



Thrift Savings Fund Washington, DC

Financial Statements and Independent
Auditor's Report

December 31, 2025 and 2024

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Management of the Board and Executive Directors
Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board
Washington, DC

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Thrift Savings Fund (the Fund), which comprise the statements of net assets available for benefits as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related statements of changes in net assets available for benefits for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the net assets available for benefits of the Fund as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the changes in its net assets available for benefits for the years then ended, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Fund and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

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

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



Naperville, Illinois
May 15, 2026

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THRIFT SAVINGS FUND
Statements of Net Assets Available for Benefits
As of December 31, 2025 and 2024
(In thousands)

	2025	2024
ASSETS:		
Investments at fair value:	\$1,097,223,033	\$963,367,210
Receivables:		
Employer contributions	475,488	554,783
Participant contributions	1,090,716	1,169,452
Notes receivable from participants (loans)	10,809,814	10,637,895
Due for securities sold	3,116,914	431,327
Total receivables	15,492,932	12,793,457
Furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$4,928 in 2025 and \$4,446 in 2024	273	755
Other assets	430	10,127
Total assets	1,112,716,668	976,171,549
LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	5,121	3,885
Accrued payroll and benefits	6,081	5,993
Benefits and participant loans payable	561,050	433,911
Due for securities purchased	2,904,106	428,254
Cash collateral payable	23,970,000	-
Total liabilities	27,446,358	872,043
FUNDS RESTRICTED FOR THE PURCHASE OF FIDUCIARY INSURANCE	(2,980)	(3,031)
NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS	\$1,085,267,330	\$975,296,475

See notes to financial statements and Independent Auditors' Report.

THRIFT SAVINGS FUND

Statements of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits

Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(In thousands)

	2025	2024
ADDITIONS:		
Investment income:		
Interest and dividends	\$14,077,984	\$12,872,576
Net appreciation of investments	<u>115,114,336</u>	<u>105,764,166</u>
Net investment income	<u>129,192,320</u>	<u>118,636,742</u>
 Contributions:		
Participant	35,044,993	34,331,870
Employer	<u>15,529,925</u>	<u>14,933,687</u>
Total contributions	<u>50,574,918</u>	<u>49,265,557</u>
 Participant processing fees	26,720	26,127
Interest income on notes receivable from participants (loans)	<u>379,596</u>	<u>325,307</u>
Total additions, net of investment loss	<u>180,173,554</u>	<u>168,253,733</u>
 DEDUCTIONS:		
Benefits paid to participants	69,235,995	49,127,652
Administrative expenses	463,444	427,241
Notes receivable from participants declared taxable distributions	<u>503,311</u>	<u>317,875</u>
Total deductions	<u>70,202,750</u>	<u>49,872,768</u>
 CHANGE IN FUNDS RESTRICTED FOR THE		
PURCHASE OF FIDUCIARY INSURANCE	<u>51</u>	<u>51</u>
Net increase	109,970,855	118,381,016
 NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS:		
Beginning of period	<u>975,296,475</u>	<u>856,915,459</u>
 End of period	<u>\$1,085,267,330</u>	<u>\$975,296,475</u>

See notes to financial statements and Independent Auditors' Report.

THRIFT SAVINGS FUND
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025, AND 2024

1. PLAN DESCRIPTION

The following description is provided for general information purposes. Participants should refer to the *Summary of the Thrift Savings Plan*, www.tsp.gov, and applicable legislation and regulations for more complete information.

General— The Thrift Savings Plan (the Plan or the TSP) is a retirement savings and investment plan for Federal employees and members of the uniformed services. It was authorized by the United States Congress in the Federal Employees' Retirement System Act of 1986 (FERSA). The Plan provides Federal employees and members of the uniformed services with a savings and tax benefit similar to what many private sector employers offer their employees under 401(k) plans. The Plan was originally designed to be a key part of the retirement package (along with a basic annuity benefit and Social Security) for employees who are covered by the Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS).

The Plan is administered by an independent Government agency, the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board (the Agency), which is charged with operating the Plan prudently and solely in the interest of the participants and their beneficiaries. Assets of the Plan are maintained in the Thrift Savings Fund (the Fund).

Federal employees, who are covered under FERS, the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS), or equivalent retirement systems (as provided by statute) and members of the uniformed services, who are covered under the Blended Retirement System (BRS), or the legacy uniformed services retirement system, are eligible to join the Plan immediately upon hire. Generally, FERS employees are those employees hired on or after January 1, 1984, while CSRS employees are employees hired before January 1, 1984, who have not elected to convert to FERS. BRS participants are members of the uniformed services who first entered the uniformed services on or after January 1, 2018. Members covered under the legacy uniformed services retirement system were hired before January 1, 2018, with an opportunity for certain members, based on years of service, to elect coverage under BRS. Each group has different rules that govern contributions. As of December 31, 2025, there were approximately 7.3 million participants in the Plan, with approximately 4.1 million contributing through payroll deductions. As of December 31, 2024, there were approximately 7.2 million participants in the Plan, with approximately 4.2 million contributing through payroll deductions.

Contributions— The Plan is a defined contribution plan and, as such, the law specifies how much an employee may contribute and how much the employing agency must contribute to each FERS employee's or BRS member's account. No participant under age 50 may contribute more than the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) elective deferral limit of \$23,500 in 2025 and \$23,000 in 2024¹. Participants age 50 and older who are already contributing the maximum amount of contributions for which they are eligible may make supplemental tax-deferred catch-up contributions (up to \$7,500 in 2025 and 2024) from their basic pay. FERS and eligible BRS participants are entitled to receive agency matching contributions on the first 5 percent of basic pay that they contribute each pay period, according to a formula prescribed by FERSA (5 United States Code (U.S.C.) § 8432(c)).² For FERS and eligible BRS participants, their employing agencies also contribute an agency automatic contribution equal to 1 percent of the employee's or member's basic pay each pay period,

¹ Members of the uniformed services who are serving in a combat zone earn tax-exempt pay. Contributions from tax-exempt pay do not count towards this elective deferral limit.

² BRS participants who first entered service on or after January 1, 2018, are eligible to receive matching contributions after 2 years of service. BRS participants who first entered service on December 31, 2017, or earlier and opted into the BRS are immediately eligible to receive matching contributions.

as prescribed by FERSA (5 U.S.C. § 8432(c)).³ Uniformed services members may also contribute up to 100% of designated special pay, incentive pay, and bonuses. These contributions are not eligible for matching contributions. The Federal Government or uniformed services do not match amounts contributed by CSRS employees or uniformed services members in the legacy retirement system. Civilian Federal Agencies and the uniformed services are required to automatically enroll newly hired (and rehired) eligible employees or members unless the employee or member makes an affirmative election not to participate in the Plan or to participate at other than the default rate of five percent.⁴ Contributions are recognized during the period in which the respective payroll deductions are made, except for rollover contributions which are recognized when received.

Participants may also transfer funds from traditional individual retirement accounts (IRAs) or other eligible employer plans into the Plan. The Plan also allows qualified Roth contributions and transfers from qualified Roth plans.

Investments— Pursuant to FERSA (5 U.S.C. § 8438), Plan participants are offered five investment funds: the Government Securities Investment Fund (G Fund), the Fixed Income Index Investment Fund (F Fund), the Common Stock Index Investment Fund (C Fund), the Small Capitalization Stock Index Investment Fund (S Fund), and the International Stock Index Investment Fund (I Fund). The Agency has contracted with BlackRock and Street State Investment Management (State Street) to act as investment managers, custodians, and securities lending agents for the F, C, S, and I Fund accounts.

The TSP Lifecycle Funds are asset allocation portfolios that use the Plan's existing investment funds. As described in the L Funds Information Sheet on the TSP website (www.tsp.gov), the L Income Fund is designed to produce current income for participants who are already withdrawing money from their accounts. The L 2075 Fund is designed for participants who will begin withdrawing in 2073 or later. The remaining nine L Funds are designed for participants who will begin withdrawing in certain five-year time periods. For example, the L 2040 Fund is designed for participants who will begin withdrawing between 2038 and 2042. The asset allocations of these funds adjust quarterly, moving to a more conservative mix over time. These asset allocations are based on economic assumptions regarding future investment returns, inflation, economic growth, and interest rates. The asset allocations of each fund are maintained through daily rebalancing to that fund's target allocation. With the help of an investment consultant, the Agency reviews the assumptions underlying the asset allocations regularly.

Accenture Federal Services (AFS), as part of its recordkeeping services contract, provides a Mutual Fund Window (MFW). Participants who meet certain eligibility criteria (5 Code of Federal Regulations Part 1601.52(a)(4)) may access mutual funds. Participants have the option to transfer money from the five individual investment funds to the MFW.

The Plan incurs administrative costs to support the Mutual Fund Window (MFW) as an optional investment feature. Certain baseline costs associated with maintaining the MFW are shared across all Plan participants. Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 8438(b)(5)(B), expenses attributable solely to participants' use of the MFW are borne exclusively by participants who elect to use the feature. Accordingly, MFW participants are charged an annual participation fee and transaction-based fees intended to recover costs directly attributable to MFW usage.

The annual participation fee was \$150 prior to June 1, 2025. Following a fee review conducted in 2025, the fee was reduced to \$132, effective June 1, 2025. Transaction-based fees are assessed per trade and are paid directly to the broker by MFW participants.

³ BRS participants who first entered service on or after January 1, 2018, are eligible to receive government automatic contributions after 60 days of service. BRS participants who first entered service on December 31, 2017, or earlier and opted into the BRS are immediately eligible to receive government automatic contributions.

⁴ Certain members of the uniformed services are also subject to annual automatic re-enrollment every January 1 if they have stopped making contributions in the previous calendar year.

The Plan incurs a minimum total annual administrative cost of \$4.75 million to maintain the MFW. This amount represents the baseline administrative costs required to offer the MFW as an optional investment feature, less amounts paid to Accenture Federal Services (AFS) for participant-specific MFW services. Fees paid by MFW participants are applied first to participant-specific costs and then to offset these baseline administrative costs. To the extent that participant-paid fees do not fully offset the \$4.75 million baseline cost, the remaining amount is shared across all Plan participants. This cost-sharing structure ensures that the MFW remains available to all participants, regardless of whether they elect to use the feature.

For the twelve months ending December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the shared administrative expense totaled approximately \$3.8 million and \$4.1 million, respectively.

For the twelve months ending December 31, 2025 and 2024, total administrative costs associated with maintaining the MFW totaled \$4.75 million and \$4.75 million, respectively. These costs include baseline administrative costs necessary to offer the MFW as an optional investment feature and participant-specific costs attributable solely to MFW users.

MFW participants pay an annual participation fee, which is the sole participant service fee associated with the optional investment feature. Annual participation fees collected totaled approximately \$1.2 million for the twelve months ending December 31, 2025, and \$986,250 for the twelve months ending December 31, 2024. These fees are allocated between payments to AFS for participant-specific MFW services and amounts retained by the Plan.

For the twelve months ending December 31, 2025, \$818,483 of the annual participation fees was paid to AFS for participant-specific services, and \$374,539 was retained by the Plan. For the twelve months ending December 31, 2024, \$624,625 was paid to AFS and \$361,625 was retained by the Plan. Amounts retained by the Plan were applied to offset baseline MFW administrative costs that would otherwise have been allocated across the G, F, C, S, and I Funds.

Participants may allocate any portion of their contributions among the five individual investment funds and the eleven TSP Lifecycle Funds. If certain eligibility requirements and necessary fees are paid, participants may also allocate a portion of their contributions to the MFW. Also, participants may reallocate their account balances among the individual investment funds, the TSP Lifecycle Funds, and the MFW through the interfund transfer process. In order to curb frequent trading and its associated costs to all TSP participants, the Agency restricts the number of interfund transfers a participant can make per month. The first two fund transfers per calendar month are unrestricted. After that, participants may only move money out of the F, C, S, and I Funds, the TSP Lifecycle Funds, or the MFW, into the G Fund.

Vesting— Plan participants are immediately vested in all of their own contributions and attributable earnings. Participants are also immediately vested in any agency matching contributions and attributable earnings. In order to be vested in the agency automatic (1%) contributions, a FERS employee must have either 2 or 3 years of service and a BRS participant must have 2 years of service as described in section 5 U.S.C. § 8432(g) of FERSA. FERS and BRS employees who are not vested and who separate from the Federal Government forfeit all agency automatic contributions and attributable earnings.⁵

Forfeitures— Forfeited funds, consisting primarily of statutory forfeitures (pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 8432(g)) and agency contributions forfeited due to retirement coverage corrections, the majority of which are made under the Federal Erroneous Retirement Coverage Correction Act (FERCCA), totaled \$113,648,211 and \$53,365,131 for the year ending December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Under FERCCA, when a participant's retirement coverage is corrected from FERS to CSRS, any excess agency contributions are forfeited to the Plan. All forfeitures are used by the Plan to offset accrued administrative expenses. If the forfeited funds (along with participant processing fees) are not sufficient to meet all administrative expenses, earnings on investments are then charged.

⁵ Civilian and military service cannot be combined to meet the vesting requirements.

Individual Accounts— An individual account is maintained for each Plan participant. As applicable, each participant’s account is credited with the participant’s contributions, agency automatic and matching contributions, and loan repayments and charged with loans and withdrawals. The value of the participant’s account reflects the number of shares and the daily share prices of the funds in which the participant is invested. Administrative expenses are a component of the share price calculation. The benefit to which a participant is entitled is the amount of the participant’s vested account balance.

Court Order Fees—Participants are charged a \$600 processing fee for court orders received. The court order fee is deducted from the participant’s account upon receipt for processing. FRTIB collected court order fees of \$4,032,257 and \$3,915,690 for the year ending December 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively. The court order fees are collected by the Plan and paid to AFS.

Notes Receivable From Participants (loans) —Participants may apply for loans from their accounts. There are two types of Plan loans: general purpose and residential. General purpose loans can be obtained for any purpose, with a repayment period from 1 to 5 years. Residential loans can be obtained for the purpose of purchasing a primary residence, with a repayment period from 5 to 15 years. Participant loans may only be taken from participant contributions and attributable earnings. The minimum loan amount is \$1,000, and the maximum loan amount is \$50,000. A \$50 fee is deducted from the proceeds of a general-purpose loan. A \$100 fee is deducted from a residential loan. Loan fees of \$26,720,000 and \$26,127,000 for the year ending December 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively, were collected by the Plan and paid to AFS.

The interest rate for loans is the G Fund rate from the prior month from when the loan was requested. The rate is fixed at this level for the life of each loan. Participant loans are valued at their unpaid balances. Interest earned on loans is allocated to the participant’s account as loan payments are made to that account.

By Internal Revenue Service (IRS) regulation, each calendar quarter, the Agency must identify any participant loan that is in default. The participant then has until the end of the following calendar quarter to pay the overdue amount. If not paid, a taxable distribution of the unpaid loan balance, plus accrued interest, is reported to the IRS, and the loan is closed. Taxable loan distributions also occur when a participant separates from service and does not repay the loan in full or make payments to pay an outstanding loan balance. Participants should refer to the booklet, *Loans*, for more information.

Payment of Benefits— After leaving service, participants may leave their money in the TSP. If they choose to withdraw their money, their options are installment payments (monthly, quarterly, or annually), a partial distribution of a specified amount, an annuity purchase, or a total withdrawal. The distribution can combine options. Participants may choose to combine any two or all three of the available withdrawal options. Participants should refer to the booklet, *Distributions*, for more complete information.

Participants should refer to the booklet, *In-Service Withdrawals*, for information on withdrawal options while employed in Federal service.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Accounting— The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Revenue is recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

The Fund’s expenses are paid by the Fund, as provided by the Plan document. Expenses incurred in connection with the general administration of the Fund that are paid by the Fund are recorded as deductions in the accompanying statements of the changes in net assets available for benefits. In addition, certain investment related expenses are included in net appreciation (depreciation) of investments presented in the accompanying statements of changes in net assets available for benefits.

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) approved Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 2016-02, *Leases* (Topic 842). The ASC is designed to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing lease assets and liabilities on the statement of financial condition and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements. The Fund does not have any material

leases in effect as of the date of adoption of ASC No. 842. As such, the adoption of ASC No. 842 does not have an impact on the Fund's financial statements.

Notes Receivable from Participants—Notes receivable from participants are measured at their unpaid principal balance plus any accrued but unpaid interest. Interest income is recorded on an accrual basis. Related fees are recorded as administrative expenses and are expensed when they are incurred. No allowance for credit losses have been recorded as of December 31, 2025, or 2024. Delinquent notes receivable are recorded as distributions on the basis of the terms of the Plan document.

Benefit Payments—Benefits are recorded when withdrawn from participants' accounts.

Investments— All investments are stated at fair value, based upon the quoted market values of the underlying securities at the end of each period. The Agency invests in (or redeems from) the Thrift Savings Fund investment funds each business day. Purchases and sales of securities are recorded on a trade-date basis. Interest income is recorded on an accrual basis. Interest and dividends are recorded on the ex-dividend date.

The Plan offers its participants various investment funds that are exposed to different types and amounts of risk, including interest rate, credit, and market risk. Except for the G Fund, which is invested in a way to avoid losses, the funds can be expected to experience volatility over time according to their individual risk profiles, thus affecting the fund balances from one period to the next.

During the twelve-month periods ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Plan's investment funds consisted of the following (objectives of the investment funds are described in the various TSP Fund Information Sheets, available on www.tsp.gov):

The G Fund invests in short-term nonmarketable U.S. Treasury securities specially issued to the Government Securities Investment Fund (GSIF). By law, investments in the GSIF earn interest at a rate that is equal to the weighted average yield on outstanding U.S. Treasury marketable securities with 4 or more years to maturity. The interest rate is set every month based on the data as of the last business day of the previous month. As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the total investment in the GSIF was approximately \$341.8 billion and \$294.9 billion, respectively.

The F Fund invests in separate accounts that are passively managed to track the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. Both managers of the F Fund use sampling to replicate the characteristics of the index. As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the separate accounts held approximately \$39.3 and \$34.2 billion of securities, respectively.

The C Fund invests in separate accounts that are passively managed to track the S&P 500 Index. Both managers of the C Fund hold stocks of all the companies represented in the S&P 500 Index in virtually the same weights as the index. As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the separate accounts held approximately \$474.3 billion and \$429.1 billion of securities, respectively.

The S Fund invests in separate accounts that are passively managed to track the Dow Jones U.S. Completion Total Stock Market Index. Both managers of the S Fund hold most of the stocks with larger capitalizations in virtually the same weights as the index, using sampling to hold a representative subset of the remaining stocks in the index. As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the separate accounts held approximately \$117.4 billion and \$119.0 billion of securities, respectively.

The I Fund invests in separate accounts that are passively managed to track the MSCI ACWI IMI ex USA ex China ex Hong Kong Index. Both managers of the I Fund hold most of the stocks with larger capitalizations in virtually the same weights as the index, using sampling to hold a representative subset of the remaining stocks in the index. As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the separate accounts held approximately \$123.6 billion and \$85.7 billion of securities, respectively.

The MFW is an investment option that offers approximately 5,000 mutual funds. As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the MFW held approximately \$760.2 million and \$526.7 million of securities, respectively.

Fair Market Valuations— The Plan’s agents, BlackRock and SSGA, follow the FASB’s Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 820-10, which provides a comprehensive framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures which are required about fair value measurements. Specifically, FASB ASC 820-10 sets forth a definition of fair value and establishes a hierarchy prioritizing the inputs to valuation techniques.

Under FASB ASC 820-10, the fair value hierarchy prioritizes inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels: Level I, Level II, and Level III. Inputs may be based on independent market data (“observable inputs”), or they may be internally developed (“unobservable inputs”). The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level I) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level III).

An “independent market quotation” for a security or other asset is defined as a quoted price in an active market for an identical security or asset (a “Level I Price”).

As a general principle, the current “fair market value” of a security or other asset is the amount that a Fund might reasonably expect to: (i) receive upon the sale of the security or asset; or (ii) pay to transfer the liability associated with the security or asset in an orderly transaction between market participants on the date on which the security or asset is being valued. In the event that a Level I Price is not based on a quoted market price for a given type of security or asset, the fair value of the security or other asset is determined by using pricing inputs that are either directly or indirectly observable on the valuation date for the security or asset, which may include the use of models or other valuation methodologies (a “Level II Price”).

For BlackRock, Level I Prices and Level II Prices are provided by broker dealers or by pricing providers, services, and vendors (together, “pricing sources”) approved by the BlackRock Global Valuation Committee or its delegates. The pricing sources approved by the BlackRock Global Valuation Committee vary according to security or asset type and include, but are not limited to, LSEG (formerly Thomson Reuters), FTSE TMX (formerly PC-Bond/DEX), Bloomberg BVAL, ICE Data Services (formerly Interactive Data/Standard and Poor’s Securities Evaluation Service) and S&P Global (formerly IHS Markit).

For State Street, Level I Prices and Level II Prices are provided by broker dealers or by pricing providers, services, and vendors (together, “pricing sources”) approved by the State Street North America Valuation Committee or its delegates. The pricing sources approved by the State Street North America Valuation Committee vary according to security or asset type and include, but are not limited to, Bloomberg BVAL, ICE Data Services (formerly Interactive Data/Standard and Poor’s Securities Evaluation Service), S&P Global (formerly IHS Markit), JP Morgan Pricing Direct and LSEG (formerly Refinitiv).

The separate accounts have a readily determinable fair value as these securities transact on a daily basis without restrictions. The readily determinable fair value is used to determine net asset value per share. The net asset value is based upon the fair value of the underlying investments.

Mutual funds are valued at the daily closing price as reported by the fund. Mutual funds held by the Plan are open-end mutual funds that are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These funds are required to publish their daily net asset value and to transact at that price. The mutual funds held in the mutual fund window are deemed to be actively traded.

The table at Appendix 1 sets forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy and at net asset value, the Plan’s assets at fair value as of December 31, 2025, and 2024.

The F, C, S, and I Funds include temporary investments in the same U.S. Treasury securities held by the G Fund pending daily purchase of shares in their respective index funds and to cover liquidity needs, such as loans and withdrawals from the Thrift Savings Fund.

The separate accounts incurred investment fees payable for the separate account program management for the prior twelve months as follows: the F Fund (\$0.2 million and \$0.2 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively), the C Fund (\$4.7 million and \$0.6 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 respectively), the S Fund (\$19.0 million and \$19.4 million and as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively) and I Fund (\$15.3 million and \$4.5 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively). The separate accounts in

which the C, S, and I Funds are invested may purchase futures contracts and other derivatives to the extent contemplated by the fund guidelines. As part of the investment strategies, derivative instruments may be used to provide liquidity for daily investments or to manage currency, interest, and other exposures.

The F, C, S, and I Funds also participate in securities lending activities, under agreements between the Plan's lending agents and their third parties to lend debt and equity securities in exchange for collateral. The collateral received, which is required to equal 102% of the value of the domestic securities lent and 105% of the value of international securities, is marked to market each day, and may be invested in cash collateral funds managed by BlackRock and State Street, which in turn invest in money market securities and instruments. A portion of the cash collateral for securities lending by the F, C, S, and I Funds is invested in the G Fund when interest rates make such investment profitable for the F, C, S and I Funds. A portion of the cash collateral for securities lending by the F, C, S, and I Funds (\$24.1 billion and \$0.0 billion as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively), is invested in the G Fund, and is shown on the Statement of Net Assets as "Investments" and the corresponding cash collateral payable.

A major source of risk in any securities lending program is that the securities and instruments in which the cash collateral received (against security loans) is invested may decline in value. BlackRock's and State Street's responsibilities include performing appropriate borrower and collateral investment credit analysis, demanding adequate types and levels of collateral and complying with applicable Department of Labor and Federal Financial Institutions Examiner Council standards regarding securities lending.

The tables at Appendix 2 show how the participants' account balances in the various investment options are allocated among the core TSP Funds and the MFW as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively.

Securities Lending Income— Securities lending income represents the income earned from the investment of the cash collateral, net of rebates paid to, or fees paid by, borrowers and less the fees paid to the securities lending agent. During the term of the loan, the Fund earns dividend or interest income on the securities loaned but does not receive interest income on any securities received as collateral. Loans of securities are terminable at any time, and the borrower, after notice, is required to return borrowed securities within the standard time period for settlement of securities transactions. In the event that the borrower defaults on its obligation to return borrowed securities because of insolvency or for any other reason, the Fund could experience delays and costs in gaining access to the collateral. The Fund also could suffer a loss if the value of an investment purchased with cash collateral falls below the market value of loaned securities or if the value of an investment purchased with cash collateral falls below the value of the original cash collateral received.

Fixed Assets—All fixed assets were recorded at cost and are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, which range as follows:

- Furniture and Equipment 3 to 7 years
- Leasehold Improvements 15 years
- Data Processing Software 3 years

During the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, depreciation and amortization expense was approximately \$0.4 million and \$0.6 million, respectively.

Earnings Allocation— Net earnings are used to calculate the daily share price of each investment fund as defined in regulations issued by the Agency (5 C.F.R. Part 1645).

Contributions Receivable— Contributions receivable are estimated as the amount of contributions recorded through the first 2 weeks of the month following the date of the financial statements and represent both participant and employer portions of contributions.

Estimates— The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of net assets available for benefits and changes therein. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

3. INCOME TAX STATUS

FERSA (5 U.S.C. § 8440(a)(1)) states that the Thrift Savings Fund shall be treated as a trust described in section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC or Code), which is exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of the Code. This status was reaffirmed in the Tax Reform Act of 1986, Section 1147 (codified at I.R.C. § 7701(j)). It is not necessary for the Plan to apply for a tax status determination letter as it is qualified by statute.

4. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Agency has contracted with AFS to provide TSP recordkeeping services and defined contribution managed services that will operate and manage the associated people, processes, and systems to deliver TSP retirement services. During the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, the total cost of the Converge contract for recordkeeping systems and operations support was approximately \$316.9 million and \$312.4 million, respectively.

As a part of the legacy recordkeeping support services, the Agency has contracted with Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC) to provide a broad range of IT and IT-related recordkeeping support services, including program management and cross functional services, infrastructure, and operations (data center, data network, service desk, voice network, end user services), application services, and recordkeeping. The cost of the SAIC contract was approximately \$0.0 million and \$2.3 million, as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively. The Agency no longer contracts with SAIC as of August 6, 2024.

5. FIDUCIARY INSURANCE

FERSA (5 U.S.C. § 8479(b)(1)) provides that the Executive Director may assess Federal agencies for the purpose of buying fiduciary insurance. The Agency's Executive Director exercised this authority in 1987 and required agencies to submit an amount equal to 1 percent of their agency automatic contributions. Such sums were collected during 1987 and 1988 and are invested to the extent not currently required to purchase fiduciary insurance. In February 1988, the Executive Director instructed agencies to discontinue the 1 percent fiduciary insurance contributions. The balance of funds available for the purchase of fiduciary insurance as of December 31, 2025, and 2024 were \$2,979,500 and \$3,031,254, respectively. These funds are invested in the same securities held by the G Fund and are included in total investments on the accompanying statements of net assets available for benefits, with a corresponding reduction in the net assets available for benefits. By statute, such amounts cannot be allocated to participants' accounts. The Agency has determined that the current insurance reserve is adequate to fund coverage needs for the foreseeable future.

6. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Fund is subject to various claims and legal proceedings covering matters that arise in the ordinary course of its administrative activities. Management believes that the final resolution of these matters will not have a materially adverse effect on the net assets available for benefits or changes in net assets available for benefits of the Fund.

Agency management evaluated subsequent events through May 15, 2026, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. Events or transactions occurring after December 31, 2025, but prior to May 15, 2026, that provided additional evidence about conditions that existed on December 31, 2025, have been recognized in the financial statements for the twelve-month period ending December 31, 2025. Events or transactions that provided evidence about conditions that did not exist on December 31, 2025, but arose before the financial statements were available to be issued, have not been recognized in the financial statements for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2025.

Appendix 1

Fair Value Measurements as of December 31, 2025				
(in thousands)				
Description	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
U.S. Government Securities Investment Account	\$ -	\$ 341,754,453	\$ -	\$ 341,754,453
TSP F Fund – U.S. Debt Index Account	-	39,314,949	-	39,314,949
TSP C Fund - Equity Index Account	-	474,332,387	-	474,332,387
TSP S Fund- Extended Equity Index Account	-	117,431,879	-	117,431,879
TSP I Fund- EAFE Equity Index Account	-	123,629,165	-	123,629,165
Mutual Fund Window	760,200	-	-	760,200
Total assets at fair value	\$ 760,200	\$ 1,096,462,833	\$ -	\$1,097,223,033

Fair Value Measurements as of December 31, 2024				
(in thousands)				
Description	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
U.S. Government Securities Investment Account	\$ -	\$ 294,888,185	\$ -	\$ 294,888,185
TSP F Fund – U.S. Debt Index Account	-	34,168,671	-	34,168,671
TSP C Fund - Equity Index Account	-	429,138,213	-	429,138,213
TSP S Fund- Extended Equity Index Account	-	118,956,560	-	118,956,560
TSP I Fund- EAFE Equity Index Account	-	85,688,907	-	85,688,907
Mutual Fund Window	526,674	-	-	526,674
Total assets at fair value	\$ 526,674	\$ 962,840,536	\$ -	\$963,367,210

Appendix 2

Investment Summary by Fund as of December 31, 2025 (in thousands)							
Investment Options	G Fund Investment	F Fund Investment	C Fund Investment	S Fund Investment	I Fund Investment	Mutual Fund Window (MFW)	Total
G Fund	\$239,989,272	-	-	-	-	-	\$239,989,272
F Fund	-	\$23,335,892	-	-	-	-	23,335,892
C Fund	-	-	\$375,896,508	-	-	-	375,896,508
S Fund	-	-	-	\$92,827,408	-	-	92,827,408
I Fund	-	-	-	-	\$57,312,953	-	57,312,953
L Income	26,423,870	2,139,028	5,593,447	1,393,335	3,784,338	-	39,334,018
L 2030	24,119,896	3,618,856	18,980,762	4,734,440	12,837,218	-	64,291,172
L 2035	4,650,085	1,057,187	5,705,660	1,422,846	3,858,437	-	16,694,215
L 2040	13,929,904	4,389,626	24,028,323	5,995,395	16,247,378	-	64,590,626
L 2045	1,800,118	788,113	4,412,954	1,101,078	2,983,928	-	11,086,191
L 2050	6,272,233	3,822,781	23,359,671	5,828,371	15,795,419	-	55,078,475
L 2055	63,367	49,682	5,782,366	1,442,399	3,910,250	-	11,248,064
L 2060	41,707	41,619	4,262,574	1,063,291	2,882,505	-	8,291,696
L 2065	39,424	50,069	4,578,614	1,142,128	3,096,215	-	8,906,450
L 2070	6,739	11,956	956,626	238,628	646,908	-	1,860,857
L 2075	4,238	7,518	601,545	150,055	406,783	-	1,170,139
MFW	-	-	-	-	-	760,200	760,200
Differences (*)	24,413,600	2,622	173,337	92,505	(133,167)	-	24,548,897
Statement of							
Net Assets	<u>\$341,754,453</u>	<u>\$39,314,949</u>	<u>\$474,332,387</u>	<u>\$117,431,879</u>	<u>\$123,629,165</u>	<u>\$760,200</u>	<u>\$1,097,223,033</u>

(*) Differences are a result of timing differences, including investment transactions not settled as of December 31, 2025. These differences may not be allocated down to the L Funds until the following business day. The differences in the G Fund is largely due to the securities lending program for the F, C, S and I Funds.

Investment Summary by Fund as of December 31, 2024 (in thousands)							
Investment Options	G Fund Investment	F Fund Investment	C Fund Investment	S Fund Investment	I Fund Investment	Mutual Fund Window (MFW)	Total
G Fund	\$227,195,658	-	-	-	-	-	\$227,195,658
F Fund	-	\$20,149,488	-	-	-	-	20,149,488
C Fund	-	-	\$348,075,907	-	-	-	348,075,907
S Fund	-	-	-	\$98,331,813	-	-	98,331,813
I Fund	-	-	-	-	\$30,861,246	-	30,861,246
L Income	18,525,968	1,499,627	3,741,597	932,942	2,525,653	-	27,225,787
L 2025	7,060,780	611,003	1,642,372	412,462	1,109,276	-	10,835,893
L 2030	20,054,175	3,292,630	18,207,596	4,588,024	12,304,780	-	58,447,205
L 2035	3,187,836	759,554	3,950,993	998,584	2,672,285	-	11,569,252
L 2040	11,990,249	3,915,200	20,872,030	5,295,566	14,124,811	-	56,197,856
L 2045	1,238,571	569,606	3,080,071	786,675	2,087,216	-	7,762,139
L 2050	5,071,076	3,262,685	19,255,776	4,929,569	13,055,034	-	45,574,140
L 2055	39,488	32,868	3,731,648	956,932	2,530,808	-	7,291,744
L 2060	25,775	27,354	2,740,239	702,697	1,858,430	-	5,354,495
L 2065	25,515	37,590	3,255,035	834,711	2,207,568	-	6,360,419
L 2070	3,565	6,330	507,614	127,219	342,724	-	987,452
MFW	-	-	-	-	-	526,674	526,674
Differences (*)	469,529	4,736	77,335	59,366	9,076	-	620,042
Statement of							
Net Assets	<u>\$294,888,185</u>	<u>\$34,168,671</u>	<u>\$429,138,213</u>	<u>\$118,956,560</u>	<u>\$85,688,907</u>	<u>\$526,674</u>	<u>\$963,367,210</u>

(*) Differences are a result of timing differences, including investment transactions not settled as of December 31, 2024. These differences may not be allocated down to the L Funds until the following business day.

This information is an integral part of the accompanying financial statements.