505	-	155,505
(Increase)/Decrease in Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	-	198	198
Subsidy Payable to the Financing Account	477,941	-	477,941
Federal Employee Benefits Payable	-	(5,373)	(5,373)
Insurance and Guaranty Program Liabilities	-	1,148	1,148
Advances from Others and Deferred Revenue	300	7,671	7,971
Other Liabilities	(246)	(144,989)	(145,235)
Other Financing Sources:			
Imputed Costs	(10,136)	-	(10,136)
Total Components of Net Cost That Are Not Part of Net Outlays	**939,999**	**(214,515)**	**725,484**
Components of Net Outlays That Are Not Part of Net Cost:			
Acquisition of Investments	-	259,150	259,150
Return of Investments	-	(32,169)	(32,169)
Gain on Investments		211	211
Total Components of Net Outlays That Are Not Part of Net Cost	**-**	**227,192**	**227,192**
Financing Sources:			
Transfers-in Without Reimbursement	(133,485)	-	(133,485)
Total Financing Sources	**(133,485)**	**-**	**(133,485)**
Miscellaneous Items:			
Distributed Offsetting Receipts	(563,238)	-	(563,238)
Change in Accounting Principle	-	(17,466)	(17,466)
Total Miscellaneous Items	**(563,238)**	**(17,466)**	**(580,704)**
Net Outlays	**$ 99,587**	**$ 12,259**	**$ 111,846**
Agency Outlays, Net			**$ 111,846**

(dollars in thousands) **For the Year Ended September 30, 2023**	**Intra-governmental**	**With the Public**	**Total**
Net Cost	**$ (117,745)**	**$ 79,532**	**$ (38,213)**
Components of Net Cost That Are Not Part of Net Outlays:			
Property and Equipment Depreciation	-	(134)	(134)
Year-end Credit Reform Subsidy Accrual Reestimates	102,589	-	102,589
Net Gains/(Losses) on Investments	-	(9,069)	(9,069)
Increase/(Decrease) in Assets:			
Accounts Receivable	140	803	943
Loans Receivable, Net	-	(39,941)	(39,941)
Investments, Net	1,922	-	1,922
Advances and Prepayments	-	(417)	(417)
(Increase)/Decrease in Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	-	(2,115)	(2,115)
Subsidy Payable to the Financing Account	613,753	-	613,753
Federal Employee Benefits Payable	-	(1,073)	(1,073)
Insurance and Guaranty Program Liabilities	-	45,008	45,008
Advances from Others and Deferred Revenue	2,295	1,734	4,029
Other Liabilities	17	(888)	(871)
Other Financing Sources:			
Imputed Costs	(6,189)	-	(6,189)
Total Components of Net Cost That Are Not Part of Net Outlays	**714,527**	**(6,092)**	**708,435**
Components of Net Outlays That Are Not Part of Net Cost:			
Acquisition of Investments	-	146,839	146,839
Return of Investments	-	(780)	(780)
Effect of Prior-Year Credit Reform Subsidy Reestimates	(8)	-	(8)
Total Components of Net Outlays That Are Not Part of Net Cost	**(8)**	**146,059**	**146,051**
Financing Sources:			
Transfers-in Without Reimbursement	(225,600)	-	(225,600)
Total Financing Sources	**(225,600)**	**-**	**(225,600)**
Miscellaneous Items:			
Distributed Offsetting Receipts	(398,962)		(398,962)
Total Miscellaneous Items	**(398,962)**	**-**	**(398,962)**
Net Outlays	**$ (27,788)**	**$ 219,499**	**$ 191,711**
Agency Outlays, Net			**$ 191,711**

Note 19: Reclassification of Financial Statement Line Items for Financial Report Compilation Process

To prepare the Financial Report of the U.S. Government (Financial Report), the Department of the Treasury requires agencies to submit an adjusted trial balance, which is a listing of amounts by the U.S. Standard General Ledger account that appear in the financial statements. The Treasury uses the trial balance information reported in the Governmentwide Treasury Account Symbol Adjusted Trial Balance System (GTAS) to develop a Reclassified Statement of Net Cost, and a Reclassified Statement of Changes in Net Position for each agency, which are accessed using GTAS. The Treasury eliminates all intragovernmental balances from the reclassified statements and aggregates lines with the same title to develop the Financial Report statements. This note shows DFC's financial statements and DFC's reclassified statements prior to elimination of intragovernmental balances and prior to aggregation of repeated Financial Report line items. A copy of the 2023 Financial Report (FR) can be found here: fiscal.treasury.gov/reports-statements and a copy of the 2024 FR will be posted to this site as soon as it is released.

The term "intragovernmental" is used in this note to refer to amounts that result from other components of the Federal Government.

The term "non-Federal" is used in this note to refer to Federal Government amounts that result from transactions with non-Federal entities. These include transactions with individuals, businesses, non-profit entities, and State, local, and foreign governments. Amounts shown in the DFC Statement of Net Cost column are totals from the FY2024 Consolidated Statement of Net Cost by program. Unrealized gains and losses are reported as a net number on the FY2024 Consolidated Statement of Net Cost.

FY2024 DFC Statement of Net Cost		**Line Items Used to Prepare FY2024 Governmentwide Statement of Net Cost**	
Financial Statement Line	**Amounts** *(dollars in thousands)*	**Other Than Dedicated Collections** *(dollars in thousands)*	**Reclassified Financial Statement Line**
Gross Costs			**Non-Federal Costs**
Operating Costs	$ 711,490	$ 53,557	Non-Federal Gross Cost
Subsidy Costs	(24,108)	**53,557**	**Total Non-Federal Costs**
Reestimates	(307,866)		
Unrealized Losses	27,041		
			Intragovernmental Costs
		23,120	Benefit Program Costs
		10,136	Imputed Costs
		6,112	Buy/Sell Costs
		305,747	Borrowing and Other Interest Expense
		7,435	Other Expenses
		352,550	**Total Intragovernmental Costs**
Total Gross Costs	**406,557**	**406,107**	**Total Reclassified Gross Costs**
Earned Revenue	(625,146)	**(357,766)**	**Non-Federal Earned Revenue**
Investment Revenue	(6,001)		**Intragovernmental Revenue**
Unrealized Gains	(16,858)	(33,427)	Buy/Sell Revenue
		(157,065)	Federal Securities Interest Revenue Including Associated Gains/Losses (Exchange)
		(99,297)	Borrowing and Other Interest Revenue
		(289,789)	**Total Intragovernmental Earned Revenue**
Total Earned Revenue	**(648,005)**	**(647,555)**	**Total Reclassified Earned Revenue**
Net Cost	**$ (241,448)**	**$ (241,448)**	**Net Cost**

FY2024 DFC Statement of Changes in Net Position		Line Items Used to Prepare FY2024 Governmentwide Statement of Changes in Net Position	
Financial Statement Line	**Amounts** *(dollars in thousands)*	**Other Than Dedicated Collections** *(dollars in thousands)*	**Reclassified Financial Statement Line**
Unexpended Appropriations			**Unexpended Appropriations**
Unexpended Appropriations, Beginning Balance	$ 674,382	$ 674,382	Unexpended Appropriations, Beginning Balance
Appropriations Received	1,206,615	1,206,615	Appropriations Received
Appropriations Transferred In/Out	91,100	91,100	Appropriations Transferred In/Out
Other Adjustments	(502)	(502)	Adjustment of Appropriations Received
Appropriations Used	(896,665)	(896,665)	Appropriations Used
Total Unexpended Appropriations	**1,074,930**	**1,074,930**	**Total Unexpended Appropriations**
Cumulative Results of Operations			**Cumulative Results of Operations**
Cumulative Results, Beginning Balance	7,387,461	7,387,461	Cumulative Results, Beginning Balance
Changes in Accounting Principles	17,466	17,466	Changes in Accounting Principles
Appropriations Used	896,665	896,665	Appropriations Used
Imputed Financing Sources	10,136	10,136	Imputed Financing Sources
Other Adjustments	1,387	1,387	Federal Non-exchange Revenue
Offset to Non-entity Collections	(879,453)	(879,453)	Offset to Non-entity Collections
Net Cost of Operations	241,448	241,448	Net Cost of Operations
Cumulative Results of Operations	**7,675,110**	**7,675,110**	**Cumulative Results of Operations**
Total Net Position	**$ 8,750,040**	**$ 8,750,040**	**Net Position**

Acronym Listing

ECA	Europe and Central Asia
EV	electric vehicle
GW	gigawatt/GWh - gigawatt hour
ICT	information and communications technology
LP/L.P.	limited partnership
LPG	loan portfolio guaranty
LMIC	low- or middle-income country
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MENAT	Middle East, North Africa, and Türkiye
MFI	microfinance institution
MIV	microfinance investment vehicle
MSME	micro, small, and medium-sized enterprise
MW	megawatt
NBFC	nonbank financial company
OPIC	Overseas Private Investment Corporation
PE	private equity
PET	polyethylene terephthalate
Pte	private
PV	photovoltaic
Pvt.	private limited business
SLP	special limited partnership
VC	venture capital
WASH	water, sanitation, and hygiene

Data and Transparency

Outreach to Minority- and Women-Owned Businesses

22 U.S.C. § 9621(i)(2)(A)(i) the amount of insurance and financing provided by the Corporation to [minority-owned and women-owned] businesses in connection with projects supported by the Corporation;

DFC is committed to supporting women and other traditionally underserved groups, both by partnering directly with these businesses and by supporting transactions that benefit these populations by helping them access financing and other critical services.

Economic and Social Development Impact

22 U.S.C. § 9653(a)(1) the economic and social development impact, … of projects supported by the Corporation.

DFC requires all transactions to adhere to high standards regarding worker rights, human rights, and the environment. Each year, DFC selects projects for onsite monitoring based on their risk profiles to ensure compliance with DFC requirements. When a project is not in compliance, DFC will work closely with the client to review the identified issue and work to bring the project into compliance.

Based on FY2024 site monitoring of a total of 59 projects for environmental and social risks, DFC is currently working with five projects to develop and implement corrective measures to align with DFC's human rights, environmental, labor, and social policies, or other related policies.

Complementary and Coordinated Activities

22 U.S.C. § 9653(a)(2) the extent to which the operations of the Corporation complement or are compatible with the development assistance programs of the United States and qualifying sovereign entities …

DFC's investment portfolio supports the U.S. Government's policy agenda and complements the private sector engagement activities and development initiatives of other U.S. Government agencies. DFC is an active participant in and aligned with priority initiatives from other U.S. Government agencies, such as Prosper Africa, Power Africa, Feed the Future, the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment, the Middle East Partnership for Peace Act, and the USAID-DFC relationship through DFC's Mission Transaction Unit.

Linkages With U.S. Government

22 U.S.C. § 9653(a)(3) the Corporation's institutional linkages with other relevant U.S. Government departments [1] and agencies, including efforts to strengthen such linkages …

DFC works collaboratively with our interagency partners to find ways to remove barriers to private sector support for policy priorities and development opportunities. DFC collaborates closely with USAID to identify access to finance challenges in developing countries and partners with local, regional, and international financial institutions and businesses to mobilize private investment to advance DFC's and USAID's development objectives. For example, DFC investment officers working on the U.S. Government's Power Africa, Prosper Africa, Global Fragility Act, and Feed the Future initiatives advance the trade and development goals that DFC shares with USAID by underwriting and executing transactions that will advance these all-of-government initiatives to increase investment between the United States and Africa generally and in key sectors.

In FY2024, DFC and USAID marked a milestone of more than 100 jointly sponsored transactions that invest in challenging markets and hard-to-reach populations. These transactions are expected to mobilize more than $4 billion in private capital across more than 40 countries—driving development impact where it's needed most.

In September 2024 at the U.N. General Assembly, the Minerals Security Partnership (MSP)—an effort with allied development finance institutions and export credit agencies led by the Department of State to which DFC provides financing in coordination with private and public investors—launched the MSP Finance Network, which will strengthen cooperation and promote information exchange and co-financing among participating institutions to advance diverse, secure, and sustainable supply chains for critical minerals.

In FY2024, DFC supported USAID's Democracy Delivers Initiative in countries identified as "democratic bright spots," including Armenia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Moldova, Tanzania, and Zambia.

Environmental and Social Compliance of Supported Projects (+ Significant E/S Events)

22 U.S.C. § 9653(a)(4) the compliance of projects supported by the Corporation under subchapter II of this chapter with human rights, environmental, labor, and social policies, or other such related policies that govern the Corporation's support for projects, promulgated or otherwise administered by the Corporation.

DFC requires all transactions to adhere to high standards regarding human rights, which includes worker rights, and environmental protections. Each year, DFC selects projects for onsite monitoring based on their risk profiles to ensure compliance with DFC requirements. When a project is found to not be in compliance, DFC will work closely with the client to review the issue identified and bring the project into compliance. Based on FY2024 monitoring, DFC is currently working with five projects to develop corrective measures to align with DFC's human rights, environmental, labor, and social policies, or other related policies. Monitoring identified the following corrective actions: Two projects required improvements in human resources management, including occupational health and safety oversight and working conditions; two projects required improvements in overall environmental and social risk identification and management; and one project had to address fire safety improvements.

Developmental Outcomes

22 U.S.C. § 9653(b)(1)(A) the desired development outcomes for projects and whether or not the Corporation is meeting the associated metrics, goals, and development objectives, including, to the extent practicable, in the years after conclusion of projects; 22 U.S.C. § 9653(b)(3) projections of ...

See "Our Impact Results" section on page 27.

Capital Mobilization

22 U.S.C. § 9653(b)(1)(B) the effect of the Corporation's support on access to capital and ways in which the Corporation is addressing identifiable market gaps or inefficiencies and what impact, if any, such support has on access to credit for a specific project, country, or sector; 22 U.S.C. § 9653(b)(3)(B) the value of private sector assets ...

Private capital mobilized is calculated in alignment with Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development methodology for measuring capital mobilized from the private sector. For FY2024 transactions, private capital mobilized totaled $8.1 billion, with $1.8 billion in Sub-Saharan Africa, $1.1 billion in the Middle East and North Africa, $538 million in the Indo-Pacific, $2.1 billion in Europe, and $2.1 billion in the Western Hemisphere. The remainder is through transactions with a global footprint. As part of the transactions DFC supported in FY2024, official lenders contributed $553 million.

Cooperation With Qualifying Sovereign Entities

22 U.S.C. § 9653(b)(2) cooperation with a qualifying sovereign entity in support of each project;

DFC transactions often complement the work of many other sovereign entities and international financial institutions.

DFC and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation renewed their bilateral memorandum of understanding in recognition of shared U.S. and Japanese achievements in driving sustainable economic growth in the Indo-Pacific over the past three years, while also acknowledging that urgent issues remain.

To support the production and distribution of life-saving medicines and vaccines in Africa, DFC, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), Proparco, and the German Development Finance Institution (DEG) announced a joint financing package for Aspen Pharmacare Holdings Limited (Aspen). The €500 million loan package to Aspen Treasury Ireland Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Aspen, includes €110 million from DFC, €150 million from IFC's own account, and €240 million in parallel loans mobilized from DEG and Proparco, a subsidiary of Agençe Francaise de Développement, the French Government's development finance institution. Aspen is a South Africa-based, global specialty and branded multinational pharmaceutical company.

Monitoring and Evaluation

22 U.S.C. § 9653(b)(4) an assessment of the extent to which lessons learned from the monitoring and evaluation activities of the Corporation, and from annual reports from previous years compiled by the Corporation, have been applied to projects.

DFC monitors development impact through the annual Development Outcomes Survey (DOS), as well as through site monitoring of select clients. In FY2024, DFC site monitored 52 projects for development impact.

DOS data reflect development impact results reported by clients originated by DFC (i.e., committed since January 2020). The DOS is administered to active clients beginning one year post-disbursement or contract execution. Clients are requested to submit development impact results reflecting the performance of the DFC-supported project during the prior reporting period. In FY2024, 190 DFC clients submitted the survey, reflecting their performance as of 2023, a 57 percent increase from the prior year.

See "Our Impact Results" section on page 27 for further details on impact performance.

In addition to assessing project development impact, site visits also play an important role in other elements of DFC's project monitoring strategy, including adherence to environmental and social legal covenants, and project financial performance post-commitment.

Every year, DFC's monitoring groups that perform project site visits set goals of projects to visit during the coming year based on risk or performance monitored to date, and as a complement to other monitoring activities performed, which may include detailed monitoring performed remotely and site visits conducted by third parties. Site visit monitoring may achieve multiple objectives in one visit, such as assessing development impact and adherence to environmental and social covenants. All plans are subject to changes based on evolving macroenvironmental factors, agency priorities, and learnings from desk-based monitoring.

In FY2024, DFC performed monitoring site visits on the following number of projects: 52 to assess development impact; 59 to confirm adherence to project environmental and social covenants; 203 to monitor project financial performance and political risk; and 15 to monitor technical assistance grants.

U.S. Employment and Associated Effects of DFC-Supported Projects

Any statutory reporting requirement that applied to an agency transferred to the Corporation under this subchapter immediately before October 5, 2018, shall continue to apply following that transfer if the statutory requirement refers to the agency by name.

A DFC analysis found that all transactions committed in FY2024 were projected to have a neutral or positive impact on U.S. jobs.

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Investing in Development

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