

**UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D. C. 20549**

**FORM 10-K**

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934  
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025**

OR  
 **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934  
For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
Commission File No. 000-51401**



**FHLBank  
Chicago**

Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

**Federally chartered corporation**

**36-6001019**

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

**433 West Van Buren Street, Suite 501S  
Chicago, IL**

**60607**

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(312) 565-5700**

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
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Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **Class B Capital Stock, par value \$100 per share**

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes  No

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements.

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b).

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

Registrant's stock is not publicly traded and is only issued to members of the registrant. Such stock is issued and redeemed at par value, \$100 per share, subject to applicable regulatory and statutory limits. At June 30, 2025, the aggregate par value of the stock held by current and former members was \$3,688,141,061. As of January 31, 2026, registrant had 37,860,943 total outstanding shares of Class B Capital Stock, including mandatorily redeemable capital stock.



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(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

**Item 1. Business.**

**Where to Find More Information**

The Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago<sup>a</sup> maintains a website located at <http://www.fhlbc.com> where we make available our financial statements and other information regarding us and our products free of charge. We are required to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) an annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, and current reports on Form 8-K. The SEC maintains a website that contains these reports and other information regarding our electronic filings located at <http://www.sec.gov>. Information on these websites, or that can be accessed through these websites, does not constitute a part of this annual report.

A **Glossary of Terms** can be found on page 114.

**Introduction**

We are a federally chartered corporation and one of 11 Federal Home Loan Banks (the FHLBs) that, with the Office of Finance, comprise the Federal Home Loan Bank System (the FHLB System or the System). The FHLBs are government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs) of the United States of America and were organized under the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of 1932, as amended (FHLB Act), in order to improve the availability of funds to support home ownership. The mission of the FHLBs is to provide liquidity to members and support housing and community development.

Each FHLB operates as a separate entity with its own management, employees, and board of directors. Each FHLB is a member-owned cooperative with members from a specifically defined geographic district. Our defined geographic district consists of the states of Illinois and Wisconsin. We are supervised and regulated by the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA), an independent federal agency in the executive branch of the United States (U.S.) government.

As a cooperative, we do business with our members and, under limited circumstances, our former members, as well as providing support for the members of other FHLBs through our role operating the Mortgage Partnership Finance<sup>®</sup> (MPF<sup>®</sup>) Program. All federally insured depository institutions, insurance companies engaged in residential housing finance, credit unions and community development financial institutions (CDFIs) located in Illinois and Wisconsin are eligible to apply for membership. All members are required to purchase our capital stock as a condition of membership; our capital stock is not publicly traded.

"Mortgage Partnership Finance", "MPF", "eMPF", "MPF Xtra", "Downpayment Plus", "DPP", "Downpayment Plus Advantage", "DPP Advantage", and "Community First" are federally registered trademarks of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago.

**Mission Statement**

The Bank is a mission-oriented organization. Our mission is to partner with our members in Illinois and Wisconsin to provide them competitively priced funding, a reasonable return on their investment in the Bank, and support for their community investment activities.

We fulfill our mission through the advances, mortgage finance, and other credit businesses we conduct and the support we give our communities through our community investment programs, as further discussed in this Item 1.

<sup>a</sup> Unless otherwise specified, references to we, us, our and the Bank are to the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

### Membership Trends

The following table presents the geographic locations of our members by type of institution:

	December 31, 2025				December 31, 2024			
	Number of Institutions				Number of Institutions			
	Illinois	Wisconsin	Total	Percent	Illinois	Wisconsin	Total	Percent
Commercial banks	268	133	401	64 %	276	134	410	63 %
Savings institutions	36	18	54	8 %	37	18	55	9 %
Credit unions	51	50	101	16 %	51	51	102	16 %
Insurance companies	49	23	72	11 %	48	22	70	11 %
Community Development Financial Institutions	5	4	9	1 %	5	3	8	1 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>100 %</b>

The following table presents our FDIC-insured depository institution members by asset size. Community Financial Institution (CFI) is defined by our regulator, the FHFA, as FDIC-insured institutions with no more than \$1.500 billion (the limit during 2025) in average total assets over three years. This limit is adjusted annually for inflation. See the **Glossary of Terms** for "CFI" on page 114 for further details.

As of December 31,	2025	2024
<b>FDIC-insured depository institution member asset size:</b>		
Community Financial Institutions	86.37 %	87.53 %
Larger non-community financial institutions	13.63 %	12.47 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

In 2025, our total membership declined by eight institutions.

We lost 15 members due to mergers and one member was placed in receivership. Although 13 of these members were ultimately acquired by other Bank members, two were ultimately acquired by out-of-district institutions.

We gained eight new members by adding one credit union, four banks, two insurance companies, and one community development financial institution during 2025. We continue to work toward our goal of building a stronger cooperative by adding new members.

For a variety of reasons, including mergers and acquisitions of members, we could experience a contraction in our membership that could lower overall demand for our products and services. For a discussion of risks relating to reduced business activities with significant members or the loss of such members, see **Risk Factors** starting on page 16.

In 2025, 89% of our member institutions and housing associates used at least one of our core product offerings - advances, letters of credit, or MPF Program products - or Community Investment (as further described below) products.

### Business Overview

Our mission-focused business is different from that of a typical financial services firm. As a cooperative, we use our resources to support member utilization of the cooperative, and to support the communities in which members operate.

Our vision is to continue to be a reliable source of liquidity and funding that strengthens our members and empowers them to enhance access to quality, affordable housing in their communities. Two core pillars drive our strategy to help us achieve our vision:

- 1. Engaged Membership:** We seek to serve our members to build vibrant communities by reliably providing funding and liquidity, innovative solutions, community investments, and an exceptional experience that drives consistent engagement.
- 2. Housing Leadership:** We seek to leverage our influence, financial strength, and partnerships with our members to increase the supply of, and access to, quality owner-occupied housing within our District.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

Additionally, we believe that optimizing operations enabled by technology and cultivating a high performing and engaged workforce will help us achieve our vision.

### Mission Asset Ratio

The following table represents a view of the mission-focused business we do as a cooperative bank.

	2025	2024
<b>Average par value for the years ended December 31,</b>		
Advances	\$ 73,048	\$ 70,268
Mortgage assets (Acquired Member Assets - AMA)	13,827	12,274
<b>Primary mission assets</b>	<b>\$ 86,875</b>	<b>\$ 82,542</b>
Consolidated obligations	\$ 126,387	\$ 118,473
U.S. Treasuries	4,357	2,869
<b>Consolidated obligations less U.S. Treasuries</b>	<b>\$ 122,030</b>	<b>\$ 115,604</b>
<b>Primary mission asset ratio</b>	<b>71.2 %</b>	<b>71.4 %</b>
<b>Supplemental mission assets and activities as of December 31,</b>		
MPF Program Loans held by other third party investors	\$ 20,487	\$ 21,917
Member standby letters of credit	12,874	12,908
Mission related liquidity	32,233	30,426
Small Business Administration investments	3,065	3,137
Housing authority standby bonds purchased and commitments outstanding	582	527
MPF Loan delivery commitments	176	93
Advance commitments	10	445
Member derivatives	2	2
Community First Fund loans and commitments	56	51
<b>Supplemental mission assets and activities</b>	<b>\$ 69,485</b>	<b>\$ 69,506</b>

We provide credit to members principally in the form of secured loans called advances (inclusive of forward starting advances), as well as through standby letters of credit. We provide liquidity for home mortgage loans to members approved as Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs) through the MPF Program. We also serve as a critical source of standby liquidity for our members.

Our primary funding source is proceeds from the sale to the public of FHLB debt instruments (consolidated obligations) which are, under the FHLB Act, the joint and several liability of all the FHLBs. Consolidated obligations are not obligations of the U.S. government, and the U.S. government does not guarantee them. Additional funds are provided by deposits, other borrowings, and the issuance of capital stock. We also provide members and non-members with correspondent services such as safekeeping, wire transfers, and cash management.

The FHFA issued an advisory bulletin which provides guidance relating to how the FHFA will assess each FHLB's core mission achievement. The FHFA will assess core mission achievement by using a ratio of primary mission assets, which includes advances and mortgage loans acquired from members (also referred to as acquired member assets), to consolidated obligations, less U.S. Treasuries held for liquidity purposes in our trading or available-for-sale accounts. The primary mission asset ratio will be calculated annually at year-end as part of the FHFA's examination process, using annual average par values. When the ratio is at least 70% or higher, the FHLB's strategic plan should include an assessment of the FHLB's prospects for maintaining this level and when the ratio is less than 70%, the FHFA expects certain actions with respect to an FHLB's strategic plan to increase the ratio.

Our primary mission asset ratio for the year ended December 31, 2025 was 71.2%.

For a discussion on how the change in business activities with significant members and the loss of such members may negatively impact our primary mission asset ratio, see **Risk Factors** on page 16.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

## Member-Focused Business

Member credit products, which include advances, standby letters of credit, and other extensions of credit to borrowers, are discussed in detail below.

### Advances

We provide credit to members principally in the form of secured loans, called advances. Our advances to members:

- support residential mortgages held in member portfolios;
- support important housing markets, including those focused on very low-, low-, and moderate-income households;
- provide funds to member community financial institutions (CFI) for secured loans to businesses, farms, agribusinesses, and community development activities;
- serve as a reliable source of funding and liquidity;
- provide members with enhanced tools for asset-liability management; and
- provide interim funding for those members that choose to sell or securitize their mortgages.

We make secured, fixed- or variable-rate advances to our members. Advances are secured by mortgages and other collateral that our members pledge. We determine the maximum amount and term of advances we will lend to a member as follows:

- we value the types of collateral eligible to be pledged to us and apply a margin to secure our advances to members, based on our assessment of the member's creditworthiness and financial condition; and
- we conduct periodic collateral reviews with members to establish the amount we will lend against each collateral type.

We are required to obtain and maintain a first-lien security interest in eligible collateral at the time we originate or renew an advance. For further detail on our underwriting and collateral guidelines, see **Establishing Credit Limits** on page 57.

We offer a variety of fixed- and adjustable-rate advances, with maturities ranging from one day to 30 years. Examples of standard advance structures include the following:

- *Fixed-Rate Advances:* Fixed-rate advances have maturities from one day to 30 years.
- *Variable-Rate Advances:* Variable-rate advances include advances that have interest rates that reset periodically at a fixed spread to an FHLB discount note rate-based index, federal funds, or some other index (such as the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR)). Depending upon the type of advance selected, the member may have an interest-rate cap embedded in the advance to limit the rate of interest the member would have to pay.
- *Puttable Advances:* We issue puttable, fixed- and variable-rate advances in which we maintain the right to terminate the advance at predetermined exercise dates at par.
- *Callable Advances:* We issue callable advances in which members have the right to prepay the advance on predetermined dates without incurring prepayment or termination fees.
- *Other Advances:* (1) Open-line advances are designed to provide flexible funding to meet our members' daily liquidity needs and may be drawn for one day. These advances are automatically renewed. Rates are set daily at the close of business. (2) Fixed amortizing advances have maturities that range from one year to 30 years, with the principal repaid over the term of the advances monthly, quarterly, or semi-annually.

We also offer features designed to meet our members' business needs such as the following:

- Symmetrical prepayment feature where the member would either pay a prepayment fee or prepay the advance below par upon termination, depending on the structure of the advance at the time of termination.



**(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

- Commitment feature, called “forward-starting advances”, to fund an advance on a negotiated funding date at a predetermined interest rate.

As the market of SOFR-linked products continues to develop, the Bank may consider additional products to meet our members' business needs.

The FHLB Act authorizes us to make advances to non-member housing associates that meet regulatory eligibility requirements including that the housing associate is approved under Title II of the National Housing Act. We currently have approved four non-member housing associates that are eligible to borrow from the Bank. We had \$32 million in advances outstanding to non-member housing associates at December 31, 2025, and \$11 million at December 31, 2024.

For disclosure relating to our five largest advance borrowers as of December 31, 2025, see page 43.

### *Competition*

Demand for our advances is affected by, among other things, the availability and cost of other sources of funding to our members, including our members' customer deposits. We compete with suppliers of both secured and unsecured wholesale funding. These competitors may include investment banks, commercial banks, and other FHLBs when our members' affiliated institutions are members of other FHLBs. Under the FHLB Act and FHFA regulations, affiliated institutions in different FHLB districts may be members of different FHLBs.

Some members may have limited access to alternative funding sources while other members may have access to a wider range of funding sources, such as repurchase agreements, brokered deposits, commercial paper, covered bonds collateralized with residential mortgage loans, and other funding sources. Some members, particularly larger members, may have independent access to the national and global credit markets.

The availability of alternative funding sources influences the demand and pricing for our advances and can vary as a result of a number of factors, such as the regulatory environment, market conditions, products offered, members' creditworthiness, and availability of collateral. Changes to legislation, regulations, or guidance affecting our members or their use of our products or requiring them to use other products (such as the Federal Reserve discount window), or changes to our members' business models may impact demand for our advances. We compete for advances on the basis of the total cost of our products to our members (which include the rates we charge, required capital stock purchases, and any dividends we pay), credit and collateral terms, prepayment terms, product features such as embedded options, and the ability to meet members' specific requests on a timely basis.

In addition, our competitive environment continues to be impacted by the changes in the interest-rate environment and the extent to which our members use our advances primarily as a back-up source of liquidity as opposed to part of their primary funding strategies. For further discussion of the impact of these and other factors on demand for our advances, see **Risk Factors** on page 16.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

### Standby Letters of Credit

We may provide members and housing associates with standby letters of credit (also referred to herein as letters of credit) to support obligations to third parties to facilitate residential housing finance, community lending, to achieve liquidity, and for asset-liability management purposes. In particular, members often use our public unit deposit letters of credit as collateral for deposits from federal and state governmental agencies. Letters of credit are generally available for terms of up to 20 years or for a one year term renewable annually. If we are required to make payment for a beneficiary's draw, these amounts either must be reimbursed by the member immediately or may be converted to an advance. Our underwriting and collateral requirements for letters of credit are the same as the underwriting and collateral requirements for advances. Letters of credit are subject to an activity capital stock requirement. If any advances were to be made in connection with these standby letters of credit, they would be made under the same standards and terms as any other advance. For more details on our letters of credit see **Note 16 - Commitments and Contingencies** to the financial statements.

### Mortgage Partnership Finance Program

#### *MPF Program Overview*

We developed the MPF Program to provide an additional source of liquidity to our members and to allow us to invest in mortgages to help fulfill our housing mission. The MPF Program is a secondary mortgage market business under which we purchase mortgage loans from our members and housing associates and members and housing associates of other FHLBs (together with us, the MPF Banks) that participate in the MPF Program (collectively, PFIs). These mortgage loans are conventional and government mortgage loans secured by one-to-four family residential properties with maturities ranging from 5 to 30 years (MPF Loans).

We purchase MPF Loans to retain in our portfolio for investment, to sell to third parties, or to securitize Government Loans into Ginnie Mae MBS. The Bank has established internal limits for our investment in MPF Loans held in portfolio to appropriately manage risks inherent in holding mortgages. Our MPF Loan products are outlined in the chart below.

MPF Product	Mortgage Type	Loan Balance	Held in our Portfolio for Investment?
<b>MPF Portfolio / On-Balance Sheet Products</b> <sup>a</sup>	Conventional or Government	Conforming or determined by the applicable government agency eligibility guidelines	Yes
<b>MPF Xtra</b> <sup>®</sup>	Conventional	Conforming	MPF Loans are concurrently sold to the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae).
<b>MPF Government MBS</b>	Government	Determined by the applicable government agency eligibility guidelines	Government Loans are held in our portfolio for a short period of time until such loans are pooled into Ginnie Mae MBS.

<sup>a</sup> MPF Portfolio / On-Balance Sheet products include conventional loans and government insured/guaranteed loans. Only conventional loans are credit enhanced by the PFI in accordance with the FHFA Acquired Member Assets (AMA) regulation. Government loans are insured or guaranteed by the following government agencies: the Federal Housing Administration (FHA); the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA); Rural Housing Service of the Department of Agriculture (RHS); or Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

We provide programmatic and operational support in our role as the administrator of the MPF Program on behalf of the other MPF Banks for a fee. MPF Banks may acquire whole loans from their PFIs to retain on their balance sheet. Other MPF Banks' PFIs that participate in off-balance sheet products sell MPF Loans directly to us.

#### *Member PFIs*

Members and eligible housing associates become PFIs of their respective MPF Bank by executing a PFI Agreement that provides the MPF Loan selling and servicing terms and conditions. The MPF Guides supplement the PFI Agreement and provides additional requirements for PFI eligibility including maintenance of anti-predatory lending policies, errors and omissions insurance and a fidelity bond. All of the PFI's obligations under the PFI Agreement are secured under its advances agreement with the MPF Bank. A PFI is required to pledge collateral for its CE Amount (as further discussed below) and an MPF Bank can request additional collateral to secure the PFI's other obligations under the PFI Agreement, if necessary.



**(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

### *Mortgage Standards*

For conventional MPF Loans held in our portfolio, PFIs are required to deliver mortgage loans that meet the underwriting and eligibility requirements in the PFI Agreement and the MPF Guides, unless a PFI is granted a waiver exempting a requirement. MPF Loan requirements include:

- A maximum loan-to-value (LTV) ratio of 95%;
- Mortgage loans with LTVs greater than 80% must be insured by primary mortgage insurance (PMI);
- Compliance with all applicable laws documented using standard Fannie Mae/Freddie Mac Uniform Instruments; and
- Meeting the definition of a Qualified Mortgage under the Truth in Lending Act (TILA).

Mortgage loans that are classified as high cost, high rate, Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act loans, or loans in similar categories defined under predatory lending or abusive lending laws are not eligible under the MPF Program. We perform a quality assurance review of a selected sample of MPF Loans for each PFI in order to determine that the loans complied with the MPF Program requirements at the time of acquisition.

For our off-balance sheet and Government Loan products, PFIs are required to deliver mortgage loans that meet the applicable investor or government agency eligibility and underwriting requirements outlined in the MPF Guides.

We make customary representations and warranties regarding the eligibility of the off-balance sheet MPF Loans to third party investors. If a loan eligibility requirement or other warranty is breached, these third parties could require us to repurchase the MPF Loan or provide an indemnity. PFIs make the same representations and warranties to us with respect to the MPF Loans. When a PFI sells a mortgage loan under any MPF Loan product that fails to comply with the representations and warranties, the PFI may be required to provide an indemnification covering related losses or to repurchase the MPF Loans if the failure cannot be cured. See **Mortgage Repurchase Risk** on page 60 for further information about MPF Loans repurchases.

### *Loss Structure for Credit Risk Sharing Products*

Each MPF Loan delivered by a PFI is linked to a Master Commitment (MC) and any credit losses arising from a mortgage loan are allocated to the appropriate loss layer in that MC. Credit losses not absorbed by the borrower's equity in the property and any primary mortgage insurance (if available) are allocated between a PFI under its credit enhancement obligation and their MPF Bank.

For conventional MPF Loan products held in our portfolio, PFIs are required to share in the credit risk associated with the mortgage loans by providing credit enhancement, described as follows: 1) depending upon the loan product, a withholding by the Bank of the PFI's scheduled performance credit enhancement income (CE Income) payment in order to reimburse the Bank for any losses (Recoverable CE Income) in the first layer of credit loss exposure (what we call the first loss account or FLA); and 2) direct liability to pay credit losses up to a specified amount or through a contractual obligation to provide supplemental mortgage insurance (the CE Amount).

### *MPF Servicing*

PFIs can retain the rights and responsibilities for servicing MPF Loans sold under the MPF Program or choose a servicing released option. If PFIs chose to retain servicing rights for MPF Loans sold under the MPF Xtra and MPF Government MBS products, we are contractually obligated to Fannie Mae and Ginnie Mae, respectively, with respect to servicing those loans.

We monitor servicers that service (1) MPF Loans held in our portfolio and (2) MPF Loans that are sold under MPF Xtra and MPF Government MBS when we are contractually responsible to Fannie Mae or Ginnie Mae, respectively, for the loan servicing. If a servicer fails to comply with the servicing requirements, we can charge fees, require mortgage loan repurchase, request indemnification or terminate the servicer's right to service the MPF Loans.

### *Competition*

We face competition in the markets for conventional loans, Government Loans, and loans with credit risk sharing arrangements from secondary market participants. Secondary market participants include, but are not limited to, dealers, banks, hedge funds, money managers, insurance companies, large mortgage aggregators (including non-bank mortgage companies), private investors, and other GSEs such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Some of these competitors have greater resources, larger volumes of business, and longer operating histories. As a result, our ongoing revenue derived from MPF Loan products may be affected by the volume of business done by our competitors. For further discussion of risks relating to competition and the MPF Program, see **Risk Factors** on page 16.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

## Other Activities

### Investments

We maintain a portfolio of investments for liquidity purposes and to provide additional earnings. To ensure the availability of funds to meet member credit needs, we maintain a portfolio of short-term liquid assets, principally overnight federal funds sold, securities purchased under agreements to resell, and interest-bearing deposits, entered into with or issued by highly rated institutions and other eligible counterparties. For further discussion of unsecured credit exposures related to our short-term investment portfolio, see **Unsecured Short-Term Investments** on page 64.

Our longer-term investment debt securities portfolio includes securities issued by the U.S. government, U.S. government agencies, and GSEs, as well as investments in Federal Family Education Loan Program (FFELP) student loan asset-backed securities (ABS), and mortgage-backed securities (MBS) that are issued by GSEs. For a discussion of the carrying values and ratings of these securities, see **Investment Debt Securities** on page 61. For this purpose, GSE includes Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Securities issued by GSEs are not guaranteed by the U.S. government.

Under FHFA regulations, we are prohibited from trading debt securities for speculative purposes or engaging in market-making activities. Additionally, we are prohibited from investing in certain types of higher risk securities, such as equity securities, residual or stripped securities, instruments issued by non-U.S. entities (other than those issued by U.S. branches and offices of foreign commercial banks), or non-investment grade instruments at the time of purchase, as well as whole loans, unless otherwise expressly permitted by regulation.

FHFA regulations further limit our investment in MBS and ABS by requiring that these investments may not exceed 300% of our previous month-end regulatory capital on the day we purchase the securities and we may not exceed our holdings of such securities in any one calendar quarter by more than 50% of our total regulatory capital at the beginning of that quarter. For purposes of calculating the limit on our MBS/ABS portfolio, we value our investments in accordance with FHFA regulations based on amortized cost for securities classified as held-to-maturity or available-for-sale and on fair value for trading debt securities. Regulatory capital consists of our total capital stock (including the mandatorily redeemable capital stock) plus our retained earnings. This limitation does not apply to instruments qualifying as AMA, like newly issued Ginnie Mae securities that have been created through the MPF Government MBS product that are temporarily owned by the Bank.

### Derivative Activities

We engage in most of our derivative transactions with major broker-dealers as part of our interest rate risk management and hedging strategies. As of January 2024, we no longer enter into interest rate derivatives with our members, and we have an immaterial amount outstanding from prior transactions.

The FHFA's regulations and our internal derivatives and hedging policies establish guidelines for our use of interest rate derivatives. These regulations prohibit the speculative use of financial instruments authorized for hedging purposes. They also limit the amount of counterparty credit risk allowed. See **Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk** on page 66 and **Note 9 - Derivatives and Hedging Activities** to the financial statements.

### Community Investment Activities

We provide financing and direct funding tools that support the affordable housing and community lending initiatives of our members that benefit very low to moderate-income individuals, households, businesses and neighborhoods. Outlined below is a more detailed description of the programs that we currently administer and fund.

*Affordable Housing Program (AHP)* - We offer AHP subsidies in the form of direct grants to members to stimulate affordable rental and homeownership opportunities for households with incomes at or below 80% of the area's median income. By statute, we are required to contribute 10% of our income before assessments to fund AHP. Of that required contribution, we may allocate up to the greater of \$4.5 million or 35% to provide funds to members participating in our homeownership set-aside programs.

Direct grants are available under our competitive AHP General Fund to members in partnership with community sponsors and may be used to fund the acquisition, rehabilitation, and new construction of affordable rental or owner-occupied housing. We awarded competitive AHP subsidies of \$52 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 and \$48 million for the year ended December 31, 2024.



**(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

In addition, direct grants are available to members under our Downpayment Plus® (DPP®) homeownership set-aside programs and may be provided to eligible homebuyers to assist with down payment, closing, counseling, or rehabilitation costs in conjunction with an acquisition. We also recognize that additional funding is beneficial in meeting community needs in affordable housing, so we contribute additional funds in excess of the amounts allocated by statute for our DPP programs. During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, we disbursed \$43 million and \$42 million, respectively, through our DPP programs.

Assessments for our AHP are included in affordable housing assessments in our **Statements of Income**. During the year ended December 31, 2025, we recognized a statutory assessment of \$73 million to fund our AHP General Fund and DPP programs in 2026. For additional information on our AHP General Fund and DPP programs, see **Note 11 - Affordable Housing Program** to the financial statements.

*Voluntary Grant Programs* - In addition to the grants provided through AHP, the Bank offered additional grant programs to support affordable housing and economic development needs in our district. The voluntary grant programs offered in 2025 were:

- **Community First® Housing Counseling Resource Program:** A grant program to support housing counseling agencies in expanding their service to low- and moderate-income homebuyers.
- **Community First Developer Program:** A grant program to fund career development initiatives that support developers of affordable housing.

We awarded \$12 million and \$7 million through these voluntary grant programs during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

#### *Community Lending*

*Community Impact Advance Pilot Program* - In 2024, the Bank launched the Community Impact Advance Pilot Program to provide up to \$50 million in interest rate subsidies to support our members' lending and investments in affordable housing, economic development, and community partnerships. The program was designed in response to members' needs and challenges, particularly the critical issues of rising costs and interest rates, which have made accessing needed capital more difficult. By offering up to a 200 basis points interest rate reduction on advances, the program helps lessen these barriers, increasing the funding members can provide their communities. The pilot concluded in 2025, and insights gained through member participation and project outcomes directly informed the redesign of the Community Advance Program discussed below.

*Community Advances and related letters of credit* - We offer products where members may apply for advances or letters of credit to support affordable housing or community economic development lending (called Community Advances and Community Letters of Credit, respectively). The discount advances program provides funding at interest rates below regular advance rates for terms typically up to 10 years. Community Advances may be used to finance eligible affordable housing and economic development projects, such as construction, purchase, rehabilitation or refinance of affordable owner-occupied, multi-family, and rental housing, industrial and manufacturing facilities, agricultural businesses, healthcare facilities, educational centers, public or private infrastructure projects, or commercial businesses. In 2025, we consolidated multiple discount advance programs into a single Community Advance program with streamlined processes to make member use of discounted advances simpler, more flexible, and more impactful.

*Community First Fund* - We have a Community First Fund (the Fund), which is an innovative revolving credit facility that provides subsidized or low-cost, longer term financing to CDFIs, community development loan funds, and state housing finance authorities promoting affordable housing and economic development in our district. For additional information on the Fund, see **Note 8 - Allowance for Credit Losses** to the financial statements.

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, we had approximately \$1.9 billion and \$1.2 billion in advances and loans outstanding, respectively, under our community lending programs and \$11 million and \$17 million outstanding, respectively, related to our Community Advances letters of credit. In total, the Bank has funded approximately \$3.4 billion and \$2.5 billion in advances and loans through our community lending programs in 2025 and 2024, respectively, leveraging total subsidies of \$33 million and \$60 million for below-cost lending.

#### Deposits

We accept deposits from our members, institutions eligible to become members, any institution for which we are providing correspondent services, other FHLBs, and other government instrumentalities. We offer several types of deposits to our deposit customers including demand, overnight, and term deposits. For a description of our liquidity requirements with respect to member deposits see **Liquidity** on page 44.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

## Funding

### Consolidated Obligations

Our primary source of funds is the sale to the public of FHLB debt instruments, called consolidated obligations, in the capital markets. Additional funds are provided by deposits, other borrowings, and the issuance of capital stock. Consolidated obligations, which consist of bonds and discount notes, are the joint and several liability of the FHLBs, although the primary obligation is with the individual FHLB that receives the proceeds from issuance. Consolidated obligations are issued to the public through the Office of Finance using authorized securities dealers. Consolidated obligations are backed only by the financial resources of the FHLBs and are not guaranteed by the U.S. government. See **Funding** on page 46 for further discussion.

### Competition

We compete with the U.S. government, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and other GSEs, as well as corporate, sovereign, and supranational entities, including the World Bank, for funds raised through the issuance of unsecured debt in the domestic and global debt markets. Increases in the supply of competing debt products may, in the absence of increases in demand, result in higher debt costs or lesser amounts of debt issued at the same cost than otherwise would be the case. For example, a change in the types or an increase in the amounts of U.S. Treasury issuance may affect our ability to raise funds because it provides alternative investment options. Furthermore, to the extent that investors perceive Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac or other issuers as having a higher level of government support, their debt securities may be more attractive to investors than FHLB System debt.

The FHLBs have traditionally had a diversified funding base of domestic and foreign investors, although investor demand for our debt depends in part on prevailing conditions in the financial markets. For further discussion of market conditions and their potential impact on us, see **Risk Factors** on page 16 and **Funding** on page 46.

Although the available supply of funds from the FHLBs' debt issuances has kept pace with the funding requirements of our members, there can be no assurance that this will continue to be the case.

## Business Environment

Our financial condition and results of operations are influenced by the interest rate environment, global and national economies, local economies within our district of Illinois and Wisconsin, and the conditions in the financial, housing, and credit markets. In particular, our net interest income is affected by several external factors, including market interest rate levels and volatility, credit spreads and the general state of the economy. We endeavor to manage our interest rate risk by entering into fair value hedge relationships utilizing interest rate derivative agreements to hedge a portion of our advances, investment debt securities, and debt. We are exposed to the variability in the net proceeds received from forecasted zero-coupon discount notes, and the variability of cash flows associated with periodic SOFR-indexed bond issuances, which is attributable to changes in the benchmark interest rate. Our cash flow hedge strategies are intended to be used as follows: to hedge, on a "rolling" basis, 1) our exposure to the variability in the net proceeds received from forecasted zero-coupon discount notes and 2) the variability of cash flows associated with periodic SOFR-indexed bond issuances attributable to changes in the benchmark interest rate. The first cash flow hedge strategy applies to legacy discount note hedging relationships. The second cash flow hedge strategy has been active since LIBOR's cessation. The Bank enters into interest rate swaps to mitigate exposures related to each cash flow hedge strategy. Additionally, we enter into economic hedges using derivative agreements to hedge our mortgage-related assets, which are sensitive to changes in mortgage rates.

Our profitability is significantly affected by the interest rate environment. We earn relatively narrow spreads between yields on assets and the rates paid on corresponding liabilities. A large portion of our advance business is based on our funding costs plus a narrow spread. We also expect our ability to generate significant earnings on capital and short-term investments will be affected by the Federal Reserve's policy of setting the short-term federal funds rate. Income and spreads can also be affected by changes in regulations or accounting rules, which can change the funding, hedging, and the liquidity profile of our balance sheet. Short-term interest rates also directly affect our earnings on invested capital. The size of our balance sheet and amount of our earnings are also affected by the level of advances outstanding, the demand for which is affected by the amount of liquidity in the financial system, which in turn depends in part on the level of monetary stimulus from the Federal Reserve and fiscal stimulus from the government, as well as the demand for loans in the economy and the relative attractiveness of investments. For further discussion of the risk we face relating to the interest rate environment and government monetary policies, see **Risk Factors** on page 16.



**(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

Our operating results are affected not only by rising or falling interest rates, but also by the particular path and volatility of changes in market interest rates and the prevailing shape of the yield curve. A flattening of the spread curve to swap benchmarks tends to compress our net interest margin, while steepening of the spread curve to swap benchmarks offers better opportunities to purchase assets with wider net interest spreads. The Federal Reserve's purchase or sale of securities in the open market and the issuance of treasury securities by the U.S. Treasury impacts market spreads generally, including the spreads we earn on our investment portfolio and the spreads we pay on our debt issuance. The performance of our MPF Loans held for investment portfolio is particularly affected by shifts in the 10-year maturity range of the yield curve, which heavily influences mortgage rates and potential refinancings. Yield curve shape can also influence the pace at which borrowers refinance or prepay their existing loans, as borrowers may select shorter-duration mortgage products in a refinancing. As higher coupon MPF Loans mature, the return of principal may not be invested in assets with a comparable yield, resulting in a potential decline in the aggregate yield on the remaining MPF Loans held for investment portfolio and investment debt securities and a possible decrease in our net interest margin.

Lastly, the volume related to our MPF Xtra and our Ginnie Mae MBS issuances also are influenced by the interest rate environment, global and national economies, local economies within our districts of Illinois and Wisconsin, and the conditions in the financial, housing and credit markets.

### **Human Capital Resources**

Our human capital is a major contributor to the success of our strategic business objectives. In managing our human capital, the Bank focuses on its workforce profile, as well as the various programs described below.

#### Workforce Profile

Our workforce is primarily comprised of permanent employees, with our principal operations in one location. We also use consultants, independent contractors, and temporary employees in the normal course of our business. As of December 31, 2025, we had 467 full-time and 8 part-time employees. Our workforce has traditionally included a number of longer-tenured employees. We strive to both develop talent from within the organization and supplement with external hires. We believe that developing talent internally results in institutional strength and continuity and promotes loyalty and commitment in our employee base, which furthers our success, while adding new employees contributes to new ideas, continuous improvement, and our goals of a high-performing workforce. As of December 31, 2025, the average tenure of our employees was 9 years.

There are no collective bargaining agreements with our employees.

#### Total Rewards

We seek to attract, develop and retain talented employees to achieve our strategic business initiatives, enhance business performance and provide members a reasonable return on their investment in the Bank. We support this objective through a combination of development programs, benefits and employee well-being programs, and recognizing and rewarding performance. Specifically, our programs include:

- Cash compensation that includes competitive salary and performance based incentives
- Benefits, including health insurance, life and AD&D insurance, supplemental life insurance, a lifestyle spending account, 401(k) retirement savings plans with employer match, and pension benefits
- Well-being programs, including an employee assistance program
- Time away from work, including time off for vacation, illness, personal, holiday, and volunteer opportunities
- Culture programs, including employee resource groups, employee engagement teams, and philanthropic volunteer groups
- Work/Life balance, including 100% paid salary continuation for short-term disability, family leave, new child leave, military leave, bereavement, jury duty and court appearances, flexible scheduling, and a hybrid work environment
- Development programs and training, including leadership development, educational assistance programs, internal educational and development opportunities, access to digital career development courses, and fee reimbursement for external educational and development programs

Our performance management framework includes annual goal setting as well as mid-year and year-end performance reviews. Merit and incentive payments are differentiated for the Bank's highest performers.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

## Oversight, Audits, and Legislative and Regulatory Developments

### Regulatory Oversight

We are supervised and regulated by the FHFA, an independent federal agency in the executive branch of the U.S. government. The FHFA's operating and capital expenditures are funded by assessments on the FHLBs; no tax dollars or other appropriations support the operations of our regulator. To assess our safety and soundness, the FHFA conducts annual, on-site examinations as well as periodic on-site reviews. Starting in 2026, the FHFA will conduct on-going monitoring and targeted examinations of the FHLBs. Additionally, we are required to submit monthly financial information on our condition and results of operations to the FHFA.

The Government Corporations Control Act, to which we are subject, provides that before a government corporation issues and offers obligations to the public, the Secretary of the Treasury (Secretary) shall prescribe the form, denomination, maturity, interest rate, and conditions of the obligations, the method and time issued, and the selling price. The FHLB Act also authorizes the Secretary discretion to purchase consolidated obligations up to an aggregate principal amount of \$4.0 billion. No borrowings under this authority have been outstanding since 1977.

We must submit annual management reports to Congress, the President, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Comptroller General. These reports include a statement of financial condition, a statement of operations, a statement of cash flows, a statement of internal accounting and administrative control systems, and the report of the independent public accounting firm on our financial statements.

Our business is subject to extensive regulation and supervision. As discussed throughout this Form 10-K, the laws, regulations, and regulatory guidance to which we are subject cover all key aspects of our business, and directly and indirectly affect our product and service offerings, collateral practices, pricing, competitive position and strategic plan, relationship with members and third parties, capital structure, cash needs and uses, and information security. As a result, such laws and regulations have a significant effect on key drivers of our results of operations, including, for example, our capital and liquidity, product and service offerings, risk management, and costs of compliance. For a discussion of risks relating to the complex body of laws and regulations to which we are subject, see **Risk Factors** on page 16. For a discussion of the impacts of recent regulatory and legislative developments, see **Legislative and Regulatory Developments** below.

### Regulatory Audits

The Comptroller General has authority under the FHLB Act to audit or examine us and to decide the extent to which we are fairly and effectively fulfilling the purposes of the FHLB Act. Furthermore, the Government Corporations Control Act provides that the Comptroller General may review any audit of the financial statements conducted by an independent registered public accounting firm. If the Comptroller General conducts such a review, then the results and any recommendations must be reported to the Congress, the Office of Management and Budget, and the FHLB in question. The Comptroller General may also conduct a separate audit of any of our financial statements.

### Legislative and Regulatory Developments

Certain significant legislative and regulatory actions and developments are summarized below.

The Bank is subject to various legal and regulatory requirements and priorities. Certain actions and areas of focus, such as deregulation, by the federal executive administration have changed and continue to change the regulatory environment. For example, the FHFA repealed the Fair Lending, Fair Housing, and Equitable Housing Finance Plans regulation applicable to the FHLBs, effective March 9, 2026, citing the federal executive administration's deregulatory priorities. Furthermore, during 2025, withdrawals and rescissions of certain rules, proposed rules, and guidance have affected, and likely will continue to affect, certain aspects of our business operations. These changes could have an impact on our financial condition, results of operations, and reputation.



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On January 20, 2026, the federal executive administration issued an executive order that seeks to restrict acquisitions by large institutional investors of single-family homes. Among other things, the executive order directs certain agencies, including the FHFA to issue guidance to: (i) prevent agencies and government-sponsored enterprises from providing for, approving, insuring, guaranteeing, securitizing, or facilitating the acquisition by a large institutional investor of a single-family home that could otherwise be purchased by an individual owner-occupant, or disposing of federal assets in a manner that transfers a single-family home to a large institutional investor; and (ii) promote sales to individual owner-occupants, including through anti-circumvention provisions, first-look policies, and disclosure requirements. The executive order also calls for legislative recommendations to codify related policies and directs certain agencies to conduct reviews and consider additional measures to combat speculation by large institutional investors in single-family housing markets. The Bank is unable to predict the nature of the guidance, measures, or recommendations, or how each may impact our business.

Considering the changes in the regulatory environment, there is uncertainty with respect to the ultimate result of future regulatory actions and the impact they may have on the Bank and the FHLB System. We also cannot predict the federal executive administration's actions on U.S. housing finance and government-sponsored enterprises, including relating to the revision or end of conservatorships of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac or potential reforms or enhancements to their capital structure, or the imposition of new requirements or limitations on their existing authorities or changes in the nature of their government backed guarantees, and any corresponding impacts to the FHLB System, the secondary mortgage and mortgage-backed securities market, or the mortgage industry. The Bank continues monitor these actions as they evolve and to evaluate their potential impact on us. For a discussion of related risks, please refer to **Item 1A. Risk Factors**.

Taxation and AHP Assessments

We are exempt, by statute, from all federal, state, and local taxation except for real estate property taxes, which are a component of our lease payments for office space or on real estate we own as a result of foreclosure on MPF Loans. In lieu of taxes, we set aside funds for our AHP at a calculated rate of 10% of income before assessments. For details on our assessments, see **Note 11 - Affordable Housing Program** to the financial statements.



**FHLBank**  
Chicago

Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago

(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

## Item 1A. Risk Factors.

### Business Risks

***The Bank and our members are subject to and affected by a complex body of laws and regulations and regulatory guidance, which could change or be applied in a manner detrimental to our business operations and adversely affect our financial condition.***

We are a GSE governed by Federal laws and the regulations of the FHFA. Our mission is to provide liquidity to members and support housing and community development. Changes in laws affecting the FHLBs, as well as regulations or guidance modified or adopted by the FHFA or other agencies could have a negative effect on our net income or our ability to conduct business (including our ability to adapt to changing conditions) or may change how we meet our mission or our business operations.

The FHFA is charged with ensuring that the FHLBs carry out their housing finance mission, remain adequately capitalized and able to raise funds in the capital markets, and operate in a safe and sound manner; accordingly, the FHFA's extensive regulatory authority over the FHLBs includes the authority to liquidate, merge, consolidate, or redistrict the FHLBs. In the event of an FHLB merger, consolidation, or liquidation, members may be subject to FHFA-approved terms, which may be inconsistent with an FHLB's capital plan. The FHFA also has authority over FHLB liquidity and capital requirements, and permissible FHLB products and activities (including the authority to impose limits on, or restrict member access to, those products and activities), and future FHFA rule changes or guidance could adversely affect our business or our members. Changes in statutory or regulatory requirements or policies, or their application, could affect, among other things: our membership; members' access to products and services; funding costs; liquidity and capital requirements; retained earnings and dividends; accounting policies; debt issuance limits; stock redemption and repurchase practices; permissible business activities; product pricing and structure; collateral practices; compliance requirements; operational processes; demand for our products (including as a result of changes to credit underwriting standards and member credit risk management requirements); the size, scope, or nature of our lending, investment and MPF Program; and balance sheet management and operations, all and any of which could adversely affect our business and financial condition. Moreover, we are subject to regulatory guidance that may constrain our balance sheet management and limit our ability to effectively adapt to changing conditions, including a mission asset ratio requirement (as further described on page 5); guidance providing for us to maintain a ratio of at least two percent of capital stock to total assets (as further described on page 51), and the Liquidity AB (as further described on page 45). If we are unable to successfully maintain our balance sheet and cost infrastructure at an appropriate composition and size scaled to member demand, including as a result of the regulatory limitations described above, our results of operations, financial condition, and level of ongoing community support may be negatively impacted.

Continuing developments in FHFA's and the current federal executive administration's areas of focus and regulatory priorities may result in additional changes in the Bank's regulatory environment, including without limitation, as discussed in **Legislative and Regulatory Developments** on page 14. We also cannot predict the federal executive administration's or the FHFA's actions on U.S. housing finance and government-sponsored enterprises, as further discussed in **Legislative and Regulatory Developments** on page 14. Any regulatory or legislative-related changes, as well as any resulting increased scrutiny of the Bank and the FHLB System and its mission and activities, could materially affect our business, results of operations and reputation, and the value of FHLB membership.

***Our business and results of operations may be adversely affected by changing economic conditions, including the condition of the U.S. housing and mortgage markets, and related U.S. government policies.***

Our business and results of operations are sensitive to changing economic conditions, including the conditions of the domestic and district-specific markets, international markets, and the U.S. housing and mortgage markets. An economic downturn or recession, adverse trends in employment levels or labor force access, a slowdown in regional or national economic activity, prolonged inflation, geopolitical instability, tension, tariffs, or conflicts, trade and supply chain disruptions, economic or other sanctions, or a sustained capital market correction could adversely affect overall economic conditions and could result in market volatility and disruptions, which in turn may result in adverse consequences in our or our members' or counterparties' businesses and their respective credit obligations to us.



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Additionally, adverse trends in the mortgage lending sector and residential, farm, and commercial real estate sector, including declines in housing prices or deterioration in loan performance trends, could reduce the value of collateral pledged to secure member credit. A prolonged downturn in the condition of the U.S housing market, whether as a result of further increases in interest rates, lack of housing supply, rising home insurance premiums, or otherwise, could result in decreases in mortgage loan production volume, which in turn could result in a decline in our MPF Program volume. These trends could also lead to a reduction in the fair value of the Bank's investments and MPF Loan portfolio, could adversely affect demand for Bank products, and could cause members to default on their credit obligations to us. If economic and market conditions deteriorate, the Bank's financial condition, results of operation, ability to pay dividends, meet dividend guidance, provide meaningful community support, achieve affordable housing objectives, or redeem or repurchase capital stock could be adversely impacted.

Our business and results of operations are also affected by the fiscal and monetary policies and actions of the federal government and its agencies in response to changing economic conditions, including the Federal Reserve, which regulates the supply of money and credit in the United States. There continues to be volatility in the financial markets and uncertainties about the economic outlook. Federal government actions and policies, including rate cuts/hikes, stimulus measures, or quantitative tightening/easing programs, may directly and indirectly influence the level of rates and shape of the yield curve, impacting interest rates on the Bank's assets and liabilities, the demand for FHLB debt or advances, or prepayment on our MPF Loans and investments with associated reinvestment risks, all of which could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, and ability to pay dividends. Moreover, our member's access to our credit products, including our advances, is directly related to the value of the eligible collateral they can pledge to us. Where a member's collateral is comprised of fixed income instruments, the value of that collateral is negatively impacted by increasing interest rates and a borrower's ability to repay loans could be challenging, which in turn may decrease their capacity to do business with us. Any such decrease in business could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

***We face competition for advances, which could adversely affect our business.***

Our primary business is making advances to members. In making advances to members, we compete with other suppliers of wholesale funding, both secured and unsecured, including investment banks, commercial banks, the Federal Reserve, and, in certain circumstances, other FHLBs with which members have a relationship through affiliates. Changes to legislation or regulations affecting our members or their use of our products, changes to our members' business models, or the availability of alternative funding sources, may negatively affect our advance levels. Moreover, if we are unable to structure our advance products, collateral requirements, dividends, and pricing (including pricing for short-term advances and other products where the competitiveness of such products depends on the "all in" product cost to members) to satisfy the specific funding or investment requirements of all members, our members may turn to other sources of liquidity and our advance levels could decrease.

We may make changes in policies, programs, and agreements affecting members' access to advances and other credit products, the MPF Program, the AHP, and other programs, products, and services. As a result, some of our members may choose to obtain financing from alternative sources. Further, many competitors are not subject to the same regulations as we are, which may give those businesses a competitive advantage, such as the ability to offer different and potentially more attractive products and terms. Any change made in pricing our advances to compete with these alternative funding sources may decrease our profitability. Additionally, as we manage our refunding risk and maintain compliance with our liquidity requirements and other regulatory guidance, any resulting increase in advance pricing may decrease demand for our advances. State and federal regulators' perception of the stability, suitability, and reliability of our advances can also directly impact the amount of advances used by our members. A decrease in advance demand or a decrease in profitability on advances could adversely impact our balance sheet scale and financial condition and results of operations.

***The loss of key personnel or difficulties recruiting and retaining qualified personnel could adversely impact our business and financial results.***

Much of our future success depends on the continued availability and service of senior management and other qualified personnel, the loss of whom could harm our business. Additionally, we must continue to recruit, retain and motivate a qualified pool of employees to maintain our current business and to execute our organizational and other strategic initiatives. Within the financial services industry and from businesses of varying sizes outside the financial services industry, there is competition for qualified personnel, and often with specialized skill sets. Also, our ability to attract and retain employees could be impacted by changing workforce concerns and expectations, remote working arrangements, and increased wages and costs of other benefits necessary to attract and retain high-quality employees with the right skill sets. If we are unable to recruit, retain and motivate high-caliber employees to maintain our current business, transform our operations, and support our projected growth, our business and financial performance may be adversely affected.



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Each FHLB's board of directors has the statutory authority and responsibility to select, employ and fix the compensation of its officers and employees in order to help ensure the hiring and retention of qualified staff. However, as the regulator of the FHLBs, the FHFA has the authority to review compensation paid to any executive officer or director. Any regulatory limits on compensation could adversely impact the Bank's ability to recruit and retain qualified executive officers and directors.

***Our and our members' inability to adapt to a rapidly evolving financial services industry amid a highly competitive and evolving regulated landscape, while managing expenditures, could harm our business.***

Our and our members' success depends on the ability to adapt to evolving industry standards and to meet customer needs and demographic changes, particularly amid a highly competitive and regulated landscape that may impact our and our members' ability to effectively respond to changing market and regulatory conditions. If we or our members are unable to adopt new technologies (including use of artificial intelligence) or improve our technological capabilities, including managing costs and retaining key technology personnel, we and our members may not be able to remain competitive and our businesses, financial conditions, and results of operations may be significantly compromised. We and our members may not be successful in developing or introducing new products, technologies, systems, and services to keep pace with larger competitors, in integrating new products, systems, or services into existing platforms, in responding or adapting to changes in customer behavior or preferences, or in reducing costs, any of which may harm our business and results of operations.

***Reduced business activities with significant members or the loss of such members could result in lower demand for our products and services, and negatively impact our financial condition and results of operation.***

Due to the nature of our charter, membership in our Bank is generally limited to federally-insured depository institutions, insurance companies, credit unions and CDFIs located in Illinois and Wisconsin. Given this limitation in membership eligibility, decreased business activities with large members or the loss of such members could negatively impact our financial condition and results of operation.

At December 31, 2025, our five largest advance borrowers held 36.2% of total advances outstanding. Advance balances with our largest members and our other members could change due to factors such as a change in member demand or borrowing capacity, regulatory changes, market conditions, or the competitive factors discussed herein or otherwise. If, for any reason, we experience sustained decreases in business with our largest members, including as a result of prepayments, or if we lose such members, our financial condition and results of operations could be negatively impacted. Unless these advances are replaced by additional business from other members, our advance and capital stock levels would decrease, which would decrease the scale of our balance sheet and our capacity for investments.

Additionally, various factors, including regulatory changes, have contributed to increased consolidation in the financial services industry, and could reduce the number of current and potential Bank members. For example, depository institutions continue to experience consolidation due to, among other things, changes in the regulatory environment, greater competition from non-bank fintech companies, lower interest margin, and/or higher technology costs that incentivize increased scale. Moreover, future stress events affecting the financial services industry could impact the markets and result in financial difficulties for our members, which could ultimately result in further consolidation of their businesses. If for any reason, we were to lose a member or members whose business and capital stock investments are significant to our business, our financial condition and results of operations could be negatively impacted. And to the extent that reduced demand as a result of further industry consolidation is not replaced by demand from our other or new members, our results of operations, primary mission asset ratio and supplemental mission asset ratio may be negatively impacted.

***Failure to meet minimum regulatory capital requirements and guidance could adversely affect our ability to conduct business and our earnings, and could restrict us from redeeming or repurchasing stock which would create an illiquid investment for holders.***

We are subject to certain minimum capital requirements under the FHLB Act, and the FHFA rules and regulations that include total capital, leverage capital, and risk-based capital requirements. If we are unable to satisfy our minimum capital requirements, we could be subject to certain capital restoration requirements and prohibited from paying dividends and redeeming or repurchasing capital stock without the prior approval of the FHFA, which could adversely affect members' investment in our capital stock. Accordingly, there is no guarantee that we will be able to redeem capital stock held by a shareholder even at the end of the redemption period or to repurchase excess capital stock.



**(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

Furthermore, any suspension of dividends and/or capital stock repurchases and redemptions could decrease member confidence, which in turn could reduce advance demand and net income should members elect to use alternative sources of wholesale funding. For further discussion of our minimum regulatory capital requirements, see **Note 12 - Capital and Mandatorily Redeemable Capital Stock (MRCS)** to the financial statements. For additional information on limitations on our ability to repurchase or redeem capital stock, see **Statutory and Regulatory Restrictions on Capital Stock Repurchase and Redemption** on page 51.

Additionally, FHFA guidance regarding our capital stock levels relative to total assets and our retained earnings and dividend policy has impacted and may continue to impact how we manage our balance sheet, which could adversely affect our business and members' investment in our stock. For a discussion of our retained earnings and dividend policy, see **Retained Earnings and Dividend Policy** on page 53.

***Changes in the perception, status or regulation of GSEs and the related effect on debt issuance could reduce demand or increase the cost of the FHLBs' debt issuance and adversely affect our earnings.***

The FHLBs are GSEs organized under the authority of the FHLB Act. Negative news articles, industry reports, and other announcements relating to any GSE have historically created, and may in the future create, pressure on debt pricing for all GSEs, as investors could perceive such instruments as bearing increased risk. Any such negative information or other factors could result in the FHLBs having to pay a higher rate of interest on consolidated obligations to make them attractive to investors, which could negatively affect our results of operations, and access to funding.

Moreover, the scope, timing, and effect of any regulatory reform affecting the GSEs could have a significant effect on the FHLB System and could negatively change the perception of the risks associated with the GSEs and their debt securities. For example, changes made by the administration to Fannie Mae's and Freddie Mac's business priorities, investments, or changes to their conservatorships, capital structure or the nature of their government guarantees could have a significant effect on the FHLBs. While there are significant differences between the FHLBs and Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, legislation or other regulatory reforms affecting the GSEs could inadequately account for these differences, which could negatively change the perception of the risks associated with the GSEs and their debt securities. This change in the perception of risk generally, or any actual or perceived competitive advantage to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac arising from changes to their conservatorships, could adversely affect the FHLBs' funding costs, access to funding, competitive position, and the Bank's financial condition and results of operations.

***Any reduction in dividend levels, failure to meet our dividend guidance or the cessation of dividend guidance in the future, limitations on the payment of dividends and repurchase of excess capital stock, or future changes to our capital stock requirements may adversely affect our business.***

We strive to pay a reasonable dividend on our Class B2 membership stock and a higher dividend on Class B1 activity stock in order to recognize those members that are using our products. See **Dividend Payments** on page 53. The Bank's board of directors may declare dividends from the Bank's previously retained earnings and/or current net income. We have a retained earnings and dividend policy, as further described under **Retained Earnings and Dividend Policy** on page 53, which guides our Board in setting dividend levels. Events such as changes in interest rates, changes in spreads, changes in collateral value and/or credit quality of members, changes to regulatory capital requirements, and any future credit losses may result in the Bank reducing its dividend and dividend guidance levels relative to market rates, failing to maintain a higher dividend on Class B1 activity stock, or suspending dividends altogether. Relatedly, our ability to meet or provide any dividend guidance may be impacted by a change in financial or economic conditions, or regulatory or statutory limitations, and any other relevant factors. Moreover, the Bank's ability to pay dividends and to repurchase or redeem capital stock is subject to statutory and regulatory restrictions and dependent on the Bank's ability to generate income.

To the extent that current and prospective members determine that our dividend and/or dividend guidance are insufficient or our ability to pay future dividends or repurchase excess capital stock becomes limited, we may be unable to expand our membership, or we may lose members, or we may experience decreased member demand for products requiring capital stock purchases, which may in turn adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Changes in our current capital stock requirements, the extent to which we are able to continue to offer the Reduced Capitalization Advance Program ("RCAP") (which reduces a member's activity stock requirement for certain advances), or the extent to which we effect future changes to our Capital Plan (including our capital stock requirements or caps), may adversely impact member utilization of the Bank, which in turn may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.



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***Our MPF Program relies on the participation of our PFIs, other FHLBs and their PFIs, and the loss of any such participants may adversely impact our results and operation and business. The continued decline and shift in national mortgage originations and the competitive and highly regulated landscape may also negatively impact our MPF Program and the related business.***

The MPF Program is a secondary mortgage market business under which we purchase mortgage loans from our PFIs for on and off-balance sheet products and PFIs of other FHLBs for off-balance sheet products (together with us, the MPF Banks). We also provide programmatic and operational support for a fee in our role as the administrator of the MPF Program on behalf of the other MPF Banks. Accordingly, the success of the program depends not only on the participation of our PFIs, but also on the participation of other MPF Banks and their PFIs. To the extent an insufficient number of our PFIs, other FHLBs and their PFIs choose to participate in the MPF Program, net revenues may decline and ultimately negatively impact our results of operation and business.

As of the end of the fourth quarter of 2025, our top five PFIs, in the aggregate, accounted for 34% of our MPF on balance sheet purchases held in portfolio. To the extent we lose our business with these PFIs and cannot attract comparable replacements, our business may be adversely affected.

Total market mortgage originations have declined substantially since mortgage rates began to rise in late 2021. While gradual improvements in market conditions have developed during 2025, the mortgage origination environment remains historically challenging for lenders and borrowers. While mortgage originations have recovered in 2025, ongoing housing conditions relating to housing supply and affordability may adversely impact volume available to purchase from our PFIs. There has also been a prolonged shift from a mortgage loan refinancing market, in which our PFIs are more active, to a purchase market, in which our PFIs have been historically less active, and accordingly, we may incur a decrease in volume available to purchase from our PFIs. In addition, PFIs may stop selling loans into the MPF Program due to mergers with or into other organizations, or as a result of market competition, including from non-bank originators who are not eligible to be members of the FHLBs and therefore not eligible to participate in our MPF Program. To the extent a sufficient number of our PFIs experience a decline in new mortgage originations or discontinue selling into the MPF Program, and we do not gain a sufficient number of new PFIs to offset such decline or departures, or experience increased loan volume purchased from current PFIs, we may incur a decrease in volume available to purchase, resulting in a decline in MPF Program volume.

Moreover, in connection with managing the overall composition of our balance sheet, we place volume caps limiting the dollar value of MPF Traditional loans PFIs can sell into the MPF Program. Since these volume caps often fluctuate with the size of the Bank's overall balance sheet assets, the ability to continue acquiring new loans may be impacted if there are unanticipated shifts in advances demand or large advance prepayments occur. To the extent we cannot offset these limitations with product enhancements or through development of new channels, our business may be negatively impacted.

Further, to the extent FHFA regulation or guidance necessitates changes to MPF Traditional loan products, there could be a negative impact on the volume of loans sold into the MPF Program. Any of these developments could have a negative impact on the volume of loans sold into the MPF Program, which in turn could require the MPF Program to adjust its business strategy, the results of which could have a negative impact on our business and results of operation.

#### Market Risks

***Changes in interest rates or an inability to successfully manage interest-rate risk could have a material adverse effect on our net interest income.***

We realize net interest income primarily from the spread between interest earned on our outstanding advances, MPF Loans, and investments less the interest paid on our consolidated obligations and other liabilities and our corresponding derivative hedging instruments. When interest rates increase, we may experience extension risk, which is the risk that our mortgage-based assets will remain outstanding longer than expected at below-market yields or refunding risk, to the extent our liabilities are rolling over faster than our fixed rate assets, especially if costs are higher. Therefore, any rapid change in interest rates or more costly debt refunding could adversely affect our net interest income. Conversely, a very low interest-rate environment could adversely impact us in various ways, including lower market yields on investments and faster prepayments on our MPF Loans and investments with associated premium write-offs, debt overhang, and reinvestment risk. These risks are increased to the extent we have concentrations of high/low mortgage interest rate loans, concentrations of loan vintages, funding mismatches between assets and liabilities, or geographic concentrations. Our investment income and, in turn, our financial condition and results of operations, could be adversely impacted as a result. See **Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk** on page 66 for additional discussion and analysis regarding our sensitivity to interest rate changes and the use of derivatives to manage our exposure to interest-rate risk.



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As previously discussed, our business and results of operations are affected significantly by the fiscal and monetary policies of the U.S. government and its agencies, including the Federal Reserve Board's policies, which are difficult to predict. Therefore, our ability to manage or hedge interest rate exposure due to direction and speed of interest rate changes significantly affects the success of our asset and liability management activities and our level of net interest income. We use a number of measures in our efforts to monitor and manage interest rate risk, including income simulations, value at risk and market value sensitivity analysis, duration and convexity measurements and scenario analysis. Given the unpredictability of the financial markets, capturing all potential outcomes in these analyses is difficult. Key assumptions include, but are not limited to, advance portfolio size, loan volumes and pricing, market conditions for our consolidated obligations, investment interest rate spreads and prepayment speeds, implied volatility of interest rates and options contracts, cash flows on mortgage-related assets, and other model and model related assumptions. These assumptions are inherently uncertain and they cannot precisely estimate net interest income and the market value of equity. Actual results will differ from simulated results due to the timing, magnitude, and frequency of interest rate changes and changes in market conditions, management strategies, and regulatory changes, among other factors. Volatility and disruption in the markets may result in a higher level of volatility in our interest-rate risk profile and could negatively affect our ability to manage interest-rate risk effectively.

***We depend on the FHLBs' ability to access the capital markets in order to fund our business.***

Our primary source of funds is the sale of FHLB consolidated obligations in the capital markets, including the short-term capital markets due to our continued reliance on discount note funding. Our ability to obtain funds through the sale of consolidated obligations depends in part on prevailing market conditions, such as investor demand and liquidity in the financial markets, which are beyond the control of the FHLBs. Additionally, any Congressional failure to raise the U.S. Treasury debt ceiling could raise the potential for defaults on U.S. Treasury debt, which, in turn, would lead to disorderly markets and impact the demand for, and pricing of, our consolidated obligations for an unknown time period. Our ability to operate our business, meet our obligations, and generate net interest income depends primarily on the ability of the FHLB System to issue debt in sufficient amounts to meet member demand and to refinance our existing outstanding consolidated obligations at attractive rates, maturities, indices, and call features, when needed. A significant portion of our advances renew near-term or are issued at interest rates that reset periodically at a fixed spread to an FHLB discount note rate-based index, so member demand for such advances may decrease to the extent that the FHLB System is unable to continue to issue debt at attractive rates.

The sale of FHLB consolidated obligations can also be influenced by factors other than conditions in the capital markets, including legislative and regulatory developments, civil unrest, geopolitical instability or conflicts, government actions (including U.S. government's financial or economic measures), and the impact of government shutdowns that affect the relative attractiveness of FHLB consolidated obligations. As policymakers examine measures intended to improve the resilience of money market funds and broader short-term funding markets, any resulting regulatory changes could decrease money market demand for FHLB consolidated obligations, and in turn could have a negative effect on our financial condition and results of operations. The FHLB System currently plays a predominant role as lenders in the federal funds market; therefore any disruption in the federal funds market or any related regulatory or policy change may have an adverse effect on our cash management activities, results of operation, and reputation. For example, sudden or large increases in the supply of Treasury securities could lead to a general increase in short-term market interest rates, including those for short-term GSE debt securities. Additionally, increases in Treasury issuances could temporarily reduce the capacity of dealers of consolidated obligations, many of which are also primary dealers for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, to participate in the issuances of consolidated obligations, which could in turn increase the FHLBs' cost of funding. These factors could also cause temporary technical market distortions that may diminish the relative value and pricing of certain consolidated obligations and the FHLBs' hedging strategies. In addition, a decrease in the level of dealer participation and support may also adversely affect liquidity in the agency debt markets and have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

Additionally, we have a significant amount of discount notes outstanding with maturities of one year or less. We are exposed to liquidity risk if there is any significant disruption in the short-term debt markets. If a disruption were prolonged, we may not be able to obtain funding on acceptable terms, or at all. Without access to the short-term debt markets, the alternative longer-term funding, if available, would increase funding costs and could cause us to increase advance rates, potentially adversely affecting demand for advances. If we cannot access funding when needed on acceptable terms, our ability to support and continue operations could be adversely affected. As a result, our inability to manage our liquidity position or our contingency liquidity plan to meet our obligations, as well as the credit and liquidity needs of our members, could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations, and the value of FHLB membership.



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The FHLBs also compete with the U.S. government, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and other GSEs, as well as corporate, sovereign, and supranational entities, including the World Bank, for funds raised through the issuance of unsecured debt in the domestic and global debt markets. Increases in the supply of competing debt products, such as an increase in the supply of Treasury securities in response to the U.S. government's fiscal budgeting process or statutory debt limits or any actual or perceived competitive advantage to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac in the issuance of unsecured debt arising from an end of their conservatorship, could result in higher debt costs and negatively affect demand for consolidated obligations. This could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, or ability to pay dividends, meet dividend guidance, or redeem or repurchase capital stock.

***Our funding costs and/or access to the capital markets and demand for certain of our products could be adversely impacted by changes in the credit ratings for FHLB System consolidated obligations or our individual credit ratings.***

The FHLBs' consolidated obligations are rated AA+/A-1+ by S&P and Aa1/P-1 by Moody's, with stable outlooks. Rating agencies may from time to time change a rating or outlook or issue negative reports. Because all of the FHLBs have joint and several liability for all FHLB consolidated obligations, negative developments at any FHLB may adversely affect these credit ratings or result in the issuance of a negative report regardless of the financial condition and results of operations of the other FHLBs. In addition, because of the FHLBs' GSE status, the credit ratings of the FHLB System, the FHLBs, and consolidated obligations are directly influenced by the sovereign credit rating of the United States, which was previously downgraded and may be downgraded again for reasons such as failure to address its fiscal budget deficit or statutory debt limits. If the U.S. sovereign credit ratings or outlooks are further downgraded, similar downgrades in the credit ratings or outlook of the FHLBs and FHLB System consolidated obligations would mostly likely occur even though they are not obligations of, or guaranteed by, the United States.

Future downgrades in credit ratings or outlook may result in higher FHLB funding costs, rate volatilities, and/or other disruptions in access to the capital markets; disrupt our ability to maintain adequate liquidity; trigger additional collateral posting requirements; impact our ability to enter into derivative instruments with acceptable terms; or weaken demand for products like letters of credit. Any such events may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Credit Risks

***Our financial condition and results of operations, and the value of Bank membership, could be adversely affected by our exposure to credit risk.***

We are exposed to credit risk principally through advances or commitments to our members, MPF Loans and related exposures, derivatives counterparties, unsecured counterparties, repurchase agreement transactions, and issuers of investment securities or the collateral underlying them. We assume secured and unsecured credit risk exposure associated with the risk that a borrower or counterparty could default, and we could suffer a loss if we are unable to fully recover amounts owed on a timely basis. In addition, we have exposure to credit risk because of the financial condition of the borrower or counterparty, including the borrower's or counterparty's ability to meet outstanding obligations; the fair value of collateral may decline as a result of deterioration in the creditworthiness of the obligor or the credit quality of a security instrument (whether due to economic conditions or otherwise); or because the value of the collateral may not be what we assigned to it (whether as a result of misrepresentation or inaccurate valuation). We have a high concentration of credit risk exposure to financial institutions and mortgage assets. If we have insufficient collateral before or after an event of default, or we are unable to liquidate the collateral for the value assigned to it in the event of default, we could experience a credit loss, which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We follow guidelines established by our Board of Directors and the FHFA on unsecured extensions of credit, which only permit us to have unsecured credit exposure to highly rated counterparties, the U.S. government, other FHLBs, and partners of our Community First Fund, and limits the amounts and terms of such exposure. However, there can be no assurance that following these guidelines will prevent losses due to defaults on these assets.



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**Advances.** To the extent our members are under financial stress, we are exposed to the risk that they may default on their outstanding obligations to us, including the repayment of advances. Additionally, to the extent a member failure is accelerated, this could increase our repayment risk by limiting our ability to fully enact risk mitigants. If a member defaults on its obligations, or the FDIC, or any other applicable receiver, fails either to promptly repay all of that failed institution's obligations or to assume the outstanding advances, then we may be required to liquidate the collateral pledged by the failed institution. The volatility of market prices and interest rates could affect the value of the collateral. The proceeds realized from the liquidation of pledged collateral may not be sufficient to fully satisfy the amount of the failed institution's obligations or the operational cost of liquidating the collateral. Default by a member with significant outstanding obligations to us could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. Although we closely monitor our credit and collateral agreement processes, we may experience credit losses and our business may be adversely affected if we are unable to sufficiently collateralize our risk exposures in the event of potential default by, or resolution of, members.

As our membership grows to include more non-federally insured members and as we increase credit outstanding to such members, we face uncertainties surrounding the possible resolution of those members, in part due to not having experience with any non-federally insured members placed into receivership in the past and uncertainty with how their regulators and any receivers or other liquidators will handle such receiverships.

**Derivatives Counterparties.** Our hedging strategies are highly dependent on our ability to enter into cleared and uncleared (over-the-counter) derivative instrument transactions with counterparties on acceptable terms to reduce interest-rate risk and funding costs.

If we experience disruptions in the credit markets, it may increase the likelihood that one or more of our derivatives counterparties will fail to meet their obligations to us. If a counterparty defaults on payments due to us, we may need to enter into a replacement derivative contract with a different counterparty, which may be at a higher cost, or we may be unable to obtain a replacement contract on acceptable terms or at all. Additionally, the insolvency of one or more of our counterparties representing a relatively large portion of our derivatives portfolio, combined with an adverse change in the market before we are able to transfer or replace the affected derivative transaction could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. We may also be exposed to collateral losses to the extent that we have pledged collateral and its value declines, or could experience losses if the counterparty fails to return the collateral. These losses may be greater to the extent we have high-volumes of derivatives with counterparties with more exposure to market swings or that are concentrated in option-based products. Losses from any of the foregoing could negatively affect our financial condition and results of operations and the value of FHLB membership.

**Federal Funds and Interest-Bearing Deposits.** We invest in Federal Funds sold and deposits with banks in order to ensure the availability of funds to meet members' credit and liquidity needs and for income. Because these investments are unsecured, our credit policies and FHFA regulations restrict these investments to short-term maturities and certain eligible counterparties. If the credit markets experience disruptions, it may increase the likelihood that one of our Federal Funds or deposit counterparties could experience liquidity or financial constraints that may cause them to become insolvent or otherwise default on their obligations to us. For further discussion on our Federal Funds and deposit investments, see **Unsecured Short-Term Investments** on page 64.

**Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell.** We also invest in securities purchased under agreements to resell in order to ensure the availability of funds to meet members' liquidity and credit needs and for income. These investments are secured by marketable securities held by a third party custodian. If the credit markets experience disruptions, it may increase the likelihood that one or more of our counterparties could experience liquidity or financial constraints that may cause them to become insolvent or otherwise default on their obligations to us. If the collateral pledged to secure those obligations has decreased in value, we may suffer a credit loss. See the table in **Investment Debt Securities** on page 61 for a summary of counterparty credit ratings for these investments.

**Our MPF Program products have different risks than those related to our traditional advances products, which could adversely impact our results of operations.**

The MPF Program, as compared to our advances products, is more susceptible to credit losses. If economic conditions weaken and regional or national home prices decline, we could experience higher delinquency levels and loss severities on our MPF Loan portfolio in the future.



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We are exposed to losses on our conventional MPF Loans held in our portfolio through our obligation to absorb losses up to the FLA (to the extent: 1) those losses are not recoverable from PFIs from our withholding performance-based CE Income ((Recoverable CE Income)), and 2) losses that exceed the PFI's CE Amount. Our FLA exposure as of December 31, 2025 is \$187 million. The next layer of losses after the FLA is the CE Amount and is allocated to the PFI, or supplemental mortgage insurance (SMI) purchased by the PFI, as applicable. If losses accelerate in the overall mortgage market, we may experience increased losses allocated to us through the FLA and also that exceed the PFI's CE Amount. Further, the PFIs may experience credit deterioration and default on their CE Amount, which, to the extent not offset against collateral provided by the PFIs, could cause us to incur additional losses and have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

Under the MPF Government product, we absorb any associated credit losses if we are unable to recover from the servicer or the insuring or guarantying government agency. We have the same risk with respect to the MPF Government MBS loans we acquire from our PFIs.

We also have geographic concentrations of MPF Loans secured by properties in certain states. To the extent that any of these geographic areas experience significant declines in the local housing markets, regional economic conditions, a natural or man-made disaster, or gaps in insurance coverage, we could experience increased losses. For further information on these concentrations, see **Geographic Concentration** on page 60. For a description of the MPF Program, our obligations with respect to credit losses and the PFI's obligation to provide credit enhancement and comply with anti-predatory lending laws, see **Mortgage Partnership Finance Program** on page 8.

***We are jointly and severally liable for the consolidated obligations of other FHLBs.***

Under the FHLB Act, we are jointly and severally liable with the other FHLBs for consolidated obligations issued through the Office of Finance. If another FHLB defaults on its obligation to pay principal or interest on any consolidated obligation, the FHFA has the ability to allocate the outstanding liability among one or more of the remaining FHLBs on a pro rata basis or on any other basis that the FHFA may determine. The likelihood of triggering our joint and several liability obligation depends on many factors, including the financial condition and financial performance of the other FHLBs. If we were required by the FHFA to make payment on consolidated obligations, beyond our primary obligation, our financial condition and results of operations could be negatively affected.

***The occurrence of weather-related events, other natural or environmental disasters, health emergencies, or other disruptive events, especially ones affecting our district and/or members in our district, could negatively impact our business and results of operations.***

The occurrence of weather-related events, other natural or environmental disasters, terrorist attacks, civil unrest, health emergencies, pandemics, geopolitical instability or conflicts, or other disruptive events (any such event, a "major disruptive event"), especially ones affecting our district, could negatively impact our business and results of operations. A major disruptive event that damages or destroys real estate securing mortgage loans, or negatively impacts the ability of borrowers to continue to make principal and interest payments on mortgage loans, or negatively impacts our members' business, could increase delinquency rates and default rates, and negatively impact our collateral, MPF Loan portfolio, MBS or other investment portfolios, community investment programs, or cause our members to become delinquent or to default on their advances and other credit obligations to us. A decline in the local economies in which our members operate resulting from a major disruptive event could reduce members' needs for funding, which could reduce demand for our advances. In addition, these events may prompt changes in regulations or consumer preferences, which in turn could have negative consequences for the business models of the Bank and its members. The Bank and its members will need to respond to any new laws and regulations, as well as consumer and business preferences, including those resulting from weather-related concerns. The nature and level of these major disruptive events cannot be predicted. If major disruptive events occur, they may have a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

#### Operational Risks

***A cyberattack, information or security breach, or a technology failure of ours or a third or fourth party, including our use of vendor cloud-based services, could adversely affect our ability to conduct our business, result in significant disclosure or misuse of confidential or proprietary information, and adversely impact our results of operations and financial condition, as well as cause legal or reputational harm.***



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Our operations are highly dependent on the security, controls and efficacy of our infrastructure, computer, communications, and internet and data management systems, as well as those of our counterparties and other third parties, including their downstream service providers. Our business relies on effective access management and the secure collection, processing, transmission, storage and retrieval of confidential, proprietary, personally identifiable, and other information in our computer and data management systems and networks, and in the computer and data management systems and networks of third or fourth parties. Cyber-attacks and information and security breaches, in particular those on financial institutions and financial market infrastructures, have become more frequent, sophisticated, and difficult to detect and prevent. They are pervasive and evolving and include computer viruses, malicious or destructive code (such as ransomware), phishing attacks, denial of service or information or other security breach tactics that could result in: the unauthorized release, gathering, monitoring, misuse, loss or destruction or theft of confidential, proprietary, personally identifiable, and other information; damages to systems, or other material disruptions to our or our members' or other third or fourth parties' network access or business operations; and the loss of funds, including from attempts to defraud us and/or our members. Additionally, threats of cyber terrorism, external extremist parties, and state-sponsored actors or campaigns result in heightened risk exposure. The techniques used in cyberattacks and information and security breaches change frequently and have grown increasingly sophisticated, and these attacks and potentially ensuing security breaches could persist for an extended period of time before being detected. The proliferation of emerging technologies (whether used by the Bank, a counterparty, or other third-party) such as artificial intelligence (AI), may increase our cybersecurity risks and exposure, including from the use of AI for malicious code generation or AI manipulated technologies that attempt to change output to make inaccurate predications, impersonate employees, or expose confidential information. It could take considerable additional time for us to determine the scope, extent, amount, and type of information compromised, at which time the impact on the Bank and measures to recover and restore to a business as usual state may be difficult to assess.

The materiality of these risks depends on the nature, extent, and potential magnitude of a potential incident or attack. We engage in ongoing monitoring of the effectiveness of our security controls, engage in testing of our security controls and responses, and implement changes to mitigate security vulnerabilities and bolster operational resilience. Regardless of the measures we have taken or may take in the future, our ability to conduct business may be adversely affected by any: significant improper access to, or disclosure of, personally identifiable information or other confidential information; or significant cyberattacks; or other significant disruptions or incidents. A failure or breach of our operational or security systems or infrastructure resulting in significant disruption or harm to our business could expose us to regulatory, market, privacy and liquidity risk, and adversely impact our results of operations and financial condition, as well as cause legal or reputational harm. Moreover, expanded government scrutiny of practices relating to the safekeeping of personally identifiable information or other confidential information may result in the adoption of stricter laws or regulations that could impede our business or increase compliance costs. Our cyber risk and other insurance might not be sufficient to cover us against claims related to security incidents, breaches, cyberattacks and other related events and increased coverage may require significant additional expenditures.

***We rely on quantitative models to manage risk, to make business decisions, and to value our assets and liabilities. Our business could be adversely affected if those models fail to produce reliable results.***

We make significant use of both internal and external business and financial models to measure and monitor our risk exposures; including interest rate, prepayment, and other market risks, as well as credit risk. We also use models in determining the fair value of financial instruments when independent price quotations are not available or reliable. The information provided by these models is also used in making business decisions relating to strategies, initiatives, risk management, transactions, and products, and for financial reporting and dividend guidance. Models are inherently imperfect predictors of actual results. Moreover, compared to standard models, the usage of AI models requires new methods and approaches for addressing bias, fairness, interpretability, hyperparameter tuning, and other elements. We use assumptions to predict interest rates, prepayment speeds, default rates, severity rates, and other factors that may overstate or understate future experience. When market conditions change rapidly and dramatically, the assumptions used for our models may not keep pace with changing conditions. Inaccurate or incomplete data or assumptions in these models are likely to produce unreliable results. For example, uncertainty in the housing and mortgage markets may increase our exposure to the inherent risks associated with the reliance on internal models that use key assumptions to project future trends and performance. Although we regularly adjust our internal models in response to changes in economic conditions and the housing market and rely on our vendors to adjust our external models, the risk remains that our models could produce unreliable results or estimates that vary considerably from actual results.

If these models fail to produce reliable results, we may not make appropriate risk management or business decisions, including those related to our dividend guidance. This could adversely affect our earnings, liquidity, capital position, reputation, and overall financial condition. Additionally, if the data used by our models is deficient, inaccurate or biased, the model output will also be impacted, which may ultimately negatively impact our financial condition and results of operations. Any strategies we employ to manage the risks associated with model usage may not be effective.



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***Failures or interruptions in our information systems and other technology, our controls, or our operating processes generally, may harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, and reputation.***

Our business is dependent upon our ability to interface effectively with other FHLBs, members, PFIs, and other third parties. Our products and services involve a complex and sophisticated operating environment supported by operating systems and technologies, which may be purchased, custom-developed, or hosted by third parties. Maintaining the availability, resiliency, and effectiveness of the technology used in our operations, including our information systems, is dependent on the continued timely implementation of technology solutions and improvements (including software updates and security patches) and systems necessary to effectively manage the Bank and mitigate risks, which may require significant capital expenditures. If we are unable to maintain or improve these technological capabilities, including retention of key technology personnel and the development of necessary operating and management processes, we may not be able to remain competitive and our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be significantly compromised.

Additionally, failures in our controls, including internal controls over financial reporting, could result from a number of causes and conditions, including human error, fraud, design flaws, breakdowns in information and computer systems, or natural or man-made disasters. Moreover, lapses in, and inadequacies with respect to, our operating processes, including manual processes and data management, as a result of organizational restructuring, human error, or any other factors, could significantly and adversely affect our overall operations, including collateral maintenance. We also rely on our employees and third parties in our day-to-day and ongoing operations, who may, as a result of human error, misconduct, malfeasance or a failure or breach of systems or infrastructure, expose us to significant risk and adverse effects resulting from such risk. A significant control failure, or a significant lapse in certain operating processes, could materially impact our financial condition and results of operations. We may not be able to foresee, prevent, mitigate, reverse, or repair some or all the negative effects of such failures. If we are unable to correct material weaknesses or deficiencies in internal controls in a timely manner, our ability to record, process, summarize and report information accurately and within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC could be adversely affected. A significant failure in our internal control over financial reporting or a lapse in our operating processes could cause our members to lose confidence in our reported financial information, in our processes, or in us as a whole, subject us to government enforcement actions, and generally, materially, and adversely impact our business and financial condition.

***A significant portion of our business support services are hosted by third party vendors and if our vendors fail to adequately perform the contracted services in the manner necessary to meet our needs or if they become subject to any information or security breach or technological failures, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be harmed. Additionally any failure in the operating systems related to the Office of Finance could disrupt our ability to conduct and manage our business.***

We have engaged various vendors to provide us with data center and hosted services that may include hardware, software support, connectivity, and other technology services, including vendors for which there are few substitutes or would be difficult to replace in a timely manner. Any significant failure, interruption, or breach in security of these systems or services, including relating to the downstream service providers of our vendors, could result in significant disruptions in our ability to conduct business, negatively impact the ability of our personnel to work on other Bank business while handling such disruptions, result in significant improper access to, or disclosure of, confidential information, or cause harm to our business or our members. There is no assurance that if or when such incidents do occur, that they will be adequately addressed by us or the third or fourth party vendors on whom we rely. Further, any such event may not be disclosed to us in a timely manner. Additionally, to the extent we use AI tools provided by vendors, these tools may fail, or may produce inaccurate, biased or deficient data. The occurrence of any failures, data issues, or interruptions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Additionally, we act as master servicer for the MPF Program. In this regard, we have engaged a vendor for certain master servicing activities, and this vendor monitors the servicers' adherence to certain MPF Program requirements and issues periodic reports to us. While we manage MPF Program cash flows, if our vendor should refuse or be unable to provide the necessary service, or if we should decide to terminate our relationship with the vendor, we may be required to engage another vendor which could result in delays in reconciling MPF Loan payments to be made to us or increased expenses to retain a new master servicing vendor. Any of these events could adversely affect our business, results of operation, or financial condition.

Moreover, we rely on the Office of Finance to facilitate the issuance and servicing of our consolidated obligations. A significant failure, interruption, or breach in the security of the Office of Finance's or their critical vendors' or third parties' (including the Federal Reserve Banks') operating systems could disrupt our access to funds, and may harm our business. Any operational failure of the Office of Finance or their critical vendors or third parties could also expose us to the risk of loss of data or confidential information, or other harm, including reputational damage.



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**Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.**

Not applicable.

**Item 1C. Cybersecurity.**

Cybersecurity Risk Management and Strategy

We are subject to cybersecurity risks, which include intentional and unintentional acts that may jeopardize the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of our information technology assets and data under our control. Cybersecurity risks can take the form of a variety of circumstances to cause harm to us, our members, our service providers, and the economy in general. These circumstances include, but are not limited to, AI manipulated technologies, malicious software or exploited vulnerabilities, social engineering such as phishing, denial-of-service attacks, viruses, malware, and natural disasters. For a discussion of cybersecurity and related risks impacting our Bank, see **Risk Factors** starting on page 16.

In alignment with industry standards, such as the National Institute of Standards of Technology (NIST) Cybersecurity Framework, and FHFA regulatory guidance, we have implemented processes for assessing, identifying, and managing cybersecurity risks through a layered approach throughout our environment and in our service provider arrangements, including software-as-a-service and infrastructure-as-a-service engagements. We look to continuously improve our policies and practices to mitigate our exposure to cybersecurity risks given, among other things, the evolving natures of these risks, the involvement of uncontrollable circumstances, such as fires or flooding, and our role in the financial services industry and the broader economy. Our cybersecurity risk management program, which works in tandem with the Bank's Enterprise Risk Management program, includes risk management practices, procedures, and technology solutions aimed at addressing potential cybersecurity threats faced by the Bank in alignment with the Bank's strategic plans, risks tolerance, and enterprise operational risk policy. Cybersecurity risk-mitigation processes include, but are not limited to, performing regular risk assessments to identify, understand and prioritize risks from cybersecurity threats; the implementation of firewalls, endpoint detection and response software, real-time network monitoring; on-going employee training to educate employees on how to identify and avoid various forms of social engineering; performing routine threat monitoring (including use of a third party service provider monitoring) and controls testing; and maintaining a vulnerability management program to timely identify and remediate cybersecurity risks. The Bank also maintains a Cyber Security Incident Response Plan (CSIRP) to determine how cybersecurity threats and incidents are identified, classified, escalated, mitigated and remedied. The CSIRP is implemented and maintained by the Bank's threat and incident response team and overseen by our Chief Information Security Officer (CISO). Additionally, the Bank maintains a business resiliency management program to mitigate and respond to critical disruptive events (such as fire, cybersecurity incidents, and power loss). Our business resiliency management program (as further discussed below) includes, but is not limited to, testing our disaster recovery plans and reviewing department level business continuity procedures.

We regularly engage with third parties, including cybersecurity experts, to test, maintain, and enhance our cybersecurity risk management practices and threat monitoring. These engagements include, among other things, penetration testing, constant managed detection and response services, and intrusion prevention and detection applications. Our vendor risk management program includes regular reviews and oversight of these third parties, including performance and technological reviews and escalation of any unsatisfactory reviews. Additionally, the Bank seeks to identify, monitor and prioritize substantial risks from cybersecurity threats associated with our use of critical third parties. As part of its risk assessment, the Bank endeavors to use the information obtained from these efforts to reach a reasonable conclusion as to that third party's cyber risk management protocols.

During the period covered by this report, the risk from cybersecurity threats or incidents did not have a material impact on our strategy, results of operations, or financial condition. It is inevitable that cybersecurity incidents will occur in the future and any such cybersecurity incident may result in significantly harmful consequences to us, our members, and their customers. We assess the materiality of any such cybersecurity incident from several perspectives including, but not limited to, our ability to continue to service our members and protect the privacy of data, as well as the likely extent and effect of lost revenue, increased operating costs, litigation, and reputational harm.



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### Cybersecurity Governance

Our CISO provides reporting to the Risk Management Committee and Operations and Technology Committee of our Board of Directors on topics such as threat intelligence, major cybersecurity risk areas and threats, technologies and best practices, and any cybersecurity incidents that may have impacted us, as needed when there are status updates or changes. Our CISO reports annually (or more often as needed) to the full Board of Directors on the Bank's cybersecurity risk management program. The Bank's Enterprise Risk Management team, which is part of the Bank's risk management function, provides quarterly reports to the Risk Management Committee (and ultimately, the Board of Directors) on the Bank's risk tolerance conditions, including reports on any cybersecurity matters that may fall outside of the Bank's risk tolerance conditions. Our Board of Directors provides oversight for information security and cyber security risk management activities and approval of the overall cybersecurity risk management program, and the Bank's overall risk management program at large. In addition to full Board oversight, the Risk Management Committee oversees the Bank's cybersecurity risks in accordance with the Bank's risks tolerance. Additionally, the Operations and Technology Committee oversees the Bank's cybersecurity risk management program, and reviews and validates that the direction of the program is in support the Bank's objectives. The Audit Committee of the Board is also involved with ensuring that the internal audit team has an audit plan and resources adequate to evaluate the Bank's cybersecurity risks and controls.

Our Bank Operational Risk Oversight Committee (OROC) (a management level committee, consisting of members of our senior leadership) and its subcommittee, the Technology Risk Sub-Committee (TRSC) (consisting of representatives across the Bank, including from the Risk Management and Information Technology groups), are responsible for reviewing our cybersecurity risk management program's efforts and activities to track the progress of the program's support of the Bank's objectives. TRSC (and to the extent necessary, OROC) receives regular reporting from our CISO including information security metrics, material technology changes and cybersecurity threats being monitored. The Bank's Executive Team is the primary management committee for the Bank across all functions and receives reports from the OROC, Technology Risk Sub-Committee, and the CISO as appropriate on matters impacting cybersecurity risks.

Our CISO, who reports both to our Chief Risk Officer and our Chief Information Officer, manages the Bank's information security and cybersecurity risk management program designed to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the Bank's information technology assets and data under our control. Our CISO has more than 15 years of experience in cyber security matters, including over 15 years in information technology with the Bank in roles of increased responsibilities. Our information security department executes our cybersecurity risk management program, and is responsible for developing, documenting, and approving our information security control standards, guidelines, and procedures, in line with the policies and standards set forth by our Board of Directors. Our threat and incident response team, a subset of our information security department, is responsible for responding to potential threats that may require a system change, modifications and other methods to maintain business continuity to minimize cybersecurity threats. Personnel in the security program hold a variety of technical certifications relevant to their job functions and engage in continuing education.

Our business resiliency management program is overseen by our Board of Directors and its Operations and Technology Committee, which provides oversight of the program and strategy that reflect the Bank's current operating environment and risk tolerance. The implementation of our business resiliency management program is delegated to our Executive Team and their designees, and the Bank's OROC is responsible for the direct governance, oversight and monitoring of the program.

### **Item 2. Properties.**

As of February 28, 2026, we occupy 129,065 square feet of leased office space at 433 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois 60607 (the "OPO Location").

### **Item 3. Legal Proceedings.**

The Bank may be subject to various legal proceedings arising in the normal course of business. After consultation with legal counsel, management is not aware of any legal proceedings that might have a material effect on the Bank's financial condition or results of operations.

### **Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.**

Not applicable.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

**PART II**
**Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters, and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.**

Our members, and under limited circumstances former members (including their successors), own our capital stock. Former members may continue to hold our capital stock when they have withdrawn from membership or have merged with out-of-district institutions. Our members elect our directors. We conduct our business almost exclusively with our members. Our stock can only be acquired and redeemed or repurchased at a par value of \$100 per share. Our stock is not publicly traded and no market mechanism exists for the exchange of stock outside our cooperative structure.

We issue only one class of capital stock, Class B stock, consisting of two sub-classes of stock, Class B1 stock and Class B2 stock which, under our Capital Plan has a par value of \$100 per share. As of January 31, 2026, we had 37,860,943 shares of capital stock outstanding, including mandatorily redeemable capital stock recorded as a liability, and we had 645 stockholders of record. For details on our Capital Plan, on member withdrawals and other terminations, and related amounts classified as mandatorily redeemable capital stock, see **Note 12 - Capital and Mandatorily Redeemable Capital Stock (MRCS)** to the financial statements and **Capital Resources** on page 50.

Information regarding our cash dividends declared in each quarter in 2024 and 2025, and information regarding regulatory requirements and restrictions on dividends, is set forth in the **Retained Earnings and Dividends Policy** section on page 53.

The following table presents, by type of institution, the outstanding capital stock holdings of our members and former members. Our capital stock may be redeemed upon five years' notice from the member to the Bank, subject to applicable conditions. For a description of our policies and related restrictions regarding capital stock redemptions and repurchases, see **Capital Resources** on page 50.

As of	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Commercial banks	\$ 1,587	\$ 1,522
Savings institutions	112	109
Credit unions	1,089	963
Insurance companies	782	671
Community Development Financial Institutions	3	2
<b>Total GAAP capital stock</b>	<b>3,573</b>	<b>3,267</b>
Stock reclassified as mandatorily redeemable capital stock (liability)	30	4
<b>Total regulatory capital stock outstanding</b>	<b>\$ 3,603</b>	<b>\$ 3,271</b>



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

**Item 6. [Reserved]**
**Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.**

Below are selected financial data for the last five fiscal years.

As of or for the years ended December 31,	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
<b>Other selected data at period end</b>					
Member standby letters of credit outstanding	\$ 12,874	\$ 12,908	\$ 12,601	\$ 10,750	\$ 11,317
MPF Loans par value outstanding - FHLB System <sup>a</sup>	76,794	72,205	68,300	65,562	66,297
MPF Loans par value outstanding - FHLB Chicago PFIs <sup>a</sup>	21,155	20,243	19,060	18,331	18,600
Number of members	637	645	654	671	676
Total employees (full and part time)	475	481	486	495	466
<b>Other selected MPF data <sup>a</sup></b>					
MPF Loans par value amounts funded - FHLB System	\$ 12,410	\$ 11,041	\$ 8,671	\$ 8,126	\$ 17,078
Number of PFIs funding MPF products - FHLB System	714	721	687	704	795
MPF Loans par value amounts funded - FHLB Chicago PFIs	\$ 3,212	\$ 3,426	\$ 2,415	\$ 2,122	\$ 5,170
Number of PFIs funding MPF products - FHLB Chicago	181	186	185	195	191
<b>Selected ratios (rates annualized)</b>					
Total regulatory capital to assets ratio	6.56 %	6.65 %	7.04 %	6.15 %	6.87 %
Market value of equity to book value of equity	102 %	101 %	105 %	105 %	107 %
Primary mission asset ratio <sup>b</sup>	71.2 %	71.4 %	72.8 %	72.0 %	70.3 %
Dividend rate class B1 activity stock-period paid	9.25 %	9.06 %	7.69 %	5.60 %	5.00 %
Dividend rate class B2 membership stock-period paid	4.30 %	5.01 %	4.09 %	2.32 %	2.00 %
Return on average assets	0.47 %	0.48 %	0.47 %	0.38 %	0.28 %
Return on average equity	7.18 %	7.28 %	8.03 %	5.94 %	4.13 %
Average equity to average assets	6.55 %	6.59 %	5.85 %	6.40 %	6.78 %
Net yield on average interest-earning assets	0.70 %	0.75 %	0.70 %	0.62 %	0.56 %
Cash dividends	\$ 301	\$ 288	\$ 245	\$ 112	\$ 86
Dividend payout ratio	46.02 %	46.45 %	37.12 %	26.99 %	31.27 %

<sup>a</sup> Includes all MPF products, whether on or off our balance sheet. See **Mortgage Partnership Finance Program** beginning on page 8 for details on our various MPF products.

<sup>b</sup> The FHFA issued an advisory bulletin that provides guidance relating to a primary mission asset ratio by which the FHFA will assess each FHLB's core mission achievement. See **Mission Asset Ratio** on page 5 for more information.



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### Forward-Looking Information

Statements contained in this report, including statements describing the plans, objectives, projections, estimates, strategies, or future predictions or commitments of the Bank, statements of belief, any projections or guidance on dividends or other financial items, or any statements of assumptions underlying the foregoing, may be “forward-looking statements.” These statements may use forward-looking terminology, such as “anticipates,” “believes,” “expects,” “could,” “plans,” “estimates,” “may,” “should,” “will,” their negatives, or other variations of these terms. We caution that, by their nature, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties related to our operations and business and regulatory environment, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond our control. These risks and uncertainties could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in these forward-looking statements and could affect the extent to which a particular objective, projection, estimate, or prediction is realized. As a result, undue reliance should not be placed on such statements.

These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties including, but not limited to, the following:

- political events, including legislative, regulatory, judicial, or other developments that affect us, our members, our counterparties and/or investors in consolidated obligations, including, among other things, changes in perception, guidance, regulation, and/or legislation relating to housing finance, the FHLBs, or GSE reform; changes in the federal executive administration and the Congress; changes in our regulator or changes affecting our regulator and changes in the FHLB Act or applicable regulations or changes in their application; the impact of government shutdowns; and the potential designation of us as a nonbank financial company for supervision by the Federal Reserve;
- general economic and market conditions, including the timing and volume of market activity, recession, prolonged inflation, unemployment rates, housing prices, the condition of the mortgage and housing markets, increased delinquencies and/or loss rates on mortgages, prolonged or delayed foreclosure processes, and the effects on, among other things, mortgage-backed securities; disruptions in the credit and debt markets and their effect on our members, future funding costs, and sources and availability of funds; volatility resulting from the effects of, and changes in, various monetary or fiscal policies and regulations or programs, such as those determined by the Federal Reserve Board and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; impacts from various measures to stimulate the economy and help borrowers refinance home mortgages; the impact of the occurrence of a major natural or other disaster, a pandemic or other disruptive event; the impact of weather-related events; and the impact of trade wars, tariffs, or geopolitical uncertainties or conflicts;
- the loss of or changes in business activities with significant members; changes in the demand by our members for advances, the impact of pricing increases, and the availability of other sources of funding for our members, such as deposits;
- regulatory limits on our investments;
- the impact of new business strategies; our ability to successfully maintain our balance sheet and cost infrastructure at an appropriate composition and size scaled to member demand; our ability to execute our business model, implement business process improvements and scale our size to our members' borrowing needs; the extent to which our members use our advances as part of their core financing rather than just as a back-up source of liquidity; and our ability to implement product enhancements and new products and generate enough volume in new products to cover our costs related to developing such products;
- the extent to which changes in our current capital stock requirements and/or our ability to continue to offer the Reduced Capitalization Advance Program (RCAP) for certain future advance borrowings, our ability to continue to pay enhanced dividends on our activity stock, our ability to maintain current levels of dividends, our ability to meet dividend guidance, and any amendments to our capital plan, impact Bank product usage and activity with members;
- our ability to meet required conditions to repurchase and redeem capital stock from our members (including maintaining compliance with our minimum regulatory capital requirements and determining that our financial condition is sound enough to support such repurchases), the amount and timing of such repurchases or redemptions, any changes in our repurchase processes, and our ability to maintain compliance with regulatory and statutory requirements relating to our dividend payments;
- volatility of market prices, rates, and indices, or other factors, such as natural disasters, that could affect the value of our investments or collateral; changes in the value or liquidity of collateral securing advances to our members;
- changes in the value of and risks associated with our investments in mortgage loans, mortgage-backed securities, and the related credit enhancement protections;



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- changes in our ability or intent to hold mortgage-backed securities to maturity;
- changes in mortgage interest rates and prepayment speeds on mortgage assets;
- membership changes, including the loss of members through mergers and consolidations or as a consequence of regulatory requirements or otherwise; changes in the financial health of our members, including the resolution of some members; risks related to expanding our membership to include more institutions with regulators and resolution processes with which we have less experience;
- increased reliance on short-term funding and changes in investor demand and capacity for consolidated obligations and/or the terms of interest rate derivatives and similar agreements, including changes in the relative attractiveness of consolidated obligations as compared to other investment opportunities; changes in our cost of funds due to concerns over U.S. fiscal policy, and any related rating agency actions impacting FHLB consolidated obligations;
- regulatory changes to FHLB membership requirements, capital requirements, MPF Program requirements, and liquidity requirements by the FHFA, and increased guidance from the FHFA impacting our balance sheet management, product structures, and collateral practices;
- the ability of each of the other FHLBs to repay the principal and interest on consolidated obligations for which it is the primary obligor and with respect to which we have joint and several liability;
- the pace of technological change and our ability to develop and support technology and information systems, including our ability to protect the security of our information systems and manage any failures, interruptions or breaches in our information systems or operations or technology services, including those provided to us through third party vendors;
- our ability to recruit and retain qualified personnel;
- the impact of new material accounting standards and the application of accounting rules, including the impact of regulatory guidance on our application of such standards and rules;
- the volatility of reported results due to changes in the fair value of certain assets and liabilities;
- our ability to identify, manage, mitigate, and/or remedy internal control weaknesses and other operational risks; and
- the reliability of our projections, assumptions, and models on our future financial performance and condition, including dividend projections.

For a more detailed discussion of the risk factors applicable to us, see **Risk Factors** on page 16.

These forward-looking statements are representative only as of the date they are made, and we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement as a result of new information, future events, changed circumstances, or any other reason.



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## Executive Summary

### 2025 Financial Highlights

- **Net income** for 2025 was \$654 million, compared to \$620 million for 2024, with the increase primarily driven by the decline in noninterest expense described below.
- **Net interest income** for 2025 was \$954 million, compared to \$960 million for 2024, with the decline primarily driven by decreased interest income from advances due to lower overall market interest rates in 2025 compared to 2024.
- **Noninterest income (loss)** increased by \$16 million to \$105 million in 2025, compared to \$89 million in 2024, primarily driven by gains on trading securities.
- **Noninterest expense** decreased by \$27 million to \$330 million for 2025, compared to \$357 million for 2024, primarily driven by changes in the timing, availability, and member utilization of our community investment programs in 2025 compared to 2024.
- **Total assets** increased to \$141.2 billion at year-end 2025, compared to \$129.1 billion at year-end 2024, mainly due to increased volume in advances and investment debt securities.
- **Advances** outstanding increased to \$61.1 billion at year-end 2025, compared to \$55.8 billion at year-end 2024, driven by increasing borrowings from insurance company and depository members.
- **MPF loans held in portfolio** increased to \$14.7 billion at year-end 2025, compared to \$13.3 billion at year-end 2024, primarily attributable to new acquisition volume that outpaced paydown activity.
- **Total investment securities** were \$34.2 billion at year-end 2025, compared to \$30.0 billion at year-end 2024, with the change primarily attributable to an increase in investment in GSE mortgage-backed securities and U.S. Treasuries.
- **Retained earnings** were \$5.7 billion at year-end 2025, up from \$5.3 billion at year-end 2024.
- **Letters of credit** commitments remained stable at \$12.9 billion at year-end 2025 compared to year-end 2024.
- The Bank remained in compliance with all of its regulatory capital requirements as of year-end 2025.

### Summary and Outlook

#### *Fourth Quarter 2025 Dividends and Dividend Guidance*

Based on our preliminary fourth quarter 2025 results, the Board of Directors declared our dividend on January 23, 2026 - 9.25% (annualized) for Class B1 activity stock and 3.90% (annualized) for Class B2 membership stock. Dividends were paid on February 13, 2026.

We expect to maintain at least a 9.00% (annualized) dividend for Class B1 activity stock for the first and second quarters of 2026, based on current projections and assumptions regarding our financial condition. We are providing this information to assist members in planning their activity with us. Any future dividend payments remain subject to determination and declaration by our Board of Directors and may be impacted by changes in financial or economic conditions, regulatory and statutory limitations, and any other relevant factors.

#### *Housing and Community Development*

**Statutory Affordable Housing Program (AHP) Assessments:** The Bank commits 10% of its income before assessments to support the affordable housing and community development needs of communities served by its members as required by statute. As of December 31, 2025, the Bank accrued \$73 million to its AHP pool of funds.

**Voluntary Housing and Community Development Contributions:** In addition to its statutory AHP assessments, the Board of Directors may elect to make voluntary contributions to the AHP or other housing and community investment activities to increase funding available to members. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Bank contributed \$27 million toward affordable housing and community investment grants and \$33 million in subsidies supporting its Community Advances and other loans.

### **Critical Accounting Estimates**

See **Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies** to the financial statements for further details on our accounting policies.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make a number of judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expense. To understand the Bank's financial position and results of operations, it is important to understand the Bank's most significant accounting estimates and the extent to which management uses judgment and assumptions in applying those estimates. The Bank's critical accounting estimates include the following:



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- Derivatives and hedging activities; and
- Fair value.

### Derivatives and Hedging Activities

We transact most of our derivatives with large banks and major broker-dealers. Some of these banks and broker-dealers or their affiliates buy, sell, and distribute consolidated obligations. We are not a derivatives dealer and do not trade derivatives for speculative purposes. We enter into derivative transactions through either of the following:

- A bilateral agreement with an individual counterparty for over-the-counter derivative transactions.
- Clearinghouses classified as DCOs through FCMs, which are clearing members of the DCOs, for cleared derivative transactions.

### Managing Interest Rate Risk

We carry all derivatives at fair value in our **Statements of Condition**. We use fair value hedges to manage our exposure to changes in the fair value of (1) a recognized asset or liability or (2) an unrecognized firm commitment, attributable to changes in a benchmark interest rate. Our cash flow hedge strategies are intended to be used as follows: to hedge, on a "rolling" basis, 1) our exposure to the variability in the net proceeds received from forecasted zero-coupon discount notes and 2) the variability of cash flows associated with periodic SOFR-indexed bond issuances attributable to changes in the benchmark interest rate. The first cash flow hedge strategy applies to legacy discount note hedging relationships. The second cash flow strategy has been active since LIBOR's cessation. The Bank enters into interest rate swaps to mitigate exposures related to each cash flow hedge strategy.

We may elect the fair value option for financial instruments, such as advances, MPF Loans held for sale, and consolidated obligation discount notes and bonds, in cases where hedge accounting treatment may not be achieved due to the inability to meet the hedge effectiveness testing criteria, or in certain cases where we wish to mitigate the risk associated with selecting the fair value option for other instruments. We may also use economic hedges, when hedge accounting is not permitted or hedge effectiveness is not achievable.

Derivative Hedge Accounting (Refer to **Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies** and **Note 9 - Derivatives and Hedging Activities** for further details).

We apply hedge accounting to qualifying hedge relationships. A qualifying hedge relationship exists when a derivative hedging instrument is expected to effectively offset changes in fair values, cash flows, or underlying risk of the hedged item during the term of the hedge relationship. We prepare formal contemporaneous documentation at inception of the hedge relationship to support that the hedge relationship qualifies for hedge accounting treatment and assess hedge effectiveness on an ongoing basis. On a quantitative basis hedge effectiveness is considered to exist when correlation between the hedged item and hedging instrument is between 80% and 125%. When correlation between the hedged item and hedging instrument is between 90% and 110%, a qualitative analysis is performed. The hedge documentation formally documents the hedge relationship and its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge, including identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged, and an assessment of the hedging instrument's effectiveness in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value attributable to the hedged risk.

We use benchmark coupon and/or partial term hedging strategies for a portion of our hedged portfolio.

As of December 31, 2025, we held \$161.8 billion notional of interest-rate derivatives with a total, net asset (liability) fair market value of \$550 million, excluding posted collateral. These derivatives hedge mostly our fixed rate interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. The following table shows the estimated changes in the fair market value of our interest-rate derivatives under parallel interest-rate shifts allowing interest rates to go negative under the current rate environment (for example the same change to interest rates on short-, intermediate-, and long-term fixed income maturities):

	As of December 31, 2025							
Change from base case in bps	-200	-100	-50	-25	+25	+50	+100	+200
Net change in fair market value	\$ (3,574)	\$ (1,617)	\$ (766)	\$ (372)	\$ 347	\$ 669	\$ 1,248	\$ 2,261

The above table includes total derivatives entered into by the Bank, which includes interest-rate derivatives related to fair value hedges, cash flow hedges, and economic hedges.



**(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

In addition to performing the above sensitivity analysis, we also compare our fair value estimates of our outstanding derivatives to the estimates of our counterparties. At December 31, 2025 the difference between our total, net estimated fair market value of derivatives versus that of the counterparties' estimated values was \$(12) million or 2.2%.

Fair Value Estimates

Details of the Bank's processes for determining fair value, including discussion on the fair value hierarchy are set out in **Note 15 - Fair Value**. Estimating fair value requires the application of judgment. We believe our estimated fair value amounts are reasonable; however, as outlined below, there are inherent limitations in any valuation technique.

- Our estimated fair value amounts are highly subjective in nature. We select assumptions and inputs from a market participant's perspective to use with any of our valuation techniques. Such assumptions and inputs include, but are not limited to, the amount and timing of future cash flows, prepayment speed, expected interest rate volatility, possible distributions of future interest rates used to value options, and the selection of discount rates that appropriately reflect the market, liquidity, and credit risks. Significant judgment is required when selecting such assumptions and inputs. Using different assumptions and inputs could have a material effect on our estimated fair value amounts. Further, the estimated fair value amounts presented in our **Statements of Condition** and disclosed in our notes to financial statements are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that would be realized in current market transactions.
- Our estimated fair value amounts are made as of the **Statements of Condition** date; and accordingly, such estimated fair value amounts are susceptible to material changes thereafter.

Fair value represents the exit price that we would receive to sell an asset or pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction with a market participant at the measurement date.

Valuation Techniques and Significant Inputs

We utilize the fair value hierarchy when selecting valuation techniques and significant inputs to measure the fair value of our assets and liabilities. Our valuation techniques may utilize market, cost, and/or income models to estimate fair values. Under the fair value hierarchy, valuation techniques and significant inputs are prioritized from the most objective, such as quoted market prices in external active markets, to the least objective, such as valuation approaches that utilize unobservable inputs. The fair value hierarchy requires us to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. Refer to **Note 15 - Fair Value** for further details on our valuation techniques and significant inputs.

*Valuation of Derivatives and Hedged Items.* For purposes of estimating the fair value of derivatives and items for which we are hedging changes in the benchmark fair value, we employ a valuation model that uses market data from the U.S. Treasury obligations, Effective federal funds rates (EFFR), overnight indexed swap rates, Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR), SOFR Futures, and the U.S. dollar interest-rate-swap markets to construct discount and forward-yield curves using standard financial market techniques.

For the valuation of derivatives, we use OIS based on the federal funds effective rate as the discount rate for our interest-rate derivatives which are not cleared through a DCO or our cancelable OIS swaps, while the SOFR discounting curve is used for the valuation of derivatives cleared through a DCO or our cancelable SOFR swaps. For derivatives, we compare the fair values obtained from our valuation model to clearinghouse valuations (in the case of cleared derivatives) and non-binding dealer estimates (in the case of bilateral derivatives) or other valuation models to ensure such fair values are reasonable.

For the valuation of hedged assets or liabilities in fair-value hedging relationships where the hedged risk is the change in the fair value of the benchmark interest rate, we use OIS or SOFR as the discount rate, depending on which interest-rate index was designated as the benchmark rate at inception of the hedge relationship. These valuations are calculated using the same valuation model that calculates the fair values of the associated hedging derivatives. This valuation model is subject to a periodic model validation by either an external party or an internal validation group. We periodically review and refine, as appropriate, the assumptions and valuation methodologies to reflect market indications as closely as possible.

**Results of Operations**

Net Interest Income

Net interest income is the difference between the amount we recognize into interest income on our interest-earning assets and the amount we recognize into interest expense on our interest-bearing liabilities. These amounts were determined in accordance with GAAP and were based on the underlying contractual interest rate terms of our interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities as well as the following items:



**(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

- Amortization of premiums;
- Accretion of discounts;
- Hedge ineffectiveness, which represents the difference between changes in the fair value of the derivative and the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, is recognized into either interest income or interest expense, whichever is appropriate. For cash flow hedges, recognition occurs only when amounts are reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (AOCI). Such recognition occurs when earnings are affected by the hedged item;
- Net interest paid or received on interest rate swaps that are accounted for as fair value or cash flow hedges;
- Amortization of fair value and cash flow closed hedge adjustments;
- Advance and investment prepayment fees; and
- MPF credit enhancement income payments.

The following table presents the increase or decrease in interest income and expense due to volume or rate variances. The calculation of these components includes the following considerations:

- *Average Balance:* Average balances are calculated using daily balances. Amortized cost is used to compute the average balances for most of our financial instruments, including MPF Loans held in portfolio (including those that are on nonaccrual status) and available-for-sale debt securities. Fair value is used to compute average balances for our trading debt securities and financial instruments carried at fair value under the fair value option.
- *Total Interest:* Total interest includes the net interest income components, as discussed above, applicable to our interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities.
- *Yield/Rate:* Effective yields/rates are based on total interest and average balances as defined above. Yields/rates are calculated on an annualized basis. The calculation of the yield on our available-for-sale securities does not give effect to changes in fair value that are reflected as a component of AOCI.
- The change in volume is calculated as the change in average balance multiplied by the current year yield. The change in rate is calculated as the change in yield multiplied by the prior year average balance. Any changes due to the combined volume/rate variance have been allocated to volume.



# FHLBank Chicago Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago

(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

2025 compared to 2024

	2025			2024			Increase (decrease) due to		
	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense	Yield/Rate	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense	Yield/Rate	Volume	Rate	Net Change
<b>For the years ended December 31,</b>									
Investment debt securities	\$ 31,813	\$ 1,613	5.07 %	\$ 27,911	\$ 1,672	5.99 %	\$ 234	\$ (293)	\$ (59)
Advances	72,697	3,327	4.58 %	69,537	3,856	5.55 %	176	(705)	(529)
MPF Loans held in portfolio	13,977	593	4.24 %	12,408	482	3.88 %	61	50	111
Federal funds sold	7,847	337	4.29 %	6,518	338	5.19 %	70	(71)	(1)
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	6,637	283	4.26 %	7,225	379	5.25 %	(30)	(66)	(96)
Interest-bearing deposits	3,184	138	4.33 %	3,660	196	5.36 %	(25)	(33)	(58)
Other interest-earning assets	75	2	2.67 %	73	2	2.74 %	—	—	—
<b>Interest-earning assets</b>	<b>136,230</b>	<b>6,293</b>	<b>4.62 %</b>	<b>127,332</b>	<b>6,925</b>	<b>5.44 %</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>(1,118)</b>	<b>(632)</b>
Noninterest-earning assets	1,706			1,705					
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>137,936</b>			<b>129,037</b>					
<b>Consolidated obligation discount notes</b>									
	49,899	2,091	4.19 %	39,504	2,025	5.13 %	535	(469)	66
<b>Consolidated obligation bonds</b>									
	75,246	3,195	4.25 %	77,038	3,878	5.03 %	(96)	(587)	(683)
<b>Deposits and other interest-bearing liabilities</b>									
	1,227	53	4.32 %	1,103	62	5.62 %	7	(16)	(9)
<b>Interest-bearing liabilities</b>	<b>126,372</b>	<b>5,339</b>	<b>4.22 %</b>	<b>117,645</b>	<b>5,965</b>	<b>5.07 %</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>(1,072)</b>	<b>(626)</b>
<b>Noninterest-bearing liabilities</b>									
	2,452			2,872					
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>128,824</b>			<b>120,517</b>					
<b>Net yield on interest-earning assets</b>									
	\$ 136,230	\$ 954	0.70 %	\$ 127,332	\$ 960	0.75 %	\$ 62	\$ (68)	\$ (6)

The following analysis and comparisons apply to the periods presented in the above table unless otherwise indicated.

- Interest income from investment debt securities decreased primarily due to lower overall market interest rates in 2025 compared to 2024, partially offset by increased volume.
- Interest income from advances decreased primarily due to lower overall market interest rates in 2025 compared to 2024.
- Interest income from MPF Loans held in portfolio increased primarily due to new acquisition volume that outpaced paydown activity. Secondly, the new loans acquired were originated at higher mortgage rates than the loans paid down, increasing the yield earned in 2025 compared to 2024.
- Interest income from overnight federal funds sold was comparable to the prior period. Lower overall market interest rates in 2025 compared to 2024 was mostly offset by increased volume in 2025.
- Interest income from securities purchased under agreements to resell decreased primarily due to lower overall market interest rates in 2025 compared to 2024. To a lesser extent, a decline in volume also contributed to this decrease in interest income.
- Interest income from interest-bearing deposits decreased primarily due to lower overall market interest rates in 2025 compared to 2024 and a decline in volume.
- Interest expense on our consolidated obligation discount notes increased primarily due to increased volume in 2025 compared to 2024.
- Interest expense on our consolidated obligation bonds decreased primarily due to lower overall market interest rates in 2025 compared to 2024.
- For details of the effect our fair value and cash flow hedge activities had on our net interest income see the **Total Net Effect Gain (Loss) of Hedging Activities** table on page 39.



# FHLBank Chicago Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago

(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

2024 compared to 2023

	2024			2023			Increase (decrease) due to		
	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense	Yield/Rate	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense	Yield/Rate	Volume	Rate	Net Change
<b>For the years ended December 31,</b>									
Investment debt securities	\$ 27,911	\$ 1,672	5.99 %	\$ 24,411	\$ 1,472	6.03 %	\$ 211	\$ (11)	\$ 200
Advances	69,537	3,856	5.55 %	82,404	4,402	5.34 %	(692)	146	(546)
MPF Loans held in portfolio	12,408	482	3.88 %	10,640	353	3.32 %	60	69	129
Federal funds sold	6,518	338	5.19 %	10,166	513	5.05 %	(184)	9	(175)
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	7,225	379	5.25 %	6,671	339	5.08 %	28	12	40
Interest-bearing deposits	3,660	196	5.36 %	4,251	223	5.25 %	(31)	4	(27)
Other interest-earning assets	73	2	2.74 %	83	4	4.82 %	—	(2)	(2)
<b>Interest-earning assets</b>	<b>127,332</b>	<b>6,925</b>	<b>5.44 %</b>	<b>138,626</b>	<b>7,306</b>	<b>5.27 %</b>	<b>(608)</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>(381)</b>
Noninterest-earning assets	1,705			1,677					
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>129,037</b>			<b>140,303</b>					
Consolidated obligation discount notes	39,504	2,025	5.13 %	49,492	2,428	4.91 %	(490)	87	(403)
Consolidated obligation bonds	77,038	3,878	5.03 %	77,797	3,837	4.93 %	(36)	77	41
Deposits and other interest-bearing liabilities	1,103	62	5.62 %	1,259	71	5.64 %	(9)	—	(9)
<b>Interest-bearing liabilities</b>	<b>117,645</b>	<b>5,965</b>	<b>5.07 %</b>	<b>128,548</b>	<b>6,336</b>	<b>4.93 %</b>	<b>(535)</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>(371)</b>
Noninterest-bearing liabilities	2,872			3,539					
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>120,517</b>			<b>132,087</b>					
<b>Net yield on interest-earning assets</b>	<b>\$127,332</b>	<b>\$ 960</b>	<b>0.75 %</b>	<b>\$138,626</b>	<b>\$ 970</b>	<b>0.70 %</b>	<b>\$ (74)</b>	<b>\$ 64</b>	<b>\$ (10)</b>

The following analysis and comparisons apply to the periods presented in the above table unless otherwise indicated.

- Interest income from investment debt securities increased primarily due to increased volume in 2024 compared to 2023.
- Interest income from advances decreased primarily due to a decline in volume due to depository members experiencing lower funding needs on their balance sheets along with reduced loan demand which resulted in paydowns. To a lesser extent, advances maturing in 2024 with a former captive insurance company member also contributed to this decrease in interest income.
- Interest income from MPF Loans held in portfolio increased primarily due to the higher mortgage rate environment increasing the yield earned on new loan originations in 2024 compared to 2023. To a lesser extent, new acquisition volume that outpaced paydown and maturity activity also contributed to this increase in interest income.
- Interest income from overnight federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits decreased primarily due to a decline in volume in 2024 compared to 2023.
- Interest income from securities purchased under agreements to resell increased primarily due to increased volume in 2024 compared to 2023.
- Interest expense on our consolidated obligation discount notes decreased primarily due to a decline in volume in 2024 compared to 2023.
- Interest expense on our consolidated obligation bonds increased primarily due to higher overall market interest rates and the maturity of low coupon-rate bonds in 2024 compared to 2023.
- For details of the effect our 2023 fair value and cash flow hedge activities had on our net interest income see the **Total Net Effect Gain (Loss) of Hedging Activities** table on page 44 in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 (2024 Form 10-K).



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

### Noninterest Income

For comparisons to 2023 see **Noninterest Income** on page 44 in our 2024 Form 10-K.

For the years ended December 31,	2025	2024
Trading securities	\$ 60	\$ 39
Derivatives and hedging activities	(4)	5
Instruments held under the fair value option	(5)	(3)
MPF fees, \$32 and \$29 from other FHLBs	38	36
Other, net	16	12
<b>Noninterest income (loss)</b>	<b>\$ 105</b>	<b>\$ 89</b>

#### Trading Securities, Derivatives and Hedging Activities, and Instruments Held Under the Fair Value Option

Noninterest income (loss) increased for the year ended December 31, 2025, primarily driven by gains on trading securities.

#### Total Net Effect Gain (Loss) of Hedging Activities

The following table details the effect of hedging transactions recorded in the various line items in our **Statements of Income**. Hedge ineffectiveness on hedges qualifying for hedge accounting are recorded in net interest income rather than recorded in derivatives, as noted in the table below.

	Advances	Investments	MPF Loans	Discount Notes	Bonds	Other	Total
<b>Year ended December 31, 2025</b>							
Recorded in net interest income	\$ 357	\$ 370	\$ 2	\$ 18	\$ (627)	\$ (1)	\$ 119
Recorded in derivatives and hedging activities	(1)	(14)	8	2	—	1	(4)
Recorded in trading securities	—	60	—	—	—	—	60
Recorded on instruments held under the fair value option	6	—	—	(7)	(3)	(1)	(5)
<b>Total net effect gain (loss) of hedging activities</b>	<b>\$ 362</b>	<b>\$ 416</b>	<b>\$ 10</b>	<b>\$ 13</b>	<b>\$ (630)</b>	<b>\$ (1)</b>	<b>\$ 170</b>
<b>Year ended December 31, 2024</b>							
Recorded in net interest income	\$ 841	\$ 551	\$ 3	\$ 36	\$ (1,326)	\$ —	\$ 105
Recorded in derivatives and hedging activities	5	4	7	—	(11)	—	5
Recorded in trading securities	—	40	—	—	—	—	40
Recorded on instruments held under the fair value option	—	—	(1)	(2)	—	—	(3)
<b>Total net effect gain (loss) of hedging activities</b>	<b>\$ 846</b>	<b>\$ 595</b>	<b>\$ 9</b>	<b>\$ 34</b>	<b>\$ (1,337)</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 147</b>

#### MPF fees (including from other FHLBs)

A majority of MPF fees are from other FHLBs that pay us a fixed membership fee to participate in the MPF Program and a volume-based administration fee for us to provide services related to MPF Loans carried on their balance sheets. MPF fees also include income from other third party off-balance sheet MPF Loan products and other related administration fees. These administration and membership fees are designed to compensate us for the expenses we incur to administer the program. MPF fees earned increased compared to the prior period, primarily driven by increased volume in MPF Loans held in portfolio.

#### Other, net

Other, net includes fee income we earn from member standby letters of credit products.



# FHLBank Chicago Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago

(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

## Noninterest Expense

For comparisons to 2023 see **Noninterest Expense** on page 45 in our 2024 Form 10-K.

For the years ended December 31,	2025	2024
Compensation and benefits	\$ 129	\$ 128
Nonpayroll operating expenses	114	108
Voluntary Community Investment contributions	60	98
Federal Housing Finance Agency and Office of Finance	19	19
Other, net	8	4
<b>Noninterest expense</b>	<b>\$ 330</b>	<b>\$ 357</b>

The following analysis and comparisons apply to the periods presented in the above table.

Compensation and benefits were comparable to the prior period. We had 475 employees as of December 31, 2025, compared to 481 employees as of December 31, 2024.

Nonpayroll operating expenses increased, as we continued our planned investment in information technology, specifically applications, infrastructure, and resiliency.

Voluntary Community Investment contributions decreased, primarily driven by changes in the timing, availability, and member utilization of our community investment programs in 2025 compared to 2024.

### 2025 Voluntary Community Investment contribution commitment

As required by statute, we allocate 10% of net income before assessments to fund affordable housing grants through the AHP General Fund and the DPP Programs. See **Note 11 - Affordable Housing Program** to the financial statements for further details. We appreciate that additional funds would be beneficial in meeting community needs in affordable housing, as well as business and community development. For 2025, in addition to the 10% statutory allocation, the Bank made a voluntary contribution commitment of at least 5% of prior year net income subject to assessments, as adjusted, to discretionary funds to support our community needs. Prior year net income subject to assessments, as adjusted, represents our prior year net income after adjustments have been made for specific line items that would have otherwise reduced our commitment amount.

The following table details the components of our voluntary Community Investment contributions as recorded in our **Statements of Income**.

For the years ended December 31,	2025	2024
Voluntary advance and loan subsidies	\$ 33	\$ 60
Voluntary Community First grants	11	17
Voluntary DPP expense	10	11
<b>Voluntary contributions excluding supplemental voluntary contribution to AHP</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>88</b>
Supplemental voluntary contribution to AHP	6	10
<b>Voluntary Community Investment contributions</b>	<b>\$ 60</b>	<b>\$ 98</b>

The income statement effects of the Bank's voluntary Community Investment contributions reduces net income before assessments which, in turn, reduces the statutory AHP assessment each year. As such, we have committed to make supplemental voluntary contributions to AHP by an amount that equals what the statutory AHP assessment would be in the absence of these effects. The line item above titled "Supplemental voluntary contribution to AHP" represents this amount.

For 2026, in addition to the 10% statutory allocation, our Board of Directors approved an allocation of 10% of prior year net income before assessments to discretionary funds to support our community needs. We expect to expense these funds throughout the year in our financial statements; however, the Bank's voluntary Community Investment contributions remain subject to many factors, including progress on initiating new programs, the nature of the programs, and utilization by members. For further discussion of risks faced by the Bank see **Risk Factors** starting on page 16.



**FHLBank**  
Chicago Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago

(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

Federal Housing Finance Agency and Office of Finance expenses consist of our share of the funding for the FHFA, our regulator, and the Office of Finance, which manages the consolidated obligation debt issuances of the FHLBs.

Other, net expenses includes net benefit costs associated with our non-qualified deferred compensation plan.

As noted in **Noninterest Income** on page 39, we earn MPF fees from the MPF Program, a majority of which are from other FHLBs but also include income from other third party investors. These fees are designed to compensate us for the expenses we incur to administer the program. Our expenses relating to the MPF fees earned are included in the relevant line items in the noninterest expense table shown above. Expenses related to MPF fees earned were comparable to the prior period. The following table summarizes MPF related fees and expenses.

For the years ended December 31,	2025	2024
MPF fees earned	\$ 38	\$ 36
Expenses related to MPF fees earned	32	33

*Statutory AHP Assessment and Supplemental Voluntary Contributions to AHP*

We record the AHP assessment expense at a rate of 10% of income before assessments, excluding interest expense on MRCS.

The income statement effect of our voluntary Community Investment contributions reduces net income before assessments which, in turn, reduces the statutory AHP assessment each year. As such, we have committed to make supplemental voluntary contributions to AHP by an amount that equals what the statutory AHP assessment would be in the absence of these effects.

Statutory AHP assessments accrued in the current year are primarily awarded in the subsequent year and may be disbursed over multiple years. Our supplemental voluntary contribution to AHP also follows this schedule. See **Note 11 - Affordable Housing Program** to the financial statements for further details.

Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

For comparisons to 2023 see **Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)** on page 46 in our 2024 Form 10-K.

For the years ended December 31,	For the years ended December 31,		Balance remaining
	2025	2024	in AOCI as of
			December 31, 2025
Net unrealized gain (loss) available-for-sale debt securities	\$ 218	\$ 165	\$ 185
Net unrealized gain (loss) cash flow hedges	(43)	(5)	24
Postretirement plans	1	(2)	9
<b>Other comprehensive income (loss)</b>	<b>\$ 176</b>	<b>\$ 158</b>	<b>\$ 218</b>

*Net unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale debt securities*

The net unrealized gain on AFS securities for 2025 and 2024 was primarily driven by tightening spreads to swaps. As these securities approach maturity, we expect the net unrealized gains or losses in our AOCI as of December 31, 2025 to reverse over the remaining life of these securities (since we expect to receive par value at maturity).

*Net unrealized gain (loss) on cash flow hedges*

The net unrealized loss on cash flow hedges for 2025 and 2024 was primarily driven by the movement in market interest rates.

We did not recognize any instrument-specific credit risk in our **Statements of Comprehensive Income** as of December 31, 2025 due to our credit standing. For further details on the activity in our Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) see **Note 13 - Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)** to the financial statements.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

**Statements of Condition**

As of	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash and due from banks, interest-bearing deposits, federal funds sold, and securities purchased under agreements to resell	\$ 30,363	\$ 29,715
Investment debt securities	34,244	29,560
Advances	61,145	55,847
MPF Loans held in portfolio, net of allowance for credit losses	14,731	13,320
Other, net of allowance for credit losses	719	670
<b>Assets</b>	<b>\$ 141,202</b>	<b>\$ 129,112</b>
Consolidated obligation discount notes	\$ 53,179	\$ 36,739
Consolidated obligation bonds	76,295	81,859
Other	2,273	1,894
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>131,747</b>	<b>120,492</b>
Capital stock	3,573	3,267
Retained earnings	5,664	5,311
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	218	42
<b>Capital</b>	<b>9,455</b>	<b>8,620</b>
<b>Total liabilities and capital</b>	<b>\$ 141,202</b>	<b>\$ 129,112</b>

The following is an analysis of the above table and comparisons apply to December 31, 2025 compared to December 31, 2024.

Cash and due from banks, interest-bearing deposits, federal funds sold, and securities purchased under agreements to resell

Amounts held in these typically overnight accounts will vary each day based on the following:

- Interest rate spreads between federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell and our debt;
- Liquidity requirements;
- Counterparties available; and
- Collateral availability on securities purchased under agreements to resell.

As of December 31, 2025, we maintained a sufficient pool of liquidity to support anticipated member demand for advances and letters of credit.

Investment Debt Securities

Investment debt securities increased at year-end 2025 compared to year-end 2024, primarily attributable to an increase in investment in GSE mortgage-backed securities and U.S. Treasuries.

Advances

Advances increased at year-end 2025 compared to year-end 2024, driven by increased borrowings from insurance company and depository members. Advance balances will vary based primarily on member demand or need for wholesale funding and the underlying cost of the advance to the member. It is possible that member demand for our advances could decline in future periods should their funding needs change, or to the extent they elect alternative funding resources.



# FHLBank Chicago Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago

(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

The following table sets forth the current period par amount of advances outstanding for the five largest advance borrowers.

As of	December 31, 2025	
The Northern Trust Company	\$ 8,500	13.9 %
Reliance Standard Life Insurance Company	4,000	6.5 %
The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company	3,311	5.4 %
Associated Bank, N.A.	3,269	5.3 %
BMO Bank, N.A.	3,132	5.1 %
All other borrowers	39,134	63.8 %
<b>Total par value</b>	<b>\$ 61,346</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>

The following table presents outstanding advances by type of institution. Former members may withdraw from membership or merge with out-of-district institutions but continue to hold advances.

As of	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<b>Members</b>		
Commercial banks	\$ 30,814	\$ 30,005
Savings institutions	1,575	1,722
Credit unions	7,836	7,797
Insurance companies	20,395	16,788
Community Development Financial Institutions	69	50
<b>Members total</b>	<b>60,689</b>	<b>56,362</b>
Former members and housing associates	657	92
<b>Total at par</b>	<b>61,346</b>	<b>56,454</b>
Fair value hedging and other adjustments	(201)	(607)
<b>Balance on the Statements of Condition</b>	<b>\$ 61,145</b>	<b>\$ 55,847</b>

## MPF Loans Held in Portfolio, Net of Allowance for Credit Losses

MPF Loans held in portfolio increased at year-end 2025 compared to year-end 2024, primarily attributable to new acquisition volume that outpaced paydown activity. In addition to our MPF Loans held in portfolio, we have MPF off-balance sheet products, where we buy and concurrently resell MPF Loans to Fannie Mae or pool and securitize them into Ginnie Mae MBS.

The following table presents an aging of our fixed-rate MPF Loans held in portfolio by terms of contractual maturity. Contractual maturity is determined based on the MPF Loan's amortization schedule.

As of	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Due in 1 year or less	\$ 459	\$ 428
Due after 1 year through 5 years	1,993	1,854
Due after 5 years through 15 years	5,039	4,683
Thereafter	7,051	6,196
<b>Total unpaid principal balance</b>	<b>14,542</b>	<b>13,161</b>
Other adjustments, net <sup>a</sup>	193	164
<b>Total mortgage loans held in portfolio</b>	<b>14,735</b>	<b>13,325</b>
Allowance for credit losses on mortgage loans	(4)	(5)
<b>Mortgage loans held in portfolio, net</b>	<b>\$ 14,731</b>	<b>\$ 13,320</b>

<sup>a</sup> Consists of net premiums, credit enhancement, fair value hedging, delivery commitment basis adjustments, and/or deferred loan fees.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

## Liquidity, Funding, & Capital Resources

### Liquidity

We establish our liquidity position primarily based on the factors outlined below.

- FHFA regulations and guidance, which may be amended from time to time.
- Policies established by our Board of Directors.
- Member demand for short- and long-term funds.
- Maturing consolidated obligations as well as obligations arising from our normal operating activities.

We seek to be in a position to meet our members' credit and liquidity needs without maintaining excessive holdings of low-yielding liquid investments or being forced to incur unnecessarily high borrowing costs.

### *Liquidity from Investments*

Our sources of liquidity from investments are short-term liquid assets, primarily overnight federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell. Our ability to utilize these investments for liquidity purposes may be affected if the credit markets experience disruptions, as discussed below.

- Our ability to use federal funds sold is restricted under our current policy and FHFA regulations. Specifically, we restrict these investments to short maturities and eligible counterparties as discussed in **Unsecured Short-Term Investments** on page 64 because such investments are unsecured. If the credit markets experience disruptions, and as a result one of our counterparties became insolvent or otherwise defaulted on their obligation to us, these investments would not satisfy our liquidity needs and we may incur a credit loss.
- Securities purchased under agreements to resell are secured by marketable securities held by a third party custodian. If the credit markets experience disruptions, and as a result one of our counterparties became insolvent or otherwise defaulted on their obligations to us, these investments would not satisfy our liquidity needs if the collateral pledged to secure those obligations has decreased in value. In such cases, we also may suffer a credit loss. A further explanation of our credit loss methodology with respect to these agreements is set forth in **Note 8 - Allowance for Credit Losses** to the financial statements and see **Investment Debt Securities** on page 61 for further discussion and a summary of counterparty credit ratings for these investments.

Other sources of liquidity from investing activities include interest-bearing deposits, trading debt securities, maturing advances, and maturing MPF Loans.

### *Liquidity from Debt*

Our source of liquidity from debt is the issuance of new consolidated obligation bonds and discount notes.

### *Liquidity Measures*

We use different measures of liquidity as follows:

**Overnight Liquidity** - Our overnight liquidity requirement is established by our Asset/Liability Committee. Currently, our Asset/Liability Management Policy (ALM Policy) requires us to maintain overnight liquid assets at least equal to 3.5% of total assets (or \$4.9 billion as of December 31, 2025). Under our ALM Policy, overnight liquidity includes money market assets, reverse repurchase agreements, federal funds sold, deposits, paydowns of advances, MPF Loans with one day to maturity, and inter-FHLB loans with one day to maturity. As of December 31, 2025, our overnight liquidity was \$36.3 billion or 25.7% of total assets. This amount represents excess overnight liquidity of \$31.3 billion over the minimum threshold of 3.5% of total assets.

**Deposit Coverage** - To support our member deposits, FHFA regulations require us to have an amount equal to the current deposits received from our members invested in obligations of the U.S. Government, deposits in eligible banks or trust companies, or advances with maturities not exceeding five years. As of December 31, 2025, we had excess liquidity of \$59.3 billion to support member deposits.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

*Liquidity Reserves* - The FHFA advisory bulletin on FHLB liquidity (the "Liquidity AB") requires that: (i) we hold positive cash flow assuming no access to the capital markets for a period of between ten to thirty calendar days and assuming renewal of all maturing advances, and (ii) we maintain liquidity reserves between one and 20 percent of our outstanding letter of credit commitments. In connection with the Liquidity AB, the FHFA also issued a supervisory letter that identifies initial applicable thresholds for certain measures identified in the Liquidity AB. As market conditions warrant, the FHFA may update its supervisory letter to identify new thresholds within the ranges set forth in the Liquidity AB.

In an effort to satisfy our current liquidity requirements, we generally maintain increased balances in short-term or liquid investments. In addition, we target a minimum amount of positive cash flow for the next five calendar days at the beginning of each day. Depending on market conditions, the Liquidity AB may require the Bank to hold an additional amount of liquid assets, which could reduce the Bank's ability to invest in higher-yielding assets, and may in turn negatively impact net interest income. To the extent that the Bank adjusts pricing for its short-term advances and letters of credit, these products may become less competitive, which may adversely affect advance and capital stock levels as well as letters of credit levels. For additional discussion of how our liquidity requirements may impact our earnings, see **Risk Factors** on page 16.

In addition, we fund certain shorter-term or overnight investments and advances with debt that has a maturity that extends beyond the maturities of the related investments or advances. The Liquidity AB provides guidance on maintaining appropriate funding gaps for three-month (-10% to -20%) and one-year (-25% to -35%) maturity horizons. Subject to market conditions, our cost of funding may increase if we are required to achieve the appropriate funding gap by using longer term funding, on which we generally pay higher interest than on our short-term funding.

We are sensitive to maintaining an appropriate liquidity and funding balance between our financial assets and liabilities, and we measure and monitor the risk of refunding such assets as liabilities mature (refunding risk). In measuring the level of assets requiring refunding, we take into account their contractual maturities, as further described in the notes to the financial statements. In addition, we make certain assumptions about their expected cash flows. These assumptions include: calls for assets with such features, projected prepayments and scheduled amortizations for our MPF Loans held in portfolio, MBS and ABS investments.

The following table presents the unpaid principal balance (UPB) of (1) MPF Loans held in portfolio, (2) AFS securities, and (3) HTM securities (including ABS and MBS investments), by expected principal cash flows. The table is illustrative of our assumptions about the expected cash flows of our assets, including prepayments made in advance of maturity.

As of December 31, 2025	MPF Loans Held in Portfolio	Investment Debt Securities	
		Available-for- Sale	Held-to- Maturity
<b>Year of Expected Principal Cash Flows</b>			
One year or less	\$ 2,250	\$ 1,377	\$ 1,083
After one year through five years	4,922	11,007	139
After five years through ten years	3,575	14,174	154
After ten years	3,795	2,429	87
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 14,542</b>	<b>\$ 28,987</b>	<b>\$ 1,463</b>

We consider our liabilities available to fund assets until their contractual maturity. For further discussion of the liquidity risks related to our access to funding, see **Risk Factors** on page 16.

*FHLB P&I Funding and Contingency Plan Agreement.* We have entered into an agreement with the other FHLBs and the Office of Finance regarding the Federal Reserve's intraday funding process to provide a mechanism for the FHLBs to provide liquidity to avert a shortfall in the timely payment of principal and interest on any consolidated obligations by one or more FHLBs. We may increase our liquidity ratio for a designated month out of an 11 month rotation to mitigate the risk that we are required to fund under the FHLB P&I Funding and Contingency Plan Agreement. Through the date of this report, no FHLB has been required to fund under this contingency agreement.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

## Funding

### Conditions in Financial Markets

At its first five meetings in 2025, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) maintained its target range of the federal funds rate before lowering its target range by 25 basis points in each of its last three meetings of the year. At its meeting in January 2026, the FOMC maintained its target range of the federal funds rate at 3.5% to 3.75%. The FOMC stated in January 2026 that available indicators suggest that economic activity has been expanding at a solid pace and that inflation remains somewhat elevated. In addition, it stated that uncertainty around the economic outlook remains elevated, it is attentive to the risks to both sides of its dual mandate, and in considering the extent and timing of additional adjustments to the target range for the federal funds rate, it will carefully assess incoming data, the evolving outlook, and the balance of risks. After slowing the pace of decline in its securities holdings beginning in April 2025, the FOMC decided to conclude the reduction of its aggregate securities holdings effective December 1, 2025.

We maintained ready access to funding throughout 2025.

### Liquidity Analysis - Statements of Cash Flows

Our assets and liabilities support our mission to provide our member shareholders competitively priced funding, a reasonable return on their investment in our capital stock, and support for their community investment activities. Our assets and liabilities can vary significantly in the normal course of business due to the amount and timing of cash flows, which are affected by member-driven activities and market conditions. We believe the cash flows from our operating and financing activities are sufficient to fund both our operating and investing liquidity needs. The following tables compare our significant cash flow activities in 2025 and 2024.

For comparisons to 2023 see **Liquidity Analysis - Statements of Cash Flows** on page 52 in our 2024 Form 10-K.

#### Net cash flows from operating activities with significant activity

For the years ended December 31,	2025	2024
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities -</b>		
Net income	\$ 654	\$ 620
Net amortization (accretion)	177	(205)
Change in net fair value on derivatives and hedging activities	(474)	1,117
Change in accrued interest payable	(72)	13
Other	(47)	109
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>\$ 238</b>	<b>\$ 1,654</b>

In 2025, the majority of our operating cash inflows were related to net income. In 2024, the majority of our operating cash inflows were related to cash received from clearinghouses to settle mark-to-market positions and net income.

#### Net cash flows from investing activities with significant activity

For the years ended December 31,	2025	2024
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities -</b>		
Liquid assets consisting of interest-bearing deposits, federal funds sold, and securities purchased under agreements to resell	\$ (577)	\$ (15,245)
Investment debt securities	(3,708)	(3,334)
Advances	(4,891)	9,521
MPF Loans held in portfolio	(1,430)	(1,936)
Other	(24)	(20)
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>\$ (10,630)</b>	<b>\$ (11,014)</b>



# FHLBank Chicago Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago

(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

Our investing activities consist predominantly of investments in liquid assets, investment debt securities, advances, and MPF Loans held in portfolio. The reasons for the changes in net cash provided by (used in) investing activities and changes in allocation within investing activities are discussed below.

- The cash flows relating to our liquid assets fluctuate depending on the needs of our members, our investing strategy, the economic environment, and/or regulatory requirements. We maintain a sufficient pool of liquidity to support anticipated member demand for advances and letters of credit.
- In 2025 and 2024, our net cash outflows from investment debt securities were primarily attributable to an increase in investment of GSE mortgage-backed securities and U.S. Treasuries.
- In 2025, our net cash outflows for advances were driven by increased borrowings from insurance company and depository members. In 2024, our net cash inflows for advances were mostly due to depository members experiencing lower funding needs on their balance sheets along with reduced loan demand, which resulted in paydowns. To a lesser extent, advances maturing with a former captive insurance company member also contributed to these net cash inflows.
- In 2025 and 2024, our net cash outflows for MPF Loans held in portfolio were primarily attributable to new acquisition volume that outpaced paydown activity.

### Net cash flows from financing activities with significant activity

For the years ended December 31,	2025	2024
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities -</b>		
Consolidated obligation discount notes	\$ 16,270	\$ 8,734
Consolidated obligation bonds	(6,276)	789
Other	469	(165)
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities</b>	<b>\$ 10,463</b>	<b>\$ 9,358</b>

Our financing activities primarily reflect cash flows related to issuing and repaying consolidated obligation bonds and discount notes. The change in net cash provided by (used in) financing activities and change in funding allocations are discussed below.

- In 2025, bonds matured or were called without being replaced, and we increased our use of discount notes to replace this funding. The increased borrowing on our discount notes also reflects an increase in debt financing to match the overall increase in assets outstanding. In 2024, we increased our use of discount notes and bonds to align with advantageous funding opportunities. The increased borrowing on our discount notes and bonds also reflects an increase in debt financing to match the overall increase in assets outstanding.
- In 2025, our net cash inflows for Other were primarily due to cash from deposits and proceeds from issuance of our capital stock. In 2024, our net cash outflows for Other were primarily due to cash dividends paid.

### Sources of Funding

We fund our assets principally with consolidated obligations (bonds and discount notes) issued through the Office of Finance, deposits, and capital stock. As of December 31, 2025, our consolidated obligations were rated Aa1/P-1 with a stable outlook by Moody's and AA+/A-1+ with a stable outlook by S&P. Consolidated obligations have GSE status although they are not obligations of the United States and the United States does not guarantee them.

Use of short-term debt offers us certain advantages which are weighed against the increased risk of using short-term debt. We have continued to benefit from interest rates below SOFR rates for our short-term debt which resulted in a positive impact on net interest income when used to fund SOFR-indexed assets.

We comply with FHFA regulations that require we maintain the following types of assets free from any lien or pledge in an amount at least equal to the amount of our consolidated obligations outstanding:

- cash;
- obligations of, or fully guaranteed by, the United States;
- secured advances;
- mortgages, which have any guaranty, insurance, or commitment from the United States or any agency of the U.S.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

government; and

- investments described in Section 16(a) of the FHLB Act, which, among other items, includes securities that a fiduciary or trust fund may purchase under the laws of the state in which the FHLB is located.

At December 31, 2025, we had eligible assets free from pledges of \$140.1 billion, compared to our outstanding consolidated obligations of \$129.5 billion.

The Office of Finance has responsibility for the issuance of consolidated obligations. It also services all outstanding debt, provides us with information on capital market developments, manages our relationship with ratings agencies with respect to consolidated obligations, and prepares the FHLBs' combined quarterly and annual financial statements. The Office of Finance will allocate the proceeds from the issuance of consolidated obligations that cannot be issued in sufficient amounts to satisfy all FHLB demand for funding during periods of financial distress and when its existing allocation processes are deemed insufficient. In general, the proceeds in such circumstances will be allocated among the FHLBs pro-rata, based on the amount of each FHLB's funding needs in four hierarchical categories, including principal and interest on payments on consolidation obligations. If funding needs in all four categories are fully satisfied, and there is additional funding available, the additional funding will be allocated based on the relative regulatory capital of each FHLB. As is the case during any instance of disruption in our ability to access the capital markets, market conditions or this allocation process could adversely impact our ability to finance our operations, which could thereby adversely impact our financial condition and results of operations.

#### *Consolidated Obligation Bonds*

Consolidated obligation bonds (bonds) satisfy term funding requirements and are issued under various programs. The maturities of these securities may range from less than one year to over 20 years, but they are not subject to any statutory or regulatory limits on maturity. The bonds can be fixed- or adjustable-rate, and callable or non-callable. We also offer fixed-rate, non-callable (bullet) bonds via the FHLBs' Tap issue program. This program uses specific maturities that may be reopened daily during a three month period through competitive auctions. The goal of the Tap program is to aggregate frequent smaller issues into a larger bond issue that may have greater market liquidity. See **Note 10 - Consolidated Obligations** to the financial statements for information on the remaining life of our consolidated obligation bonds by contractual maturity.

Although we issue fixed-rate bullet and callable bonds, we may also issue bonds that have adjustable rates, step-up rates that step-up or increase at fixed amounts on predetermined dates, zero-coupons, and other types of rates. See **Note 10 - Consolidated Obligations** to the financial statements for details. Bonds are issued and distributed daily through negotiated or competitively bid transactions with approved underwriters or selling groups.

We receive 100% of the net proceeds of a bond issued via direct negotiation with underwriters of FHLB debt when we are the only FHLB involved in the negotiation; we are the sole FHLB that is primary obligor on the bond in those cases. When we and one or more other FHLBs jointly negotiate the issuance of a bond directly with underwriters, we receive the portion of the proceeds of the bond agreed upon with the other FHLB(s); in those cases, we are primary obligor for the pro rata portion of the bond based on proceeds received. The majority of our bond issuance is conducted via direct negotiation with underwriters of the FHLB bonds, sometimes with participation by other FHLBs.

We may also request specific bonds to be offered by the Office of Finance for sale via competitive auction conducted with underwriters in a bond selling group. One or more other FHLBs may request amounts of the same bonds to be offered for sale for their benefit via the same auction. We may receive from 0% to 100% of the proceeds of the bonds issued via competitive auction depending on:

- the amount and cost for the bonds bid by underwriters;
- the maximum cost we or other FHLBs participating in the same issue, if any, are willing to pay for the bonds; and
- guidelines for allocation of the bond proceeds among multiple participating FHLBs administered by the Office of Finance.

We also participate in the Global Issuances Program, under which the FHLB System, through the Office of Finance, maintains a process for scheduled issuance of global fixed-rate consolidated bonds. As part of this process, management from each FHLB determines and communicates a firm commitment to the Office of Finance for an amount of scheduled global debt to be issued on its behalf. If the FHLBs' orders do not meet the minimum debt issuance size, each FHLB receives an allocation of proceeds equal to the larger of the FHLB's commitment or the ratio of the individual FHLB's capital to total capital of all of the FHLBs. If the FHLBs' commitments exceed the minimum debt issuance size, then the proceeds are allocated based on actual commitment amount. The FHLBs can, however, pass on any scheduled calendar slot and decline to issue any global consolidated obligations under this program upon agreement of at least eight of the 11 FHLBs.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

#### Consolidated Obligation Discount Notes

The FHLBs sell consolidated obligation discount notes (discount notes) in the capital markets to provide short-term funds for advances to members, for seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in savings flows, and for mortgage financing and investments. Discount notes have maturities up to 365 days and are sold through a selling group and through other authorized securities dealers. Discount notes are sold at a discount and mature at par.

On a daily basis, we may request specific amounts of discount notes with specific maturity dates to be offered by the Office of Finance at a specific cost for sale to underwriters in the selling group. One or more other FHLBs may also request an amount of discount notes with the same maturity to be offered for sale for their benefit on the same day. The Office of Finance commits to issue discount notes on behalf of the participating FHLBs when underwriters in the selling group submit orders for the specific discount notes offered for sale. We may receive from zero to 100% of the requested proceeds depending on: the maximum costs we or other FHLBs participating in the same discount notes, if any, are willing to pay for the discount notes; the amount of orders for the discount notes submitted by underwriters; and guidelines for allocation of discount note proceeds among multiple participating FHLBs administered by the Office of Finance.

Twice weekly, we may also request specific amounts of discount notes with fixed maturity dates ranging from four weeks to 26 weeks to be offered by the Office of Finance for sale via competitive auction conducted with underwriters in the selling group. The bi-weekly discount note auction uses a single-price (Dutch) award method to determine winning bids. One or more FHLBs may also request amounts of those same discount notes to be offered for sale for their benefit via the same auction. We may receive from zero to 100% of the requested proceeds depending on the amounts and costs for the discount notes bid by the underwriters and guidelines for allocation of discount note proceeds among multiple participating FHLBs administered by the Office of Finance. The majority of our issuances are conducted via the twice weekly auctions.

#### Deposits

We accept deposits from our members, institutions eligible to become our members, institutions for which we are providing correspondent services, other FHLBs, and other government instrumentalities such as the FDIC. We offer several types of deposits to our deposit customers including demand, overnight, and term deposits. Deposits are not a significant source of funding for our operations and are primarily offered for the convenience of our members doing business with us.

Deposits totaled \$1.3 billion at December 31, 2025, compared to \$0.8 billion at December 31, 2024. All deposits are uninsured and the balance of deposits varies depending on market factors, such as the attractiveness of our deposit pricing relative to the rates available on alternative money market instruments, our members' investment preferences with respect to the maturity of their investments, and our members' liquidity. Interest-bearing demand and overnight deposits represented 75.6% and 78.6% of our deposits at December 31, 2025 and 2024, with the remaining deposits being noninterest-bearing deposits.

Interest-bearing demand and overnight deposits pay interest based on a daily interest rate. The average balances of demand and overnight deposits and the weighted-average interest rates paid on demand and overnight deposits are detailed in the below table. Term deposits pay interest based on a fixed rate determined at the issuance of the deposit. The average balances of term deposits and the weighted-average interest rates paid on term deposits, if any, are also detailed in the below table.

For the years ended December 31,	2025	2024	2023
Average balances of demand and overnight deposits	\$ 814	\$ 635	\$ 689
Weighted-average interest rates paid on demand and overnight deposits	4.14 %	5.04 %	4.97 %



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

### Capital Resources

#### Capital Rules

Under our amended and restated Capital Plan, effective May 3, 2021 (the Capital Plan), our stock consists of two sub-classes of stock, Class B1 stock and Class B2 stock (together, Class B stock), both with a par value of \$100 per share and redeemable on five years' written notice, subject to certain conditions. Under the Capital Plan, each member is required to own capital stock in an amount equal to the greater of a membership stock requirement or an activity stock requirement. All stock that supports a member's activity stock requirement with the Bank is classified as Class B1 activity stock. Any additional amount of stock necessary for the total amount of Class B stock held to equal a member's minimum investment amount will be classified as Class B2 membership stock. Members purchase Class B2 membership stock to satisfy their membership stock requirement with the Bank. Stock held in excess of a member's minimum investment requirement is classified as Class B2 excess capital stock.

The Capital Plan reflects the Bank's commitment to provide members a reasonable return on their investment by allowing members who engage in advance, letter of credit, or MPF on-balance sheet product activity to hold more Class B1 activity stock.

The following table reflects the ranges of capital stock requirements permitted under our Capital Plan and requirements at year-end 2025.

Capital Plan Requirement	December 31, 2025	Ranges Permitted Under Capital Plan
% of Mortgage Assets <sup>a</sup>	0.40%	0.20%-1%
Membership Stock Floor	\$10,000	None
Membership Stock Cap	\$5 million	\$1 million-\$25 million
Advances Activity Stock Requirement <sup>b</sup>	4.50%	4%-5%
MPF Activity Stock Requirement	2% <sup>c</sup>	0%-5%
Letters of Credit Activity Stock Requirement	0.10% <sup>d</sup>	0.10%-2%

<sup>a</sup> The percentage of mortgage assets is used to calculate a member's membership stock requirement.

<sup>b</sup> The Board of Directors may adjust this percentage to as low as 2% for certain advances and has currently authorized a pool of funds available for advances that can be capitalized at 2% under the Bank's RCAP.

<sup>c</sup> For MPF on-balance sheet products (which includes MPF Original, MPF 125, MPF 35, and MPF Government loans), the activity stock requirement is 2% of the principal loan amount sold into the MC.

<sup>d</sup> For letters of credit, the activity stock requirement is 0.10% of the notional amount of all letters of credit outstanding on behalf of a member.

Membership stock requirements are recalculated annually, whereas the activity stock requirement and any automatic conversion of Class B2 membership stock to Class B1 activity stock related to activity continue to apply on a daily basis.

We may only redeem or repurchase capital stock from a member if, following the redemption or repurchase, the member continues to meet its minimum investment requirement and we remain in compliance with our regulatory capital requirements discussed below.

Members that withdraw from membership must wait at least five years after their membership was terminated and all of their capital stock was redeemed or repurchased before being readmitted to membership in any FHLB.

Under the terms of our Capital Plan, our Board of Directors is authorized to amend the Capital Plan, and the FHFA must approve all such amendments before they become effective.

#### Reduced Capitalization Advance Program

During 2025, we continued to offer our RCAP, which allows members to borrow one or more advances with an activity stock requirement of only 2% for the life of the advance instead of the current 4.5% requirement under our Capital Plan's general provisions. As of December 31, 2025, RCAP advances outstanding totaled \$12.0 billion to 60 members and former members. We may implement future programs for advances with a reduced activity stock requirement that may or may not have the same characteristics as current RCAP offerings.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

### Minimum Capital Requirements

We are subject by regulation to the following three capital requirements:

- total regulatory capital ratio;
- leverage capital ratio; and
- risk-based capital.

For tables showing our compliance with the total capital ratio and leverage capital ratio as well as further details on all of our capital requirements, see **Note 12 - Capital and Mandatorily Redeemable Capital Stock (MRCS)** to the financial statements.

Under the risk-based capital requirement we must maintain permanent capital equal to the sum of our (i) credit risk capital requirement, (ii) market risk capital requirement, and (iii) operational risk capital requirement, as outlined below:

- *Credit Risk Capital Requirement.* The credit risk capital requirement is the sum of our individual capital charges for all advances, residential mortgage assets, CMOs, non-mortgage assets, non-rated assets, off-balance sheet items, and derivatives contracts. These capital charges are calculated using the methodologies and percentages assigned by the FHFA regulations to each class of assets.
- *Market Risk Capital Requirement.* The market risk capital requirement is the market value of our portfolio at risk from movements in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, and equity prices that could occur during periods of market stress, where the market value of our portfolio at risk is determined using an FHFA approved internal market-risk model pursuant to FHFA regulations.
- *Operational Risk Capital Requirement.* The operational risk capital requirement is 30% of the sum of our (a) credit risk capital requirement and (b) market risk capital requirement.

The following table summarizes our risk-based capital amounts. Under the FHFA regulation on capital classifications and critical capital levels for the FHLBs, as of December 31, 2025, we were adequately capitalized.

As of	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Capital stock	\$ 3,573	\$ 3,267
Mandatorily redeemable capital stock (MRCS) recorded as a liability	30	4
Retained earnings	5,664	5,311
<b>Total permanent capital</b>	<b>\$ 9,267</b>	<b>\$ 8,582</b>
Credit risk capital	\$ 304	\$ 282
Market risk capital	1,194	1,137
Operational risk capital	450	426
<b>Total risk based capital requirement</b>	<b>\$ 1,948</b>	<b>\$ 1,845</b>
Excess permanent capital stock over risk based capital requirement	<b>\$ 7,319</b>	<b>\$ 6,737</b>

Additionally, the FHFA considers the proportion of capital stock to assets, measured on a daily average basis at month end, when assessing each FHLB's capital management practices. To maintain the recommended level of capital stock under this FHFA guidance, we may reduce investments as necessary, which may have a negative impact on our financial condition and results of operation. If our balance sheet composition changes in the future, we may consider other capital management measures to maintain the recommended ratio of at least two percent of capital stock to total assets. This capital stock ratio does not include other components of regulatory capital, such as retained earnings.

### Statutory and Regulatory Restrictions on Capital Stock Repurchase and Redemption

In accordance with the FHLB Act, our capital stock is considered puttable with restrictions given the significant restrictions on the obligation/right to redeem.



# FHLBank Chicago Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago

(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

We cannot redeem shares of stock from any member if we fail to pay in full on any consolidated obligation that is due; if we fail to certify to the FHFA that we will meet our liquidity requirements and will be able to meet our current obligations; if we notify the FHFA that we cannot provide the required quarterly certification or that we project that we will fail to comply with our liquidity requirements or be unable to meet our current obligations; or if we actually fail to comply with our liquidity requirements or fail to meet our current obligations or enter into or negotiate an agreement with another FHLB to obtain financial assistance to meet our current obligations.

Additional statutory and regulatory restrictions apply to capital stock redemptions and repurchases. We may not redeem or repurchase capital stock if doing so would cause us to fall below minimum regulatory capital requirements, or if our Board of Directors or the FHFA determines that we have incurred, or are likely to incur, losses resulting or expected to result in a charge against capital stock. Moreover, our Board has a right to call for additional stock purchases by members to help us maintain compliance with capital requirements.

The FHLB Act provides that, in accordance with rules, regulations, and orders that may be prescribed by the FHFA, we may be liquidated or reorganized and our capital stock paid off and retired, in whole or in part, after paying or making a provision for payment of our liabilities. The FHLB Act further provides that, in connection with any such liquidation or reorganization, any other FHLB may, with the approval of the FHFA, acquire our assets and assume our liabilities, in whole or in part.

### Capital Amounts

The following tables, respectively, presents our five largest holders of regulatory capital stock and reconciles our capital reported in our **Statements of Condition** to the amount of capital stock reported for regulatory purposes. MRCS is included in the calculation of the regulatory capital and leverage ratios but is recorded as a liability in the **Statements of Condition**.

As of December 31, 2025	Regulatory Capital Stock Outstanding	% of Total Outstanding	Amount of Which is Classified as a Liability (MRCS)
The Northern Trust Company	\$ 343	9.5 %	\$ —
Alliant Credit Union	297	8.3 %	—
Associated Bank, N.A.	154	4.3 %	—
The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company	149	4.1 %	—
BMO Bank, N.A.	143	4.0 %	—
All other members	2,517	69.8 %	30
<b>Regulatory capital stock</b>	<b>\$ 3,603</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>\$ 30</b>
		<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
Capital Stock	\$ 3,573	\$ 3,267	
MRCS	30	4	
<b>Regulatory capital stock</b>	<b>\$ 3,603</b>	<b>\$ 3,271</b>	
Capital stock	\$ 3,573	\$ 3,267	
Retained earnings	5,664	5,311	
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	218	42	
<b>GAAP capital</b>	<b>\$ 9,455</b>	<b>\$ 8,620</b>	

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in the above table consists of changes in market value of various balance sheet accounts where the change is not recorded in earnings but is instead recorded in equity capital as the income (loss) is not yet realized. For details on these changes please see **Note 13 - Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)** to the financial statements.

Components of total GAAP capital changed for the following reasons:

- The increase in capital stock corresponds to our members' increased use of our advances to support their borrowings.
- Total retained earnings increased due to our net income less dividends paid; see **Statements of Capital** to the financial statements for details.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

### *Repurchase of Excess Capital Stock*

Members may request repurchase of excess capital stock on any business day. Additionally, on a monthly basis, the Bank will repurchase excess capital stock held by each member or former member that exceeds certain thresholds set by the Bank. All repurchases of excess capital stock, including any future monthly repurchases, will continue until otherwise announced, but remain subject to our regulatory requirements, certain financial and capital thresholds, and prudent business practices.

Repurchase of excess capital stock held by members is subject to compliance with the following financial and capital thresholds both before and after repurchase:

- The ratio of our total capital to total assets is greater than or equal to 4.25%;
- Our ratio of the Bank's market value of equity to book value of equity is at least 85% on a U.S. GAAP basis;
- Our risk-based capital is greater than or equal to 125% of the minimum amount required, as discussed in **Capital Resources** on page 50;
- Compliance with all of our minimum regulatory capital requirements;
- Projected compliance with each of our minimum regulatory capital requirements for the next four quarters using the most recent expected case income projections; and
- Compliance with our contractual obligations under the Joint Capital Enhancement Agreement, as discussed in **Joint Capital Enhancement Agreement with other FHLBs** on page 54.

For further information on amounts of excess capital stock repurchased, see **Statements of Capital** to the financial statements.

### Retained Earnings & Dividends

#### *Dividend Payments*

FHFA rules state that FHLBs may declare and pay dividends only from previously retained earnings or current net earnings, and may not declare or pay dividends based on projected or anticipated earnings. Under our Capital Plan, any dividend declared on Class B1 shares must be greater than or equal to the dividend declared on Class B2 shares for the same period, and dividends may be paid in the form of cash or stock, or a combination of both. All dividends we have paid since 2011 have been in cash rather than stock. We have paid an enhanced dividend on Class B1 activity stock since the fourth quarter of 2013.

Although we continue to work to maintain our financial strength to support a reasonable dividend, any future dividend payment remains subject to declaration by our Board and will depend on future operating results, our Retained Earnings and Dividend Policy, and any other factors the Board determines to be relevant.

We may not pay dividends if we fail to satisfy our minimum capital and liquidity requirements under the FHLB Act and FHFA regulations. Further, under FHFA regulations, we may not pay any dividends in the form of capital stock if excess stock held by our shareholders is greater than one percent of our total assets or if, after the issuance of such shares, excess stock held by our shareholders would be greater than one percent of our total assets.

#### *Retained Earnings and Dividend Policy*

Our Board of Directors has adopted a Retained Earnings and Dividend Policy (Policy) which was last updated in March 2026. The Bank reviews the level and adequacy of its retained earnings at least annually in accordance with the Policy and the guidelines established by the FHFA. Each quarter, the Bank monitors its retained earnings compared to the retained earnings target established by the Policy when determining dividend payments.

Under the Policy, the retained earnings target has two components:

- Risk and Regulatory Retained Earnings Requirements, which determines the amount of retained earnings the Bank needs to manage risk, maintain shareholder value, and meet regulatory requirements. This requirement is the sum of credit risk, market risk, operational risk, additional exposures, and the amount necessary to maintain compliance with the Bank's total capital requirements as set forth in FHFA regulations; and
- Desired Retained Earnings for Business and Mission Support, which determines the amount of retained earnings the Bank desires to have to generate income to provide support of meaningful community investment contributions, business investments, and appropriate dividends.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

Under the Policy, we may, but are not required, to pay a dividend out of our net income (with certain adjustments as described below) and/or retained earnings, after consideration of the retained earnings target on a quarterly basis, the Board and management's assessment of the current adequacy of retained earnings, operating results, and any other factors the Board deems relevant. For these purposes, adjusted net income is net income resulting directly from certain business activities, excluding income from such activities as advance prepayments, transfers of debt to other FHLBs, agency multi-family investment paydowns, voluntary contributions to affordable housing and community development, and gains or losses resulting from certain hedge practices.

Our Board of Directors declared quarterly cash dividends at annualized percentage rates per \$100 of par value as presented in the below table (based on the previous quarter's earnings).

Quarter in which dividend was declared (recorded) and paid	B1 Activity Stock		B2 Membership Stock	
	Dividends	Annualized Rate	Dividends	Annualized Rate
<b>2025</b>				
1st quarter	\$ 68	9.25 %	\$ 4	4.20 %
2nd quarter	67	9.25 %	4	4.35 %
3rd quarter	75	9.25 %	4	4.35 %
4th quarter	74	9.25 %	5	4.30 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 284</b>	<b>9.25 %</b>	<b>\$ 17</b>	<b>4.30 %</b>
<b>2024</b>				
1st quarter	\$ 71	8.75 %	\$ 5	5.13 %
2nd quarter	65	9.00 %	5	5.13 %
3rd quarter	67	9.25 %	4	5.13 %
4th quarter	66	9.25 %	5	4.65 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 269</b>	<b>9.06 %</b>	<b>\$ 19</b>	<b>5.01 %</b>

On January 23, 2026 our Board of Directors declared a 9.25% dividend (annualized) for Class B1 activity stock and a 3.90% dividend (annualized) for Class B2 membership stock based on our preliminary financial results for the fourth quarter of 2025. This dividend totaled \$80 million (recorded as \$79 million dividends on capital stock and \$1 million interest expense on mandatorily redeemable capital stock) and was paid on February 13, 2026. As further discussed in **Executive Summary** on page 33, on January 23, 2026, the Bank also provided dividend guidance for the next two quarters.

#### *Joint Capital Enhancement Agreement with other FHLBs*

The FHLBs, including us, entered into a Joint Capital Enhancement Agreement (JCE Agreement) intended to enhance the capital position of each FHLB. The intent of the JCE Agreement is to allocate that portion of each FHLB's earnings to a separate retained earnings account at that FHLB. For more information on the JCE Agreement, see **Note 12 - Capital and Mandatorily Redeemable Capital Stock (MRCS)** to the financial statements.

Although restricted retained earnings under the JCE Agreement are included in determining whether we have attained the retained earnings target under the Bank's Retained Earnings and Dividend Policy discussed above, these restricted retained earnings will not be available to pay dividends. We do not believe that the requirement to contribute 20% of our future net income to a restricted retained earnings account under the JCE Agreement will have an impact on our ability to pay dividends except in the most extreme circumstances. There is a provision in the JCE Agreement that if, at any time, our restricted retained earnings were to fall below the required level, we would only be permitted to pay dividends out of (1) current net income not required to be added to our restricted retained earnings and (2) retained earnings that are not restricted.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

**Off-balance Sheet Arrangements**

We provide members with letters of credit for a fee. If a beneficiary draws under a letter of credit, our member either reimburses us for the amount drawn or the drawn amount is converted into a collateralized advance to the member. If any advances were to be issued under these letters of credit, they would be made under the same standards and terms of collateral as any other advance issued to that member at that point of time.

We have entered into standby bond purchase agreements with the Illinois and Wisconsin state housing authorities. Upon request of the applicable authority, we enter into an agreement with them to purchase and hold the authority's bonds for a fee until the designated remarketing agent can find a suitable investor.

Refer to **Note 16 - Commitments and Contingencies** to the financial statements for further disclosures related to our commercial commitments, such as letters of credit and standby bond purchase agreements.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

## Risk Management

### Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Fraud, legal, compliance, financial reporting, model and technology risks are components within the definition of operational risk. We have established programs to identify, assess, measure, monitor, manage, and report operational risks such as comprehensive risk assessments, establishing policies and procedures, loss incident reporting and others while obtaining appropriate insurance coverage to mitigate the likelihood of, and potential losses from, such occurrences.

### *Governance and Control Activities*

The Board of Directors has established Bank-wide policies governing operational risk, which include Enterprise Risk Management Policy, Enterprise Operational Risk Management Policy, Cyber Risk Management Policy, and others. Primary oversight responsibility for operational risk is vested with our management level Operational Risk Oversight Committee. Responsibilities of this committee include, but are not limited to, oversight and review of Bank-wide operational risks such as the management of business continuity, technology (including information security) risks, reviews of operational risk decisions that may include risk acceptances, operational issues or updates, operational aspects of new business activities, analysis and mitigation of any operational loss, vendor management, oversight and direction to our compliance activities, and oversight of internal controls and procedures in compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. This committee monitors the performance of these operational activities by reviewing management reports prepared by the responsible business manager on a periodic basis. Also, the committee monitors the effectiveness of operational controls through the reporting of critical operational losses, events, risk assessments, operational risk metrics, and a quarterly certification of operational and internal controls over financial reporting.

Our executive officers or their delegates provide periodic reports, as appropriate, to the following Board committees: Risk Management Committee, Operations and Technology Committee, and the Audit Committee.

### *Business Resiliency*

In order to ensure our ability to provide liquidity and service to our members and PFIs, we have business resumption plans designed to restore critical business processes and systems in the event of a variety of business interruptions. We maintain key information systems infrastructure with vendors that have reliable and consistent data recovery capabilities as well as more optimal geographic diversity to provide a more resilient technology infrastructure. We are party to a reciprocal arrangement with the FHLB Dallas to allow members to access their deposits as well as have access to overnight advances to the extent they have collateral already in place. Our business resiliency plans are subject to periodic testing. For additional discussion of our business resiliency management program, see **Item 1C. Cybersecurity**, starting on page 27.

### Credit Risk Management

The Bank regularly monitors its credit exposure for potential impacts related to economic or financial disruptions.

We define credit risk as the risk to our earnings or capital due to an obligor's failure to meet the terms of any contract with us, or to otherwise perform as agreed. We are exposed to credit risk principally through:

- Member credit products, such as advances, letters of credit, and other extensions of credit to borrowers;
- MPF Loans and related exposures;
- investment debt securities;
- securities purchased under agreements to resell;
- unsecured short-term investments;
- Community First Fund loans; and
- derivatives.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

*Managing Our Credit Risk Exposure Related to Member Credit Products*

Our member credit products credit risk exposure includes our secured credit extensions, such as advances, letters of credit, and related extensions of credit to members. See **Note 6 - Advances** and **Note 16 - Commitments and Contingencies** to the financial statements for further details on member credit products. We lend to our members in accordance with federal statutes and FHFA regulations. We manage our credit exposure to our member credit products using a risk-based integrated approach as discussed below. We utilize conservative collateral/lending policies to limit risk of loss while balancing members' needs for a reliable source of funding.

*Establishing Credit Limits* - Under our credit policy, a member's initial credit limit is set up to 35% of their total assets, subject to modifications up or down based primarily on the following factors:

- The collateral value of eligible collateral a member has pledged. Collateral value represents the borrowing capacity assigned to the types of collateral we accept for member credit products. Collateral value does not imply fair value.
- A member's risk rating, which is determined by assessing their creditworthiness and financial condition utilizing financial information available to us, including the quarterly financial statement reports members file with their regulators. Additionally, we conduct an ongoing review of each borrower's financial condition.
- For increases to the initial credit limit, approval by the Credit and Collateral Committee, our Chief Risk Officer, or our CEO is required.

*Member Credit Outstanding* - We track total credit risk with our members. The total credit risk concentrated with members (including any successor) with 10% or more of our total member credit outstanding is as follows:

As of December 31, 2025	Total Credit Outstanding	% of Total
The Northern Trust Company	\$ 8,500	11.4%

*Member Credit Risk Ratings* - Our credit risk rating system focuses primarily on our members' overall financial health and takes into account the member's asset quality, earnings, and capital position. We utilize our credit risk rating system to assign each member a credit risk rating from one (lowest credit risk) to five (highest credit risk). Our credit risk rating represents our assessment of the risk of member insolvency rather than the risk of credit loss on the member's credit outstanding with us. We utilize the credit risk rating of a member to manage our credit risk through collateral controls, and we have never suffered a credit loss on a member credit product. Credit risk mitigation actions may be applied to members perceived to pose increased risk, and are commonly applied to members with credit risk ratings of four and five. Specifically, these members may be:

- required to maintain higher amounts of collateral;
- required to deliver loan collateral to us or a third party custodian on our behalf;
- restricted from obtaining certain member credit products; and
- faced with more stringent collateral reporting requirements.

The following table presents the number of members and related credit outstanding to them by credit risk rating. Credit outstanding consists primarily of outstanding advances and letters of credit. MPF credit enhancement obligations and other obligations make up the rest. Of the total credit outstanding, \$61.3 billion were advances (par value) and \$12.9 billion were letters of credit at December 31, 2025, compared to \$56.5 billion and \$12.9 billion at December 31, 2024.

Rating	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Borrowing Members	Credit Outstanding	Total Collateral Value	Borrowing Members	Credit Outstanding	Total Collateral Value
1-3	494	\$ 73,476	\$ 188,204	510	\$ 67,491	\$ 177,577
4	12	899	1,400	11	2,044	2,324
5	4	248	293	5	126	168
Total	510	\$ 74,623	\$ 189,897	526	\$ 69,661	\$ 180,069

Members assigned a 4 rating in the above table were required to submit specific collateral listings and the members assigned a 5 rating were required to deliver collateral to us or to a third party custodian on our behalf.



**(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

*Nature and Amount of Collateral Pledged* - Collateral arrangements may vary by type of member (e.g., depository versus non-depository institutions), lien structure, member credit quality, collateral availability, collateral type, results of periodic on-site reviews of collateral, and overall member credit exposure. The FHLB Act requires us to obtain sufficient collateral to fully secure member credit products. Eligible collateral includes whole first mortgages on improved residential property, or non-agency securities representing a whole interest in such mortgages; securities issued, insured, or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies (includes MBS issued or guaranteed by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, or Ginnie Mae and FHLB consolidated obligations); cash or deposits; and other real estate related collateral (includes home equity loans and lines of credit, farm land, commercial real estate, and construction, land development and other loans) that has a readily ascertainable value, can be reliably discounted to account for liquidation risk and can be liquidated in due course and that we can perfect a security interest in such collateral. We also accept pledges of secured business or agribusiness loans from CFIs, which are permitted under the FHLB Act.

In certain circumstances, such as when a member's membership is terminated due to a merger and the acquiring entity is a member of another FHLB; the other FHLB may agree to manage the former member's collateral covering advances and any other amounts still outstanding to us and will subordinate to us either certain collateral it receives from the member or certain categories of collateral. Likewise, if one of our members were to acquire the member of another FHLB, we may agree to manage the collateral for the other FHLB and subordinate our security interest in a certain category of collateral.

Our Advances, Collateral Pledge and Security Agreement requires that a member provide collateral value equal to its credit outstanding (unless we specifically require more for a particular member). The value assigned to securities and loan collateral is calculated as shown below. The applicable percentage of margin utilized in the calculation for securities or loans vary based on the type of collateral being pledged, as well as factors (that vary whether the collateral is a security or loan) including model risk, broker fees, market volatility and liquidity, the type of collateral reporting, the member's risk rating, and whether the member is a depository or non-depository.

- For securities, we multiply the applicable margin by the market value of each security; and
- For loans, we multiply the applicable margin by the unpaid principal balance of pledged loans, along with any applicable percentage applied to adjust for exceptions found during a member's collateral review.
  - In general, members pledging loan collateral via blanket reporting will receive the margin published, as a percent of unpaid principal balance.
  - Members with listed and/or delivered loan collateral will generally receive the margin published, which will be applied as a percent to the lower of par or market value of the unpaid principal balance of the reported loan collateral.

*Controls over Pledged Collateral* - We require delivery of all securities collateral and may also require delivery of loan collateral under certain conditions (for example, when a member's credit condition deteriorates).

The FHLB Act requires that each advance to a member be fully secured. We are required to obtain and maintain a security interest in collateral securing advances. The FHLB Act provides that any security interest granted to us by our members, or an affiliate of such member, is entitled to priority over the claims and rights of any party, including any receiver, conservator, trustee, or similar party having rights of a lien creditor other than claims and rights that would be entitled to priority under otherwise applicable law and are held by actual bona fide purchasers for value or by actual secured parties that are secured by actual perfected security interests. We perfect the security interests granted to us by members and affiliates by taking possession of securities collateral and by filing UCC-1 financing statements on all other collateral.

For depository institutions, we generally require members to pledge collateral under a blanket lien under which our security interest in collateral is automatically released when the member has sold or otherwise transferred its ownership interest in the collateral (unless otherwise notified by us) and such collateral is not required to secure a member's outstanding credit obligations and we have not required the member to list or deliver such collateral. Under the Advances, Collateral Pledge and Security Agreement with our members, a member must maintain collateral with a collateral value to fully cover its credit outstanding. If the collateral does not have collateral value sufficient to cover the credit outstanding, we require a member to pledge other assets as collateral to cover the shortage, this includes the pledging of types of collateral that are outside of our eligibility criteria. As a result, we may require listing or delivery of the additional collateral from the member at any time while there is credit outstanding. Additionally, we have a lien on their capital stock in us.



**(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

The method by which a member reports collateral is dependent upon the collateral status to which it is assigned, as well as the type of collateral being pledged. In order for a member to have borrowing capacity with us, the member must report its eligible collateral using one of the following methods. Under blanket reporting, a member that has granted us a blanket lien on certain categories of collateral may report the collateral types on a qualified collateral report. For members that list collateral, either by choice or as directed by us, the member must submit a listing of its collateral which includes loan-level detail of the collateral. Securities pledged to us must be delivered to us or an approved third party custodian pursuant to a collateral control agreement. Loan collateral pledged to us may be required to be delivered to an approved third party custodian pursuant to a collateral control agreement. Regardless of the manner in which the collateral is pledged, all members must report their collateral to us at least quarterly.

We also conduct periodic on-site loan collateral reviews to confirm the collateral meets our eligibility requirements. On-site collateral verifications are performed on a schedule that varies based upon, including, but not limited to, our assessment of the credit risk of the member, the size of the member's credit exposure, the types of collateral pledged, and the amount of collateral coverage.

We have not recorded any allowance for credit losses for our on-balance sheet member credit products nor any liabilities for our off-balance sheet member credit products in the periods presented based on the following factors:

- Our credit outstanding is sufficiently well collateralized as a result of the collateral and credit risk mitigation efforts described above;
- Our credit analyses of our members;
- The repayment history on member credit products; and
- No member credit products that were past due, on nonaccrual status or restructured.

#### *MPF Loans and Related Exposures*

For a description of the MPF Program see **Mortgage Partnership Finance Program** on page 8.

We record allowances for credit losses for MPF Loans held in portfolio based on available information of past events and the current economic conditions existing as of the date of our **Statements of Condition** and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the collectability of the MPF Loan's reported amount. Such information includes, but is not limited to, delinquency rates, loss severities, and prepayment speeds consistent with the percentages of delinquent or nonaccrual MPF Loans to total conventional MPF Loans. Refer to **Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies** to the financial statements for details on our nonaccrual and charge-off policies. Additionally, refer to **Note 8 - Allowance for Credit Losses** to the financial statements for further details on our allowance for credit losses.

*Credit Risk Exposure* - Our credit risk exposure on conventional MPF Loans held in portfolio is the potential for financial loss due to borrower default and depreciation in the value of the real estate collateral securing the MPF Loan, offset by: (a) the borrower's equity (which represents the fair value of the underlying property in excess of the outstanding MPF Loan held in portfolio balance), and (b) our ability to recover losses from PMI, Recoverable CE Income, and the CE Amount (which may include SMI). The PFI is required to pledge collateral to secure any portion of its CE Amount that is a direct obligation of the PFI. The unpaid principal balances of our conventional MPF Loans held in portfolio exposed to credit losses (which does not take into account the borrower's equity) was \$13.5 billion at December 31, 2025, and \$12.3 billion at December 31, 2024.

Our MPF Loans held in portfolio include conventional mortgage loans that may be viewed as having greater credit risk because the borrowers have weaker credit histories. The current MPF Program eligibility criteria for conforming conventional MPF Loans excludes loans to borrowers with a FICO score less than 620. MPF Loans to borrowers with no FICO scores are also eligible for delivery under the MPF Program provided that acceptable alternate documentation of credit history is provided. We do not classify these MPF Loans internally as "subprime" because they are not higher-priced mortgage loans. Mortgages that meet the MPF Program's definition of higher-priced mortgage loans are not eligible for delivery under the MPF Program. MPF Loans with borrowers having no FICO scores or with FICO scores between 620 and 660 at origination represent a relatively small portion of our total conventional MPF Loan portfolio.

Under the MPF Government MBS product, we must advance the scheduled principal and interest payments to the securities holders of Ginnie Mae MBS that we issued if the servicing PFI defaults on its payment obligations to advance the scheduled remittances. Once MPF Government MBS loans are ninety days delinquent, the servicing PFI has the option to repurchase the mortgage loan to mitigate the credit loss.

*Setting Credit Enhancement Levels* - For a discussion on the loss structure of MPF Loans, including details on the FLA, Recoverable CE Income, and the CE Amount, refer to **Loss Structure for Credit Risk Sharing Products** on page 9.


**(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

The PFI's credit enhancement obligation, inclusive of the CE Amount and Recoverable CE Income, as applicable, is determined by the Bank, based on documented analysis, that the Bank has a high degree of confidence that it will not bear material losses beyond the losses absorbed by the Bank's FLA, even under reasonably likely adverse changes to expected economic conditions. Loans are assessed by third party credit models at acquisition and a credit enhancement is calculated based on credit attributes of the loans in each MC. Credit losses on a loan may only be absorbed by the PFI's credit enhancement obligation, inclusive of the CE Amount and Recoverable CE Income, as applicable, in the MC related to the loan.

The CE Amounts and the FLA for certain conventional MPF Products held in our portfolio may be periodically reset lower for each MC after a required period of seasoning because the amount of credit enhancement necessary to maintain the risk of credit losses within our risk tolerance is usually reduced over time.

The following table shows the status of the credit enhancement structure on conventional MPF Loans held in portfolio. Unpaid principal balances in this table include REO, and are impacted by the credit enhancement structure of a MC. As defined, the CE Amount includes SMI on the MPF Plus product. Government Loans are excluded from the table as they are not directly credit enhanced by the PFI.

As of December 31, 2025					
	Unpaid Principal Balance	90+ Days Delinquent	FLA <sup>a</sup>	PFI's CE Amount <sup>b</sup>	
Conventional MPF Portfolio	\$ 13,540	\$ 31	\$ 205	\$ 334	

<sup>a</sup> For each MPF product, except MPF Original, a portion of losses experienced at the FLA level may be recovered through the withholding of Recoverable CE Income from PFIs.

<sup>b</sup> Credit losses on a loan may only be absorbed by the CE Amount in the MC related to the loan.

**Concentration Risks** - In conjunction with assessing credit risks on the MPF Loan portfolio, we also assess concentration risks that could negatively impact the portfolio.

**Geographic Concentration** - While we have MPF Loans on properties throughout the United States, our largest concentrations of 10% or more of conventional MPF Loans held in portfolio were secured by properties located in the states shown in the following table. Percentages shown are based on unpaid principal balance. An overall decline in the economy, residential real estate market, or the occurrence of a natural disaster could adversely affect the value of some or all of the mortgaged properties in these states and increase the risk of delinquency, foreclosure, bankruptcy or loss on MPF Loans, which could negatively affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

As of	December 31, 2025
WI	49 %
IL	28 %
All other states	23 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>100 %</b>

**Seller Concentration** - During 2025, the top five PFIs, in the aggregate, accounted for 34% of our MPF Loans purchased and held in portfolio on our balance sheet. To the extent we lose our business with these PFIs and cannot attract comparable replacements, our business may be adversely affected.

For further discussion of how concentration risks may affect us, see **Risk Factors** on page 16.

**Mortgage Repurchase Risk** - We are exposed to mortgage repurchase risk in connection with our sale of MPF Loans to Fannie Mae under the MPF Xtra product and to Ginnie Mae under the MPF Government MBS product for MPF Loans securitized in Ginnie Mae MBS if a loan eligibility requirement or other representation or warranty is breached. We may require the PFI from which we purchased the ineligible MPF Loan to repurchase that loan from us or to indemnify us for related losses, or request indemnification from the PFI's MPF Bank. Of these two products, our MPF Xtra product is the more popular, and during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, we purchased and concurrently delivered \$603 million and \$691 million, respectively, in unpaid principal balance of these loans to Fannie Mae. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were \$18.9 billion and \$20.3 billion, respectively, of off-balance sheet MPF Xtra loans outstanding.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

Our mortgage repurchase liability is an estimate of our losses associated with all mortgage loans previously sold in connection with the MPF Xtra and MPF Government MBS products for which a breach of representation or warranty has occurred. We consider factors based predominantly on our historical repurchase experience and only include mortgage loans for which we deem it probable that we will be required to either repurchase the mortgage loan or indemnify the applicable third party for losses. This assessment is primarily made during the quality control review process, which includes internal and investor-led reviews. Our estimate incorporates our experiences with third party repurchase demands, PFIs' historical ability to cure repurchase demands, an assumed loss given default, and the current creditworthiness of the PFI.

Based on the above factors, the mortgage repurchase liability recognized as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 was immaterial.

Additionally, PFIs are required to repurchase ineligible MPF Loans held in our portfolio unless we either require the PFI to indemnify us and/or decide to continue to hold such loans in our portfolio. The PFI repurchase requirement is a factor in determining our allowance for credit losses. If a PFI is unable to repurchase ineligible MPF Loans or indemnify us, we would incur a loss to the extent a credit loss is not recovered from collateral provided by the PFI or, alternatively, from the FDIC. In this regard, we have not recorded an allowance for credit losses related to MPF Loans held in our portfolio, as we do not expect to incur any losses after factoring in our recovery claims from PFIs.

The following table presents various credit quality indicators of our MPF Loans Held in Portfolio.

As of	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<b>Unpaid Principal Balance</b>		
Average MPF Loans held in portfolio during the period	\$ 13,804	\$ 12,255
MPF Loans held for portfolio	14,542	13,161
Nonaccrual MPF Loans	35	33
Allowance for MPF credit losses	4	5
MPF credit losses charged-off	2	2
Ratio of MPF credit losses charged-off to average MPF Loans held in portfolio during the period	0.01 %	0.02 %
Ratio of allowance for MPF credit losses to MPF Loans held for portfolio	0.03 %	0.04 %
Ratio of nonaccrual MPF Loans to MPF Loans held for portfolio	0.24 %	0.25 %
Ratio of allowance for MPF credit losses to nonaccrual MPF Loans	11.43 %	15.15 %

Nonaccrual MPF Loans were comparable to the prior period.

#### Key Credit Quality Indicators

See **Note 8 - Allowance for Credit Losses** for tables summarizing our conventional MPF Loans by our key credit quality indicators. The weighted average FICO score and weighted average Loan-to-Value (LTV) ratio (at origination) for our conventional MPF Loans as of December 31, 2025 was 747 and 76%, respectively.

#### Investment Debt Securities

We hold a variety of investment debt securities, mostly government backed or insured securities, and we believe these investments are currently low risk.

The ratings shown in the following table reflect the lowest long-term debt rating reported among the three largest Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs). FHFA regulations require the Bank to develop and assign internal credit ratings for its counterparties that do not rely exclusively on ratings reported by NRSROs. As such, the ratings shown in the following table are for presentation purposes only.



**FHLBank**  
Chicago Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago

(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

	AAA	AA	A	BBB	Unrated	Carrying Amount
<b>December 31, 2025</b>						
<b>Investment debt securities-</b>						
U.S. Government & other governmental related	\$ —	\$ 9,107	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9,107
State or local housing agency	—	5	—	—	—	5
FFELP ABS	—	—	998	238	—	1,236
<b>MBS</b>						
GSE	176	22,940	—	—	—	23,116
Government guaranteed	—	776	—	—	—	776
Other	—	—	3	—	1	4
<b>Total investment debt securities</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>32,828</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34,244</b>
Interest-bearing deposits	—	800	1,990	—	—	2,790
Federal funds sold	—	1,945	2,350	—	—	4,295
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	—	14,500	7,675	—	1,000	23,175
<b>Total carrying amount of investments</b>	<b>\$ 176</b>	<b>\$ 50,073</b>	<b>\$ 13,016</b>	<b>\$ 238</b>	<b>\$ 1,001</b>	<b>\$ 64,504</b>
<b>December 31, 2024</b>						
<b>Investment debt securities-</b>						
U.S. Government & other governmental related	\$ —	\$ 7,387	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7,387
State or local housing agency	—	5	—	—	—	5
FFELP ABS	—	203	1,092	258	—	1,553
<b>MBS</b>						
GSE	131	20,395	—	—	—	20,526
Government guaranteed	—	84	—	—	—	84
Other	—	—	5	—	—	5
<b>Total investment debt securities</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>28,074</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>29,560</b>
Interest-bearing deposits	—	800	1,770	—	—	2,570
Federal funds sold	—	1,388	3,250	—	—	4,638
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	—	15,500	6,475	—	500	22,475
<b>Total carrying amount of investments</b>	<b>\$ 131</b>	<b>\$ 45,762</b>	<b>\$ 12,592</b>	<b>\$ 258</b>	<b>\$ 500</b>	<b>\$ 59,243</b>



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

Aging and Carrying Amount

The following table presents the aging of our AFS and HTM investment securities at December 31, 2025 in greater detail by investment type, as well as the carrying amounts for the previous year. It also discloses the yields by maturity categories at December 31, 2025.

As of December 31,	2025					2024
	Due in one year or less	Due one through five years	Due five through ten years	Due after ten years	Net Carrying Amount	Net Carrying Amount
<b>AFS debt securities</b>						
U.S. Government & other governmental related	\$ 591	\$ 703	\$ 390	\$ 1,316	\$ 3,000	\$ 2,611
State or local housing agency	—	—	5	—	5	5
FFELP ABS <sup>a</sup>	—	—	—	1,236	1,236	1,553
<b>MBS <sup>a</sup></b>						
GSE	2	7,830	13,384	1,803	23,019	20,409
Government guaranteed	—	—	—	772	772	76
<b>AFS debt securities</b>	<b>\$ 593</b>	<b>\$ 8,533</b>	<b>\$ 13,779</b>	<b>\$ 5,127</b>	<b>\$ 28,032</b>	<b>\$ 24,654</b>
Yield on AFS debt securities <sup>b</sup>	2.13 %	3.39 %	3.84 %	3.66 %	3.63 %	3.47 %
<b>HTM debt securities</b>						
U.S. Government & other governmental related	\$ 1,021	\$ 81	\$ 172	\$ 86	\$ 1,360	\$ 1,538
<b>MBS <sup>a</sup></b>						
GSE	—	—	41	54	95	115
Government guaranteed	—	—	—	4	4	8
Other	—	—	4	—	4	5
<b>HTM debt securities</b>	<b>\$ 1,021</b>	<b>\$ 81</b>	<b>\$ 217</b>	<b>\$ 144</b>	<b>\$ 1,463</b>	<b>\$ 1,666</b>
Yield on HTM debt securities <sup>b</sup>	4.35 %	3.10 %	4.90 %	4.60 %	4.39 %	4.86 %

<sup>a</sup> ABS and MBS are presented by contractual maturity however their expected maturities will likely differ from contractual maturities as borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment fees.

<sup>b</sup> Weighted average yields are calculated as the sum of each debt security using the period end balances multiplied by the book yield adjusted by the effect of amortization and accretion of premiums and discounts, divided by the total debt securities in the applicable portfolio.

Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell

We invest in securities purchased under agreements to resell in order to ensure the availability of funds to meet members' liquidity and credit needs. Securities purchased under agreements to resell are secured by collateral of marketable securities held by a third party custodian. If the fair value of the accepted collateral decreases below the fair value amount required as collateral, our counterparty is required to provide an equivalent amount of additional securities as collateral to make up the shortfall. If the credit markets experience disruptions, it may increase the likelihood that one of our counterparties could experience liquidity or financial constraints that may cause them to become insolvent or otherwise default on their obligations to us. If the collateral's fair value amount has decreased below the resale agreement's carrying amount, we may suffer a credit loss.

The credit ratings of securities purchased under agreements to resell are disclosed along with investment debt securities and unsecured short-term investments in the **Investment Debt Securities** table on page 61.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

### Unsecured Short-Term Investments

We invest in unsecured short-term investments in order to ensure the availability of funds to meet members' credit and liquidity needs. We have credit risk exposure from our unsecured short-term investment portfolio, which may consist of commercial paper, certificates of deposit, and federal funds sold. We have established the following policies and procedures to limit and monitor our unsecured credit risk exposure.

- Eligible counterparties for short-term investments are:
  - other FHLBs;
  - other U.S. GSEs; and
  - FDIC-insured financial institutions, including U.S. subsidiaries of foreign commercial banks, or U.S. branches of foreign commercial banks whose most recently published financial statements exhibit at least \$250 million of Tier 1 (or total) capital. U.S. branches and agency offices of foreign non-member counterparties that have their ultimate parent domiciled in a country whose sovereign rating is below "Aa3" from Moody's or AA- from Standard & Poor's, are reported to the Bank's Credit and Collateral Committee.
- Our unsecured credit exposures to U.S. branches or agency offices of foreign commercial banks include the risk that, as a result of political or economic conditions in a country, the counterparty may be unable to meet their contractual repayment obligations. Our unsecured credit exposures to domestic counterparties and U.S. subsidiaries of foreign commercial banks include the risk that these counterparties have extended credit to foreign counterparties.
- Unsecured credit investment maturities are subject to maximum amounts and tenors as established by the Bank.
- We actively monitor our credit risk exposure and the credit quality of each counterparty, including an assessment of each counterparty's financial performance, capital adequacy, sovereign support (if applicable) and the current market perceptions of the counterparty. General macro-economic, political and market conditions may also be considered when deciding on unsecured exposure. As a result of this monitoring activity, we may limit or terminate existing unsecured credit exposure limits.

The following table presents the credit ratings of our unsecured investment counterparties, organized by the domicile of the counterparty or, where the counterparty is a U.S. branch or agency office of a foreign commercial bank, by the domicile of the counterparty's parent. This table does not reflect the foreign sovereign government's credit rating. The ratings shown in the following table reflect the lowest long-term debt rating reported among the three largest NRSROs. FHFA regulations require the Bank to develop and assign internal credit ratings for its counterparties that do not rely exclusively on ratings reported by NRSROs. As such, the ratings shown in the following table are for presentation purposes only. The unsecured investment credit exposure presented in the table may not reflect the average or maximum exposure during the period as the table reflects only the balances at period end.

As of December 31, 2025	AA	A rated	Total
<b>Domestic U.S.</b>			
Interest-bearing deposits	\$ 800	\$ 1,990	\$ 2,790
<b>Foreign commercial banks - federal funds sold:</b>			
Australia	1,100	—	1,100
Canada	—	1,900	1,900
Finland	845	—	845
Germany	—	150	150
Netherlands	—	300	300
<b>Total unsecured credit exposure</b>	<b>\$ 2,745</b>	<b>\$ 4,340</b>	<b>\$ 7,085</b>

All \$7.1 billion of the unsecured credit exposure in the above table represent overnight investments and \$800 million in the above table were with members or former members, and their affiliates. Any amounts related to members over a 10% concentration are included in the amounts in the **Member Credit Outstanding** table on page 57.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

*Managing Our Credit Risk Exposure Related to Derivative Agreements*

See **Note 9 - Derivatives and Hedging Activities** to the financial statements for a discussion of how we manage our credit risk exposure related to derivative agreements. We have credit exposure on net asset positions where we have not received adequate collateral from our counterparties. We also have credit exposure on net liability positions where we have pledged collateral in excess of our liability to a counterparty.

The following table presents our derivative positions where we have such credit exposures. The ratings shown in the following table reflect the lowest long-term debt rating reported among the three largest NRSROs. FHFA regulations require the Bank to develop and assign internal credit ratings for its counterparties that do not rely exclusively on ratings reported by NRSROs. As such, the ratings shown in the following table are for presentation purposes only. Noncash collateral pledged consists of initial margin we posted through our FCMs, on behalf of the DCOs for cleared derivatives and is included in our cleared derivative positions with credit exposure. Noncash collateral pledged also consists of net initial margin exchanged on our bilateral derivatives, which for presentation purposes we have reported on a net basis.

	Net Derivative Fair Value Before Collateral	Cash Collateral Pledged	Noncash Collateral Pledged	Net Credit Exposure to Counterparties <sup>a</sup>
<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>				
<b>Nonmember counterparties -</b>				
<b>Undercollateralized asset positions -</b>				
<b>Bilateral derivatives -</b>				
A	\$ 360	\$ (352)	\$ —	\$ 8
<b>Cleared derivatives</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>848</b>
<b>Overcollateralized liability positions -</b>				
<b>Bilateral derivatives -</b>				
AA	(13)	13	—	—
A	(51)	53	—	2
<b>Nonmember counterparties</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>(286)</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>858</b>
Member counterparties	1	—	—	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 338</b>	<b>\$ (286)</b>	<b>\$ 807</b>	<b>\$ 859</b>

<sup>a</sup> Less than \$1 million is shown as zero.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

**Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.**

**Market Risk Profile**

Our financial assets and financial liabilities are subject to market risk. Specifically, the fair value of our financial assets may decline while the fair value of our financial liabilities may increase due to changes in market risk factors. Our exposure to interest rate risk, however, represents our most critical market risk factor since our earnings primarily are driven by net interest income.

*Interest Rate Risk Management*

Our interest rate risk management objective is to manage our exposure to interest rate risk within appropriate limits rather than eliminate our entire exposure to interest rate risk. In this regard, we have established policies that include guidelines on the amount of exposure to interest rate changes we are willing to accept. Our Asset/Liability Management Committee provides oversight of these risk management practices and policies. This includes routine reporting to senior Bank management and the Board of Directors, as well as maintaining the Income and Market Value Risk Policy, which defines our interest rate risk limits. Our strategy to manage interest rate risk is outlined below.

*Monitoring and Analyzing Interest Rate Risk*

- We monitor the risk to our net interest income, and average maturity of our interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities.
- We measure and manage market exposure through five measurements: duration, convexity, curve, basis, and volatility.
  - Duration measures our exposure to parallel interest rate shifts where changes in interest rates occur at similar rates across the yield curve. Duration of equity is a measure that expresses the interest rate sensitivity of the present value of the Bank's cash flow in terms of duration years of portfolio equity. We report the results of our duration of equity calculations to the FHFA each quarter. We measure duration of equity in a base case using the actual yield curve as of a specified date and then shock it with an instantaneous shift of the entire curve. Effective duration measures price sensitivity taking into account that the expected cash flows will change as interest rate change due to any prepayment options embedded within a financial instrument.
  - Convexity measures how fast duration changes as a function of interest rate changes. Convexity is largely driven by mortgage cash flows that vary significantly as borrowers respond to rate changes by either prepaying their mortgages or slowing such prepayments.
  - Curve quantifies our exposure to non-parallel shifts in the yield curve.
  - Basis measures the difference in yields between two related financial instruments that are affected by yield changes in different markets.
  - Volatility describes the degree to which the value of options, explicit or embedded, fluctuates. MPF Loans held in portfolio and MBS include options held by the mortgage borrowers to prepay their loans. As a result, we have effectively sold options by owning MPF Loans held in portfolio and MBS. Some consolidated obligations issued by us have effective purchased options that allow us to call the bonds prior to the contractual maturity date.
- We analyze the risk of our mortgage assets on a regular basis and consider the interest rate environment under various interest rate scenarios. We also perform analyses of the duration and convexity of the portfolio.

**Mortgage-Related Assets**

*MPF Loans Held in Portfolio and Residential MBS*

The predominant source of interest rate risk in our market risk profile is attributable to mortgage-related assets. Our mortgage-related assets include, but are not limited to, MPF Loans held in portfolio and MBS. Interest rate risk results from prepayment options embedded in mortgage-related assets. Specifically, changes in interest rates may result in extensions or contractions in the expected maturities of our mortgage-related assets. Interest rate swaps, swaptions, and/or futures contracts may be used to hedge the duration, convexity, and prepayment risk on MPF Loans held in portfolio. We issue both callable and noncallable debt to achieve cash flow patterns and liability durations similar to those expected on MPF Loans held in portfolio.



**(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

### *Economic Hedges*

An economic hedge is defined as a derivative that does not qualify (or was not designated) for hedge accounting, but is an acceptable hedging strategy for risk management purposes. These economic hedging strategies also comply with FHFA regulations that prohibit speculative hedge transactions. An economic hedge may introduce the potential for earnings volatility caused by the changes in fair value on the derivatives that are recorded in income but not offset by recognizing corresponding changes in the fair value of the economically hedged assets, liabilities, or firm commitments.

We utilize economic hedges to manage our duration, convexity, curve, basis, and volatility. We hedge the duration and convexity of MPF Loans held in portfolio by using economic hedges or through the use of callable and noncallable debt. Convexity risks arise principally from the prepayment option embedded in our MPF Loans held in portfolio and MBS. As interest rates become more volatile, changes in our duration and convexity profile become more volatile. As a result, our level of economic hedging activity, as discussed below, may increase resulting in an increase in hedging costs.

Our primary risk mitigation tools may include funding instruments, swaps, swaptions, futures, options on futures and mortgages, caps, floors, callable debt and/or selling forward Fannie or Ginnie Mae TBA contracts. We generally do not manage exposure to mortgage option-adjusted spreads. Based on our risk profile, funding is primarily used to address duration, convexity, curve, volatility and cash flow mismatch risks at either a portfolio or balance sheet level under different rate scenarios.

Economic hedges may be executed to reduce exposure or the risk associated with a single transaction or group of transactions. Our economic hedges are evaluated daily and adjusted as deemed necessary.

### *MPF Government MBS Product*

Each delivery commitment is hedged during the delivery commitment period and during the period while the loan held for sale is on the Bank's balance sheet by selling forward Ginnie Mae TBA contracts. Both loans held for sale and TBA contracts are carried at fair value on the Bank's balance sheet. These TBA contracts may be executed to reduce the market risk exposure associated with buying or holding an MPF Government MBS loan until it is securitized. The hedges are evaluated daily and adjusted as deemed necessary.

### *MPF Xtra*

We enter into offsetting delivery commitments under the MPF Xtra, where we agree to buy mortgage loans from PFIs and simultaneously re-sell them to Fannie Mae. Accordingly, we are not exposed to market risk with respect to these delivery commitments.

### **Advances**

The optionality embedded in certain advances may create interest rate risk. When a member prepays an advance, we could suffer lower future income if the principal portion of the prepaid advance were invested in lower-yielding assets that continue to be funded by higher-cost debt. To protect against this risk, we generally charge a prepayment fee that makes us financially indifferent to a member's decision to prepay an advance or on some products, we structure the advance to address this risk. When we offer advances (other than short-term advances) that a member may prepay or expand (increase the par amount at a later date) without a fee, we may finance such advances with callable or noncallable debt or enter into a derivative to achieve hedge accounting treatment.

### *Fair Value Hedges*

With issuances of certain putable advances, we purchase from the member an embedded option that enables us to extinguish the advance. We may hedge a putable advance by entering into a cancelable interest rate swap where we pay fixed interest payments and receive variable-rate interest payments based off of OIS or SOFR. This type of hedge is accounted for as a fair value hedge. We assess hedge effectiveness primarily under the qualitative hedge effectiveness method. However, in certain cases where all conditions are met, hedge effectiveness may be assessed using the shortcut method. Currently, we principally apply shortcut accounting to certain nonputable and putable fixed-rate advances. In the case of certain putable advances that have features not meeting shortcut requirements, the transactions are primarily hedged under a highly effective hedge relationship. In those cases, the swap counterparty can cancel the derivative financial instrument on the same date that we can put the advance back to the member.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

### *Economic Hedges*

Interest rate swaps, swaptions, and/or futures contracts may be used to hedge the duration and convexity of the advances portfolio; as well as the prepayment risk on advances and the expander feature risk, which allows a member one or multiple opportunities to increase the principal amount of the advance. We issue both callable and noncallable debt intended to achieve cash flow patterns and liability durations similar to those expected on advances. We may also enter cancelable swaps in an effort to minimize the prepayment risk embedded in the advances.

### **Non-Residential MBS Investment Debt Securities**

Our major security types, excluding Residential MBS, are based on the nature and risks of the security. These securities include, but are not limited to, the following:

- U.S. Government & other government related may consist of the sovereign debt of the United States; debt issued by government sponsored enterprises (GSE); and non-mortgage-backed securities of the Small Business Administration (SBA) and Tennessee Valley Authority.
- Federal Family Education Loan Program - asset backed securities (FFELP ABS).
- State or local housing agency obligations.
- Multi-Family MBS guaranteed by GSE.

We endeavor to manage the interest rate and prepayment risk associated with these non-residential MBS securities through a combination of debt issuance and derivatives.

### *Fair Value Hedges*

We use interest rate swaps to hedge certain AFS securities to shorten our duration profile in an increasing interest rate environment. Our hedge strategy focuses on hedging the benchmark interest rate of SOFR or OIS by effectively converting fixed-rate securities into variable-rate assets to reduce our exposure to rising interest rates. This type of hedge is accounted for as a fair value hedge. We assess hedge effectiveness primarily under the qualitative hedge effectiveness method. AFS securities are carried at fair value. The adjustment to the AFS security's carrying amount attributable to fair value changes in the benchmark interest rate for the relationship term, including partial hedge terms, is immediately recognized in interest income in our **Statements of Income**. Any gain or loss on these AFS securities that is not attributable to changes in the benchmark interest rate is recognized into AOCI. Changes in fair value on the derivative hedging these AFS securities in a fair value hedging relationship are immediately recognized into interest income into our **Statements of Income** in order to offset the fair value changes in the benchmark interest rate.

### *Economic Hedges*

We may manage against prepayment and duration risk by funding investment debt securities with consolidated obligations that have call features, by economically hedging the prepayment risk with caps, floors, or by adjusting the duration of the securities by using derivatives to modify the cash flows of the securities.

We may also manage the risk arising from changing market prices and volatility of investment debt securities classified as trading debt securities by entering into derivative financial instruments (economic hedges) that offset the changes in fair value of the securities. The market value changes of both the trading debt securities and the associated derivatives are recognized in noninterest income.



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Chicago

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(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

## Consolidated Obligation Discount Notes

### *Cash Flow Hedges*

Our cash flow hedge strategies are intended to be used as follows: to hedge, on a "rolling" basis, 1) our exposure to the variability in the net proceeds received from forecasted zero-coupon discount notes and 2) the variability of cash flows associated with periodic SOFR-indexed bond issuances attributable to changes in the benchmark interest rate. The first cash flow hedge strategy applies to legacy discount note hedging relationships. The second cash flow hedge strategy has been active since LIBOR's cessation. The Bank enters into interest rate swaps to mitigate exposures related to each cash flow hedge strategy. The life of the hedging relationship is from hedge inception date until the date of the last forecasted discount note or SOFR-indexed bond issuance. We are hedging the net proceeds attributable to changes in the benchmark interest rate related to either the forecasted issuance (and re-issuance) of zero-coupon fixed-rate discount notes with a three or six month tenor, or periodic SOFR-indexed bond issuances. We primarily use an interest rate swap as the hedging instrument in which the interest rate resets consistent with the terms of the underlying discount note or bond.

## Consolidated Obligation Bonds

### *Fair Value Hedges*

We endeavor to manage the fair value risk of a consolidated obligation by matching the cash inflow on the derivative with the cash outflow on the consolidated obligation bonds. For instance, when a fixed-rate consolidated obligation bond is issued, we may simultaneously enter into an interest rate OIS or SOFR swap in which we receive fixed cash flows from a counterparty designed to offset in timing and amount the cash outflows we pay on the consolidated obligation bond. We also hedge the benchmark rate on callable fixed-rate step-up consolidated obligation bonds at specified intervals where we own a call option(s) to terminate the consolidated obligation bond. The hedging instrument is a fixed-rate interest rate swap with a matching step-up feature that converts the callable fixed-rate step-up bond into a variable-rate liability and has an offsetting call option(s) to terminate the interest rate swap. Such transactions are treated as fair value hedges. We assess hedge effectiveness primarily under the qualitative hedge effectiveness method. However, in certain cases where all conditions are met, hedge effectiveness may be assessed using the shortcut method. We apply shortcut accounting to certain noncallable fixed-rate consolidated obligations.

### **Fair Value Option**

We may elect the fair value option for financial instruments, such as advances, MPF Loans held for sale, consolidated obligation discount notes and bonds, in cases where hedge accounting treatment may not be achieved due to the inability to meet the hedge effectiveness testing criteria, or in certain cases where we wish to mitigate the risk associated with selecting the fair value option for other instruments. Electing the fair value option for a financial instrument allows us to better match the changes in fair value on that financial instrument with the interest rate swap economically hedging it.

Our Asset/Liability Management Committee and its subcommittees provide oversight of our risk management practices and policies. This includes routine reporting to senior Bank management and the Board of Directors, as well as maintaining the Income and Market Value Risk Policy, which defines our interest rate risk limits.



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**(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

The table below reflects the expected change in market value of equity versus base market value of equity for the stated increase or decrease in interest rates based on our models and related loss limit for each scenario established in the policy. For our down scenario shock analysis, the down shocks are constrained by scenarios provided by our regulator, which for the periods shown below are limited so that shocked rates will not go negative but are subject to change. As a result, where applicable, we apply a floor to the down shock scenario at 10 bps. In the current rate environment, this floor setting was not triggered for any of the shock scenarios presented below.

Scenario as of	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Change in Market Value/Base Market Value of Equity	Loss Limit	Change in Market Value/Base Market Value of Equity	Loss Limit
-200 bp	3.0 %	(8.7)%	0.9 %	(8.7)%
-100 bp	1.9 %	(3.9)%	0.7 %	(3.9)%
-50 bp	1.0 %	(1.8)%	0.4 %	(1.8)%
-25 bp	0.5 %	(0.9)%	0.2 %	(0.9)%
+25 bp	(0.6)%	(0.9)%	(0.2)%	(0.9)%
+50 bp	(1.1)%	(1.8)%	(0.5)%	(1.8)%
+100 bp	(2.3)%	(3.9)%	(1.0)%	(3.9)%
+200 bp	(4.2)%	(8.7)%	(2.0)%	(8.7)%



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The following table outlines our hedge activity by hedged item or economic risk exposure, hedging instrument, hedge type and notional amount by hedging activity.

As of December 31,			Notional Amount	
Hedged Item/Economic Risk Exposure <sup>a</sup>	Hedge Type	Hedging Instrument	2025	2024
<b>Investment Debt Securities</b>	<b>Fair value</b>	Pay fixed, receive floating, interest rate swap	<b>\$ 24,732</b>	\$ 23,013
	<b>Economic</b>	Pay fixed, received floating, interest rate swap	<b>4,700</b>	3,250
			<b>29,432</b>	26,263
<b>Advances</b>	<b>Fair value</b>	Pay fixed, receive floating, interest rate swap (without options)	<b>20,020</b>	22,366
		Pay fixed, receive floating, interest rate swap (with options)	<b>14,047</b>	12,167
	<b>Economic</b>	Pay fixed, receive floating, interest rate swap (without options)	<b>12</b>	3
		Pay fixed, receive floating, interest rate swap (with options)	<b>198</b>	187
		Other	<b>1</b>	—
		<b>34,278</b>	34,723	
<b>MPF Loans</b>	<b>Economic</b>	A combination that may include swaps, swaptions, caps, floors, futures, forward settlements and/or to-be-announced (TBA) forward contracts	<b>279</b>	284
<b>Discount Notes</b>	<b>Economic</b>	Receive fixed, pay floating interest rate swap	<b>47,002</b>	—
	<b>Cash flow</b>	Pay fixed, receive floating, interest rate swap	<b>556</b>	929
			<b>47,558</b>	929
<b>Consolidated Obligation Bonds</b>	<b>Fair value</b>	Receive fixed, pay floating interest rate swap (without options)	<b>8,919</b>	15,220
		Receive fixed, pay floating interest rate swap (with options)	<b>39,822</b>	33,597
	<b>Economic</b>	Receive fixed, pay floating interest rate swap (with options)	<b>500</b>	10,104
	<b>Cash flow</b>	Pay fixed, receive floating, interest rate swap	<b>1,120</b>	690
			<b>50,361</b>	59,611
<b>Intermediary transactions on behalf of members with counterparties</b>	<b>Economic</b>	Pay fixed, receive floating, interest rate swap	—	2
<b>Mortgage purchase commitments</b>	<b>Standalone</b>	Mortgage delivery commitment	<b>214</b>	115
<b>CO Bond firm commitments</b>	<b>Standalone</b>	CO Bond firm commitment	—	764
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$162,122</b>	\$122,691

<sup>a</sup> Hedged item only applies to hedges that qualify for hedge accounting. Economic risk exposure applies economic hedges that are accounted for at fair value.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

### Measurement of Market Risk Exposure

To measure our exposure, we discount the cash flows generated from modeling the terms and conditions of all interest rate-sensitive securities using current interest rates to determine their fair values or spreads to the swap curve for securities where third party prices are used. This includes considering explicit and embedded options using a lattice model or Monte Carlo simulation. We estimate yield curve, option, and basis risk exposures by calculating the fair value change in relation to various parallel changes in interest rates, implied volatility, prepayment speeds, spreads to the swap curve and mortgage rates.

Our key interest rate risk exposures and interest rate risk within specific financial instruments are discussed below.

#### *Key Interest Rate Risk Exposures*

- *Yield curve risk* - We are exposed to interest rate movements in certain yield curves, such as SOFR and OIS, which are used to discount the future cash flows attributable to our financial instruments, including derivatives. We measure our yield curve risk as follows:
  - *Yield risk* - Change in market value for a one basis point parallel increase in the swap curve.
- *Option risk* - We are exposed to option risk as the value of option positions (explicit and embedded) vary due to changes in the implied volatility of the yield curve as well as the yield curve itself. We measure our option risk as follows:
  - *Option risk (implied volatility)* - Change in market value for a one percent parallel increase in the swaption volatility.
  - *Option risk (prepayment speeds)* - Change in market value for a one percent increase in prepayment speeds.
- *Basis risk* - We are exposed to basis risk as the yields on different assets, liabilities and derivatives are determined on different yield curves. This includes (1) differences between the reference curve and the Office of Finance cost of funds or consolidated obligation curve; (2) changes in individual securities' spreads to the reference curve as a result of changes in supply, demand, and credit quality of different securities in the market; and (3) changes in mortgage rates relative to the reference curve. We measure our basis risk as follows:
  - *Basis risk (spread to swap curve)* - Change in market value for a one basis point parallel increase in the spread to the swap curve.
  - *Basis risk (mortgage spread)* - Change in market value for a one basis point increase in mortgage rates.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

The following table summarizes our sensitivity to various interest rate risk exposures in terms of changes in market value.

	Option Risk			Basis Risk
	Yield Curve Risk	Implied Volatility	Prepayment Speeds	Spread to Swap Curve
<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>				
Advances	\$ (6)	\$ 5	\$ —	\$ (7)
MPF Loans	(4)	(11)	1	(5)
Mortgage-backed securities	(11)	—	—	(11)
Other interest-earning assets	(2)	—	—	(2)
Interest-bearing liabilities	9	13	—	10
Derivatives	4	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ (10)</b>	<b>\$ 7</b>	<b>\$ 1</b>	<b>\$ (15)</b>
<b>As of December 31, 2024</b>				
Advances	\$ (6)	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ (7)
MPF Loans	(3)	(6)	2	(3)
Mortgage-backed securities	(8)	—	1	(9)
Other interest-earning assets	(1)	—	—	(1)
Interest-bearing liabilities	8	9	—	9
Derivatives	9	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ (1)</b>	<b>\$ 7</b>	<b>\$ 3</b>	<b>\$ (11)</b>

As of December 31, 2025, our total sensitivity to changes in implied volatility using a lattice model and Monte Carlo simulation was \$7 million. At December 31, 2024, our sensitivity to changes in implied volatility was \$7 million. These sensitivities are limited in that they do not incorporate other risks, including but not limited to non-parallel changes in yield curves, prepayment speeds, and basis risk related to differences between the swap and the other curves. Option positions embedded in our mortgage assets and callable debt impact our yield curve risk profile, such that swap curve changes significantly greater than one basis point cannot be linearly interpolated from the table above.

Duration of equity is another measure to express interest rate sensitivity. We report the results of our duration of equity calculations to the FHFA each quarter. We measure duration of equity in a base case using the actual yield curve as of a specified date and then shock it with an instantaneous shift of the entire curve. The following table presents the duration of equity reported by us to the FHFA in accordance with the FHFA's guidance, which prescribes that down and up interest-rate shocks equal 200 basis points. The results are shown by duration of equity in years. The Bank engages in ongoing performance monitoring for its market risk-related models.

Scenario as of	Duration of equity in years	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<b>Down 200 bps</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Base</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Up 200 bps</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>

As of December 31, 2025, on a U.S. GAAP basis, our fair value surplus (relative to book value) was \$184 million, and our market value of equity to book value of equity ratio was 102%, compared to \$91 million and 101% at December 31, 2024. Lower overall market interest rates, combined with our positive duration of equity position and tightening spreads on mortgage loans and investments, drove the increase in the market value of equity to book value of equity. Our market to book value of total capital for regulatory risk-based capital purposes differs from this GAAP calculation, as discussed in **Note 12 - Capital and Mandatorily Redeemable Capital Stock (MRCS)** to the financial statements.



**FHLBank**  
Chicago Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago

(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

**Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.**

Our **Annual Financial Statements and Notes**, including the **Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**, are set forth starting on page F-1 to the financial statements.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

**Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.**

None.

**Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.**

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as of the end of the period covered by this report (the Evaluation Date). Based on this evaluation, the principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded as of the Evaluation Date that the disclosure controls and procedures were effective such that information relating to us that is required to be disclosed in reports filed with the SEC: (i) is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms, and (ii) is accumulated and communicated to management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as such term is defined in Exchange Act 13a-15(f). Internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements.

Our management, which includes our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025. In making this assessment, management uses as guidance the framework developed by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in "Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)" and other authoritative guidance on governance and internal control. The assessment included extensive documenting, evaluating and testing the design and operating effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Management concluded that based on its assessment, our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2025. The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report included herein.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

For the quarter ended December 31, 2025, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Consolidated Obligations

Our disclosure controls and procedures include controls and procedures for accumulating and communicating information relating to our joint and several liability for the consolidated obligations of other FHLBs. Because the FHLBs are independently managed and operated, our management relies on information that is provided or disseminated by the FHFA, the Office of Finance or the other FHLBs, as well as on published FHLB credit ratings, in determining whether the FHFA's joint and several liability regulation is probable to result in a direct obligation for us or whether it is reasonably possible that we will accrue a direct liability.

Our management also relies on the operation of the FHFA's joint and several liability regulation that requires each FHLB to file with the FHFA a quarterly certification that it will remain capable of making full and timely payment of all of its current obligations, including direct obligations, coming due during the next quarter. In addition, if an FHLB cannot make such a certification or if it projects that it may be unable to meet its current obligations during the next quarter on a timely basis, it must file a notice with the FHFA. Under the FHLB Act and related regulation, the FHFA may order any FHLB to make principal and interest payments on any consolidated obligations of any other FHLB, or allocate the outstanding liability of an FHLB among all remaining FHLBs on a pro rata basis in proportion to each FHLB's participation in all consolidated obligations outstanding or on any other basis.

Based on these factors, we do not expect to pay any additional amounts on behalf of other FHLBs under our joint and several liability as of December 31, 2025, and as a result, we did not accrue a liability. For additional information, see **Note 10 - Consolidated Obligations** and **Note 16 - Commitments and Contingencies** to the financial statements.



**FHLBank**  
Chicago Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago

(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

**Item 9B. Other Information.**

Effective March 9, 2026, Michelle Jonson transitioned from her role as Chief Risk and Compliance Officer into a new role leading a cross-functional team focused on core banking initiatives that support member experience and operational innovation at the Bank.

The Bank named Mike Zeifert as Chief Risk Officer, effective March 9, 2026. Mr. Zeifert, 41, most recently served as Senior Vice President and Chief Credit Officer of the Bank. Mr. Zeifert's biographical information is set forth in **Executive Officers of the Registrant** on page 86.

**Item 9C. Disclosures Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions That Prevent Inspections.**

Not applicable.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

### PART III

#### Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers, and Corporate Governance.

Our Board is comprised of a combination of industry directors elected by the Bank's member institutions (referred to as member directors) on a state-by-state basis and independent directors elected by a plurality of the Bank's members (referred to as independent directors). No member of the Bank's management may serve as a director of an FHLB. Our Board currently includes eight member directors and six independent directors.

##### Nomination of Member Directors

Member directors are required by statute and regulation to meet certain specific criteria in order to be eligible to be elected and serve as Bank directors. To be eligible an individual must:

- be an officer or director of a Bank member institution located in the state in which there is an open Bank director position;
- the member institution must be in compliance with the minimum capital requirements established by its regulator; and
- the individual must be a U.S. citizen.

These criteria are the only permissible eligibility criteria that member directors must meet. The FHLBs are not permitted to establish additional eligibility criteria for member directors or nominees. For member directors, each eligible institution may nominate representatives from member institutions in its respective state to serve four-year terms on the Board of the Bank. As a matter of statute and regulation, only FHLB stockholders may nominate and elect member directors. FHLB Boards are not permitted to nominate or elect member directors, although they may appoint a director to fill a vacant directorship in advance of the next annual election. Specifically, institutions which are members required to hold capital stock in the Bank as of the record date (i.e., December 31 of the year prior to the year in which the election is held) are entitled to participate in the election process unless they have been involuntarily terminated as a member at the time of voting. With respect to member directors, under FHFA regulations, no director, officer, employee, attorney, or agent of the Bank (except in his/her personal capacity) may, directly or indirectly, support the nomination or election of a particular individual for a member directorship. Because of the structure of FHLB member director nominations and elections, we do not know what factors our member institutions consider in selecting member director nominees or electing member directors.

##### Nomination of Independent Directors

For independent directors, the members elect these individuals on a district-wide basis to four-year terms, subject to FHFA review of nominees prior to election. Independent directors cannot be officers or directors of a Bank member, and must meet certain statutory and regulatory eligibility criteria. To be eligible to serve as an independent director, an individual must be a citizen of the United States and a bona fide resident of the district in which the Bank is located. FHFA regulations require that an independent director (other than a public interest independent director) must have experience in or knowledge of one or more of the following areas: auditing and accounting, derivatives, financial management, organizational management, project development, risk management practices and the law. In addition, the FHFA regulation requires a public interest independent director to have more than four years' experience representing consumer or community interests in banking services, credit needs, housing or consumer financial protection.

Under FHFA regulation, our members are permitted to nominate independent director candidates to be considered by the Bank to be included on the nominee slate and our Board determines the nominees after consulting with the Bank's Community Investment Advisory Council (Advisory Council). FHFA regulations permit a Bank director, officer, attorney, employee or agent and our Board and Advisory Council to support the candidacy of any person nominated by the Board for election to an independent directorship. Our Board selected independent director nominees based on their qualifications as described in each independent director's biography below.

##### 2025 Director Election

Voting rights and process with regard to the election of member and independent directors are set forth in the FHLB Act and FHFA regulations. For the election of both member directors and independent directors, each eligible member institution is entitled to cast one vote for each share of capital stock that it was required to hold as of the record date; however, the number of votes that each institution may cast for each directorship cannot exceed the average number of shares of capital stock that were required to be held by all member institutions located in that state on the record date.


**(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

The only matter submitted to a vote of shareholders in 2025 was the election of certain member and independent directors, which occurred in the fourth quarter of 2025 as described above. We conducted this election to fill one open member directorship and two open independent directorships for 2026 as designated by the FHFA. As reported in a Form 8-K filed on July 17, 2025, pursuant to its federal statutory authority to designate the number of directorships for the Bank, the FHFA reduced the overall size of the Bank's Board from eighteen to fourteen directors, effective January 1, 2026.

In 2025, the nomination and election of directors was conducted electronically. No meeting of the members was held in regard to the election. Our Board does not solicit proxies, nor are eligible member institutions permitted to solicit or use proxies to cast their votes in an election for member or independent directors. Information about the results of the election, including the votes cast, was reported in a Form 8-K filed on December 1, 2025, as amended by a Form 8-K/A filed on December 17, 2025.

Information Regarding Current Directors of the Bank

The following table provides information regarding each of our directors as of February 28, 2026.

Name	Age	Director Since	Expiration of Term as of December 31,
Michelle L. Gross, Chairperson <sup>a</sup>	55	2015	2028
Daniel G. Watts, Vice Chairperson <sup>a</sup>	66	2018	2027
Dean A. Ahlers <sup>a</sup>	59	2025	2028
Kathleen Burns <sup>d</sup>	60	2024	2027
Joseph Fazio III <sup>b</sup>	64	2017	2028
Betsy A. Johnson <sup>a</sup>	63	2023	2026
Phyllis Lockett <sup>d</sup>	60	2015	2029
Kevin L. Newell <sup>c</sup>	41	2023	2026
John W. Pietrowicz <sup>d</sup>	61	2025	2028
Bradley J. Schroeder <sup>b</sup>	51	2026	2029
Lois A. Scott <sup>c</sup>	65	2017	2027
Ty R. Taylor <sup>b</sup>	58	2019	2026
Kenneth D. Thompson <sup>b</sup>	65	2024	2027
Mary R. Wright <sup>c</sup>	66	2026	2029

<sup>a</sup> Illinois member director.

<sup>b</sup> Wisconsin member director.

<sup>c</sup> Public interest independent director.

<sup>d</sup> Independent director.

**Dean A. Ahlers** is the former President and CEO of Sterling Federal Bank in Sterling, Illinois (2013- January 2026), and currently serves as a member of its Board of Directors. From 2007 to 2013, Mr. Ahlers served as Sterling Federal Bank's Vice President of Operations. Prior to joining Sterling Federal Bank, Mr. Ahlers already had 17 years of experience in the financial services industry, earning several certifications of distinction including the CFP (Certified Financial Planner), ChFC (Chartered Financial Consultant), CLU (Chartered Life Underwriter), and CSA (Certified Senior Advisor). Mr. Ahlers is actively involved in community service organizations, including serving as Vice Chairperson of the Board of Directors for Sinnissippi Centers, Inc. (a nonprofit community based behavioral healthcare center) and serving as mentor for the WACC CEO program (a local entrepreneurial educational program for high school juniors and seniors). He was the past President of the Board of Directors for Home of Hope Cancer Wellness Center and the past President of Twin Cities Sunrise Rotary. Mr. Ahlers graduated with honors from the Graduate School of Banking at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and earned his undergraduate degree in Finance from Iowa State University.

Mr. Ahlers serves on the following Board committees of the Bank: Affordable Housing, Audit (Vice Chairperson), and Executive & Governance (Alternate).



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

**Kathleen Burns** is currently the Chief Executive Officer of Aclaimant, a risk management technology company, a position she has held since 2024. She has also served as an independent board member for Aclaimant since 2020. From 2017-2023, Ms. Burns was Chief Digital Officer for Ryan Specialty Group, a specialty insurance firm (RSG); interim Chief Information Officer for RT Specialty, RSG's largest business unit, and CEO of The Connector, RT Specialty's digital marketplace. From 2006-2017, Ms. Burns was a board member and CEO of Ventiv Technology, formerly Aon eSolutions. Ms. Burns was selected to the first class of Business Insurance's "Women to Watch" and is a frequent speaker on the emerging role of technology in the insurance industry. Early in her career, Ms. Burns spent time at Marsh, Aon and Crawford & Company in various leadership roles in sales, operations and account management. Ms. Burns is a graduate of Northwestern University where she was a student athlete. The Board nominated Ms. Burns to serve as an independent director based on her knowledge of and experience in risk management practices, as indicated by her background.

Ms. Burns serves on the following Board committees of the Bank: Executive & Governance (Alternate), Operations & Technology (Vice Chairperson) and Risk Management.

**Joseph Fazio III** is currently a Chairman of the Board of Directors for Bristol Morgan Bank in Oakfield, Wisconsin and Oakfield Bancorp, Inc., positions he's held since April 2023. He joined these institutions in October 2022 as a board member. Mr. Fazio was the co-founder, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and CEO of Commerce State Bank from 2005 to October 2022, when it was acquired by Summit Credit Union. Prior to founding Commerce State Bank, Mr. Fazio led a privately-held marketing company from 2002 to 2004, was Director of Corporate Marketing for Metavante (now FIS) from 1998 to 2002, led Personal Trust Administration for M&I Trust Company (now BMO) from 1995 to 1998, and held several management positions with IBM from 1983 to 1995. Mr. Fazio is a 1983 graduate of St. Norbert College, and in 1988 earned his master's degree from Edgewood College. He served as a member of the board of directors of the Wisconsin Bankers Association from 2013 to 2016. Mr. Fazio has served as an elected official for the City of Cedarburg and has held several city board appointments. He is the past President of the Greater Cedarburg Community Foundation and chaired the 2018 Washington County United Way Campaign. He has served on the board of non-profits such as St. Francis Borgia School, Walker's Point Youth and Family Center, and the Cedarburg Athletic Booster Club. Mr. Fazio is the Founder and Past President of the Wisconsin Chapter of the Private Directors Association, and a member of the National Association of Corporate Directors and is an NACD Board Leadership Fellow. Mr. Fazio is the author of the book, "This Might be a Dumb Question, but How Does Money Work?"

Mr. Fazio serves on the following Board committees of the Bank: Executive & Governance, Human Resources & Compensation (Chairperson) and Operations & Technology.

**Michelle L. Gross** has served as Executive Vice President/Chief Operating Officer, Information Systems Officer, and Director of the State Bank of Bement in Bement, Illinois since 2012, and in 2025, she was named Chairman of the Board. In addition, she serves as Community Bank President of the State Bank of Bement - Monticello facility. She has worked at the State Bank of Bement since 1996 in roles with increasing responsibilities, including as Vice President & Information Systems Officer from 2008 to 2012. Ms. Gross currently serves as Chairman of the Board and President of Bement Bancshares, Inc. in Bement, Illinois. She is a former director at the State Bank of Cerro Gordo in Cerro Gordo, Illinois and The First National Bank of Ivesdale in Ivesdale, Illinois. Ms. Gross is active in a variety of community service organizations and with the Illinois Bankers Association. Through the Illinois Bankers Association, Ms. Gross has served on a number of committees and is a past chairperson. Ms. Gross is also active in the Community Bankers Association of Illinois. She serves on the Board of Directors of Kirby Medical Center and is a member of its Executive Committee as well as serving as Treasurer. She also serves on the board of the Heart of Illinois Community Foundation and is President of the State Bank of Bement Foundation. Ms. Gross is a graduate of the Graduate School of Banking in Madison, Wisconsin, and earned a Bachelor of Science from Western Illinois University.

Ms. Gross serves as the Bank's Chairperson of the Board and Chairperson of the Executive & Governance Committee. She also serves as an ex officio member of the following Board committees of the Bank: Affordable Housing, Audit, Human Resources & Compensation, Operations & Technology, and Risk Management.

**Betsy A. Johnson** is the current Chairman and CEO of Solutions Bank in Forreston, Illinois (formerly known as Forreston State Bank) since 2020, and has been with the bank since 1996, serving in various capacities including chief operating officer and executive vice president and most recently, President (until December 2025). Ms. Johnson has also served as a member of the Board of Directors of Solutions Bank and its holding company since 2010. Ms. Johnson's involvement with the Illinois Bankers Association (IBA) includes serving on numerous committees, including as a member of the Board of Directors (2017), a member of the Executive Committee (2019) and as Chairman (2021-2022). Ms. Johnson also served on the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Community Banker Advisory Committee from 2020-2022. Ms. Johnson is a 2003 graduate of the Graduate School of Banking at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and has served on the school's Banker Advisory Board since 2017, and was the 2022-2024 Chairperson.

Ms. Johnson serves on the following Board committees of the Bank: Human Resources & Compensation and Risk Management (Vice Chairperson).



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

**Phyllis Lockett** has led major transformation efforts across education, housing, transportation, and business. Since 2025, Ms. Lockett serves as the CEO of LEAP-X, an education innovation consultancy designing solutions for the future of learning. From 2014-2024, Ms. Lockett was the founding CEO of LEAP Innovations, a national nonprofit that partners with educators and technology companies to research, pilot, and scale instructional models and tools that advance student learning. From 2005-2014, she served as the founding President and CEO of New Schools for Chicago, a venture philanthropy through which she led the investment in, and launch of, 80 new public schools. From 1999 to 2005, Ms. Lockett was Executive Director of the Civic Consulting Alliance, a pro-bono consulting firm sponsored by the Civic Committee of the Commercial Club of Chicago. In that role, she helped lead major initiatives for the City of Chicago, Chicago Public Schools, the Chicago Transit Authority, and the Chicago Housing Authority. She played a pivotal role in the Chicago Housing Authority's \$1.5 billion Plan for Transformation, advising on organizational planning, resident relocation, capital construction, asset management, and economic development strategies. Her prior corporate experience also includes sales, marketing, and business development roles at IBM, Kraft Foods, and General Mills. Ms. Lockett currently serves as a director of CME Group, advisor to GSV Ventures, and board chairperson of Noble Schools. She has also served on the boards of The Economic Club of Chicago, The Chicago Network, Adler Planetarium, SAGA Education, and ISTE+ASCD. She earned a Master of Management from Northwestern University's Kellogg Graduate School of Management and a Bachelor of Science in Industrial Engineering from Purdue University. The Board nominated Ms. Lockett to serve as an independent director based on her knowledge of and experience in organizational management, financial management and project development, as indicated by her background.

Ms. Lockett serves on the following Board committees of the Bank: Executive & Governance, Human Resources & Compensation, and Operations & Technology (Chairperson).

**Kevin L. Newell** is the founder of the Royal Capital Group and has served as the company's CEO since 2010. Royal Capital Group is a real estate development firm focused on the creation of economic development and housing in the urban core. As the CEO of Royal Capital Group, Mr. Newell has led the company's efforts on business development, strategy, and investments. Mr. Newell also serves on the Greater Milwaukee Foundation Impact Investment Committee, as a Board member of the Guest House of Milwaukee, and as a Board member of the MLK Economic Development Corporation. Mr. Newell continues to be an active Board member of the Wisconsin Preservation Fund since 2017. He has a BBA and is an MBA graduate of the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, with an emphasis in Finance and Management, and an ACRE Alum at Marquette University. Mr. Newell served on the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago Community Investment Advisory Council from 2019 to 2022. The Board nominated Mr. Newell to serve as a public interest independent director based on his experience representing community interests in housing, as indicated by his background.

Mr. Newell serves on the following Board committees of the Bank: Affordable Housing and Operations & Technology.

**John W. Pietrowicz** had a 20-year career at CME Group where he served as Chief Financial Officer from 2014 until his retirement in April 2023. Prior to joining CME Group, Mr. Pietrowicz held financial leadership positions for Ameritech, after beginning his career as an auditor for Arthur Andersen. Mr. Pietrowicz previously served as a director on the boards of the World Federation of Exchanges, Bolsa Mexicana de Valores, and S&P Dow Jones Indices. He also served as a member of the Financial Accounting Standards Advisory Committee. Mr. Pietrowicz currently is an independent board director of Marex, a global financial services firm. Mr. Pietrowicz holds a Bachelor of Business Administration in Accountancy from the University of Notre Dame and a Master of Business Administration in Finance from Loyola University Chicago. He is also a Certified Public Accountant. The Board nominated Mr. Pietrowicz to serve as an independent director based on his knowledge of and experience in accounting and financial management practices, as indicated by his background.

Mr. Pietrowicz serves on the following Board committees of the Bank: Audit, Executive & Governance and Risk Management (Chairperson).

**Bradley J. Schroeder** is the Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of DMB Community Bank in Madison, Wisconsin, positions he has held since 2006. Mr. Schroeder has led the DMB Community Bank and its holding company since 2006, guiding it through multiple economic cycles with a focus on prudent risk management, expense discipline, and long-term stability. A seasoned financial executive, Mr. Schroeder has more than 25 years of community banking experience. Beyond his work at DMB Community Bank, Mr. Schroeder contributes his expertise as a director for Wisconsin Mutual Insurance Company since 2005, bringing a unique insurance industry perspective to the banking sector. He has also served as President of the DeForest Area Chamber of Commerce (2007-2008) and the DeForest Area Foundation (2006 to 2020), where he demonstrated his commitment to community growth and integrity in leadership. From 2001 to 2006, he taught graduate-level managerial finance as an Adjunct Faculty member at Cardinal Stritch University. Mr. Schroeder earned his Bachelor of Science in Finance from the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse and his MBA from Edgewood College.

Mr. Schroeder serves on the following Board committees of the Bank: Audit and Operations & Technology.



**(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

**Lois A. Scott** has served as President of Epoch Advisors since 2015. She also serves on the boards of Kroll Bond Rating Agency, Enwave Energy, GreenGas USA and Verdara. From 2011 to 2015, Ms. Scott served as the Chief Financial Officer for the City of Chicago, the first woman to ever serve in that capacity. From 2002 to 2011, Ms. Scott was Chief Executive Officer of a financial advisory firm that served large corporate and governmental clients, with offices in 7 states. Prior to that, she served as President and Vice Chair of a technology company that provided a IT services to schools throughout the country. Ms. Scott started her career at First Chicago (now JPMorgan), where she was responsible for governmental, healthcare and higher education clients in an eight-state region. She also worked for Bank of America, Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette, L.F. Rothschild and chaired the Management Committee of the Export-Import Bank of the U.S., after serving as a White House Fellow. From 2015 to August 2017, Ms. Scott served as a director on the board of MBIA, Inc. She served as Vice Chair and Audit Committee Chair of the Chicago Stock Exchange, where she was a director from 2016 to 2018 prior to its sale to the New York Stock Exchange. In 2011, Ms. Scott co-founded and chaired the Municipal CFO Forum with the Harris School of the University of Chicago. She now chairs the Advisory Board of the Program for Excellence and Equity in Public Finance at Milken Institute. Ms. Scott has served on the board of numerous nonprofit organizations focused on economic empowerment, leadership development, educational opportunity and sustainable finance practices. Ms Scott earned a B.S. degree in Economics from Cornell University and an M.B.A. in Finance from the Johnson School of Management at Cornell. She also earned a Certificate in Blockchain Technology from MIT. The Board nominated Ms. Scott to serve as an independent director based on her knowledge of and experience in accounting and financial management practices, as indicated by her background. In 2026, her directorship was reclassified as a public interest independent director. based on her experience representing consumer and community interests in banking services.

Ms. Scott serves on the following Board committees of the Bank: Audit (Chairperson), Executive & Governance, and Risk Management.

**Ty R. Taylor** is President, CEO and Chairman of the Board of Waukesha State Bank in Waukesha, Wisconsin, positions he has held since January 2004. Prior to these positions, he oversaw commercial and mortgage lending for Waukesha State Bank, among other responsibilities. When Waukesha State Bank established a holding company in 2018, Mr. Taylor also became President, CEO, and Chairman of that organization. Prior to joining Waukesha State Bank in 1991, he was employed at M&I Marshall & Ilsley Bank. Since 2021, Mr. Taylor has served on the board of ProHealth Care, Inc., the parent organization of Waukesha Memorial Hospital and Oconomowoc Memorial Hospital. From 2004 to 2015, he was a member of the ProHealth Care Foundation board (formerly the Waukesha Memorial Hospital Foundation), including service as board chair from 2012 to 2015. Since 2013, he has also served on the ProHealth Care, Inc. Finance and Investment Committee. Mr. Taylor's extensive community involvement also includes prior service as trustee of Carroll University, Waukesha, plan commissioner for the Town of Genesee, Wisconsin, board member of the La Casa de Esperanza Foundation, Waukesha, and board member of the United Way in Waukesha County (including chairing the 2008 giving campaign). He has also previously held leadership roles as president and board member of the Waukesha Business Improvement District, board member and chairman of the Waukesha County Chamber of Commerce (now the Waukesha County Business Alliance), and treasurer and board member of Waukesha Guitar Town, Inc. In addition, he has served on the City of Waukesha Landmarks Commission and the Waukesha County Community Foundation Board. Mr. Taylor was named the U.S. Small Business Administration's Wisconsin Financial Services Advocate of the Year award in 2003 and received the Key to the City of Waukesha award in 2011. Mr. Taylor is an instrument rated private pilot. Mr. Taylor earned a B.A. in Economics from Wheaton College, Wheaton IL, and is a graduate of the Graduate School of Banking at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Mr. Taylor serves on the following Board committees of the Bank: Affordable Housing (Vice Chairperson) and Risk Management.

**Kenneth "Ken" D. Thompson** is the former President/CEO of Capitol Bank (2003-2024), and currently serves as Chairman of its Board of Directors. Mr. Thompson has been in the Madison, Wisconsin banking industry for over 35 years, including 10 years at M&I Bank, before helping to start and grow Capitol Bank. Mr. Thompson served as a Director and past Chair of the Wisconsin Bankers' Association (2016-2022) and director of the Realtors Association of South Central Wisconsin (2003-04). He has also served on the boards of a variety of local non -profits including Agrace HospiceCare, Inc., American Family Children's Hospital, Catholic Charities and the Breakfast Optimist Club of Madison. He currently serves on the boards for Hy Cite Enterprises and Extreme Engineering Solutions, Inc. Mr. Thompson was recognized as the Wisconsin Bankers Association (WBA) Banker of the Year in 2024. Mr. Thompson holds a Bachelor of Business Administration degree from UW-Stevens Point and earned his EMBA from UW-Madison. He also completed the Graduate School of Banking in Madison and is a graduate of Leadership Greater Madison.

Mr. Thompson serves on the following Board committees of the Bank: Executive & Governance, Human Resources & Compensation (Vice Chairperson) and Risk Management.



**(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

**Daniel G. Watts** is a Director and the President of Forest Park National Bank and Trust Company, which he joined in January 2010. Mr. Watts has been an executive banking professional for over 25 years. He began his career at The American National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, after which he became an Executive Officer and Director at Cosmopolitan Bank and Trust, Pullman Bank and Trust and Park National Bank (all subsidiaries of the former FBOP Corporation). Mr. Watts currently serves as a board member of Community Investment Corporation (CIC) and Chicago Neighborhood Initiatives (CNI). Previously, he served as a director of Neighborhood Housing Services (NHS). Mr. Watts is the past Board Chairman of the Illinois Bankers Association and past President of The Bankers Club of Chicago. Mr. Watts earned an undergraduate degree in Economics from Northwestern University, a law degree from Loyola University of Chicago School of Law, and an MBA from the University Of Chicago Booth School Of Business.

Mr. Watts serves as the Bank's Vice Chairperson of the Board and Vice Chairperson of the Executive & Governance Committee. Mr. Watts also serves on the following Board committees of the Bank: Affordable Housing (Chairperson) and Audit.

**Mary R. Wright** served as President of the Wisconsin Housing Preservation Corp. (WHPC) in Madison, Wisconsin from 2016-2025 and was responsible for the organization's growth, leadership team, and management of affordable housing assets. During her tenure, WHPC became the largest owner of affordable housing in Wisconsin with over 9,000 units located in 57 out of 72 counties. Prior to joining WHPC, Ms. Wright held executive lending positions at Wells Fargo (2013-2016) and Johnson Bank (2000-2010), developing client relationships, providing financial solutions, and expanding market share in commercial and industry sectors, commercial real estate and community development. From 2010 to 2013, Ms. Wright served as Director of Multifamily at the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA), overseeing a division responsible for lending, tax credit allocation, risk management, compliance and policy development. Earlier in her career she held many other positions at WHEDA including disposition of real estate assets, underwriting, asset management and Manager of the Multifamily Development team. Ms. Wright has served and continues to serve on multiple boards including WHPC (2017-present), Impact Seven (2022-2025), Group Health Cooperative Southwest (2001-2016), Journey Mental Health (2008-2024), and Forward Community Investments (FCI) (2016-2023). Ms. Wright graduated from the University of Wisconsin La Crosse with a B.S. in Business Administration and continued her executive education at the University of Wisconsin. She also attended the Graduate Banking School at Southern Methodist University. The Board nominated Ms. Wright to serve as a public interest independent director based on her experience representing community and consumer interests in bank services and affordable housing, as indicated by her background.

Ms. Wright serves on the following Board committees of the Bank: Affordable Housing and Human Resources & Compensation.

There are no family relationships among the above directors or our executive officers.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

### Audit Committee

Our Audit Committee is comprised of non-executive directors. The Audit Committee Charter is available in full on our website at <https://www.fhlbc.com/docs/default-source/about/governance/ac-charter.pdf>.

### *Audit Committee Report*

March 10, 2026

The Audit Committee is composed of six non-executive directors, two of whom are non-member directors, and operates under a written charter adopted by the Board of Directors that was last amended on June 9, 2025. Our Board of Directors determined that all Audit Committee members (Directors Scott, Ahlers, Gross, Pietrowicz, Schroeder, and Watts) are “Audit Committee financial experts” for purposes of SEC requirements. Our Board of Directors elected to use the New York Stock Exchange definition of “independence” and, in doing so, concluded that each of the Directors on the Audit Committee, during 2025 and currently, is not independent as they are officers or directors of member institutions which do business with the Bank, with the exception of Directors Scott and Pietrowicz, who do not serve as officers or directors of a Bank member. Under Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) regulations applicable to members of the Audit Committee, each of the Audit Committee members is independent. For further discussion about the Board’s analysis of director independence under the New York Stock Exchange rules, see **Director Independence** on page 109.

In accordance with its written charter adopted by the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling its responsibility for oversight of the Bank’s accounting, reporting and financial practices, including the integrity of its financial statements, among other areas. The Audit Committee is directly responsible for the appointment and oversight of our independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC), including review of their qualifications, independence and performance. Among other duties, the Audit Committee also oversees:

- the integrity of the Bank’s financial statements, the Bank’s accounting and financial reporting processes and systems;
- internal control over the Bank’s financial reporting and safeguarding the Bank’s assets;
- internal controls and reporting processes of the Bank’s community activities and other regulatory reporting;
- the programs, policies and systems of the Bank designed to ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulations, other legal and regulatory requirements and policies;
- the programs, policies and systems of the Bank designed to ensure the integrity and reliability of Bank operations and technology; including cybersecurity and governance of artificial intelligence;
- practices with respect to risk assessment and risk management;
- independent auditor’s qualifications and independence;
- performance of the internal audit function; and
- performance of the independent auditor.

The Bank is one of 11 district Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLBs) that together with the Office of Finance (OF), comprise the Federal Home Loan Bank System (System). Each FHLB operates as a separate entity with its own management, employees, and board of directors and each is regulated by the FHFA. The OF has responsibility for the issuance of consolidated obligations on behalf of the FHLBs, and for publishing combined financial reports (CFRs) of the FHLBs. Accordingly, the System has determined that it is optimal to have the same independent audit firm to coordinate and perform the separate audits of the OF and each FHLB. The FHLBs and OF collaborate in selecting, setting the compensation of, and evaluating the performance of the independent auditor, but the responsibility for the appointment and oversight of the independent auditor remains solely with the audit committees of each FHLB and the OF.

PwC has been the independent auditor for the System and the Bank since 1990. The Audit Committee engages in rigorous evaluations each year on the independent auditor. In connection with the appointment of the Bank’s independent auditor, the Audit Committee’s evaluation included consultation with the Audit Committees of the other FHLBs and the OF. Specific considerations included:

- an analysis of the risks and benefits of retaining the same firm as independent auditor versus engaging a different firm, including consideration of:
  - PwC engagement audit partner, engagement quality review partner and audit team rotation;
  - PwC’s tenure as the Bank’s and the Systems’ independent auditor;
  - benefits associated with engaging a different firm as independent auditor; and
  - potential disruption and risks associated with changing the independent auditor.
- PwC’s depth and breadth of understanding of our business, operations, and accounting policies and practices;
- PwC’s historical and recent performance on the Bank’s audit, including the results of an internal survey of PwC service and quality;


**(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

- an analysis of PwC's known legal risks and significant proceedings;
- external data relating to audit quality and performance, including recent Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) audit quality inspection reports on PwC and its peer firms as well as metrics indicative of audit quality;
- the appropriateness of PwC's fees, on both an absolute basis and as compared to its peer firms; and
- the breadth of experience of PwC's leadership and staff assigned to the engagement.

Audit Fees represent fees for professional services provided in connection with the audit of the Bank's annual financial statements and internal control over financial reporting and reviews of the Bank's quarterly financial statements, regulatory filings, consents and other SEC matters.

The Audit Committee has reviewed and approved the fees paid to the independent auditor for audit, audit-related and non-audit services, and the Audit Committee has determined that PwC does not provide any non-audit services that would impair its independence. To the Audit Committee's knowledge, there are no other matters which cause the Audit Committee to believe PwC is not independent.

In accordance with SEC rules, audit partners are subject to rotation requirements to limit the number of consecutive years an individual partner may provide service to the Bank. For lead and concurring partners, the maximum number of consecutive years of service in that capacity is five years. The process for selection of the Bank's lead audit partner pursuant to this rotation policy involves a meeting between the Chairperson of the Audit Committee and the candidate for the role, as well as discussion by the full Audit Committee and management. Our current lead partner started working on our engagement in 2023.

Based on its reviews discussed above, the Audit Committee recommended to the Board of Directors the appointment of PwC as the Bank's independent registered public accounting firm for 2026.

The Audit Committee annually reviews its written charter and practices and has determined that its charter and practices are consistent with the applicable FHFA regulations and the provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Among other matters, the Audit Committee also:

- reviews the scope of and overall plans for the external and internal audit program;
- discusses with management and independent auditor the Bank's processes for risk assessment and risk management;
- discusses with management and the independent auditor significant matters, including Critical Audit Matters, if any, arising during the audit and other areas of significant judgment or estimation in preparing the financial statements;
- reviews and challenges management and the independent auditor, as necessary, on new or changed accounting policy and policy alternatives;
- reviews and challenges management and the independent auditor, as necessary, on how they have established materiality thresholds for establishing the controls over financial reporting and their audit process;
- discusses with management the use of any non-GAAP measures in the financial statements;
- reviews and approves the Bank's policy with regard to the hiring of former employees of the independent auditor;
- reviews and approves the Bank's policy for the pre-approval of audit and permitted non-audit services by the independent auditor;
- receives reports pursuant to the Bank's policy for the submission and confidential treatment of communications from employees and others about accounting, internal controls and auditing matters;
- reviews with management the scope and effectiveness of the Bank's disclosure controls and procedures, including for purposes of evaluating the accuracy and fair presentation of the Bank's financial statements in connection with certifications made by the Bank's President and Chief Financial Officer; and
- reviews significant legal developments and the Bank's processes for monitoring compliance with law and Bank policies.

The Audit Committee has established procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment, on a confidential basis, of complaints we receive. The Bank encourages employees and third-party individuals and organizations to report concerns about the Bank's accounting controls, auditing matters or anything else that appears to involve financial or other wrongdoing.

Management has the primary responsibility for the preparation and integrity of the Bank's financial statements, accounting and financial reporting principles, and internal controls and procedures designed to assure compliance with accounting standards and applicable laws and regulations. The Bank's independent auditor, PwC, is responsible for performing an independent audit of the Bank's financial statements and of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB and, with respect to the financial statements, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. The internal auditors are responsible for preparing an annual audit plan and conducting internal audits under the control of the General Auditor, who reports to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee's responsibility is to monitor and oversee these processes. The Audit Committee met 14 times during 2025, and has regular executive sessions with key executives as well as internal and independent auditors.

**FHLBank**  
Chicago Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago

**(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

In this context, prior to their issuance, the Audit Committee reviewed and discussed the quarterly and annual earnings releases, financial statements (including the presentation of non-GAAP financial information, if any) and disclosures under “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” (including significant accounting policies and judgments) with management, the Bank’s internal auditors and PwC. The Audit Committee also reviewed the Bank’s policies and practices with respect to financial risk assessment, as well as its processes and practices with respect to enterprise risk assessment and management. The Audit Committee discussed with PwC matters required to be discussed by the applicable requirements of the PCAOB and the SEC. The Audit Committee has also received the written disclosures and the letter from PwC required by the applicable requirements of the PCAOB regarding PwC’s communications with the Audit Committee concerning independence, and has discussed with PwC its independence [Item 407(d)(3) of Reg. S-X]. The Audit Committee met with PwC and with the Bank’s internal auditors, in each case, with and without other members of management present, to discuss the results of their respective examinations, the evaluations of the Bank’s internal controls and the overall quality and integrity of the Bank’s financial reporting. Management represented to the Audit Committee that the Bank’s financial statements were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Based on the reviews and discussions with management, the internal auditors, and PwC, as well as the review of the representations of management and PwC’s report, the Audit Committee recommended to the Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors has approved, to include the audited financial statements in the Bank’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, for filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

As of the date of filing for this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the members of the Audit Committee are:

Lois A. Scott, Chairperson  
Dean A. Ahlers, Vice Chairperson  
John W. Pietrowicz  
Bradley J. Schroeder  
Daniel G. Watts  
Michelle L. Gross (ex officio)



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

Executive Officers of the Registrant

The following table provides certain information regarding our executive officers as of March 9, 2026:

Executive Officer	Age	Capacity in Which Served	Employee of the Bank Since
Michael A. Ericson	54	President and Chief Executive Officer	2005
Christian Claffy	48	Executive Vice President, Group Head, Member and Bank Operations	2010
Kim Cullotta	56	Executive Vice President, Group Head, People, Culture and Communications	2011
Virxhini Gjonzeneli	44	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	2003
Thomas H.W. Harper <sup>a</sup>	60	Executive Vice President, General Auditor	2005
Carolyn Jaw	43	Executive Vice President, Chief Business Officer and Group Head, Member and Community Solutions	2004
Kevin Solchenberger	45	Executive Vice President and Chief Information Officer	2025
Patrick Sullivan	41	Executive Vice President, Group Head, Mortgage Partnership Finance Program	2024
Laura M. Turnquest	61	Executive Vice President, Chief Legal Officer, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary	2004
Mike Zeifert	41	Senior Vice President and Chief Risk Officer	2011

<sup>a</sup> Although Mr. Harper is a non-voting member of the Bank's Executive Team, he is not considered an "executive officer" as defined in Rule 3b-7 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 because he is not in charge of a principal business unit, division or function, nor does he perform a similar policy making function.

**Michael A. Ericson** became President and Chief Executive Officer of the Bank on January 1, 2021. Prior to that, Mr. Ericson held the following positions at the Bank: Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer during 2020, Executive Vice President and Group Head, Members and Markets from 2014 to 2020, Executive Vice President and Chief Risk Officer from December 2008 to 2014, Senior Vice President and Chief Risk Officer from July 2008 to December 2008, and Senior Vice President of Accounting Policy and SEC Reporting from January 2005 to July 2008. Prior to joining the Bank, Mr. Ericson was Vice President, Accounting Policy at Bank One before the merger with JPMorgan Chase and became Global Treasury Controller at JPMorgan Chase subsequent to the merger from 2003 to 2004. Mr. Ericson was Senior Manager with PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP in the Financial Services Group from 1994 to 2003. Mr. Ericson currently serves on the Board of Directors of the Pentegra Defined Benefit Plan for Financial Institutions and the FHLBs' Office of Finance.

**Christian Claffy** became Executive Vice President and Group Head, Member Support and Strategy (now Member and Bank Operations) on January 1, 2023. Prior to that, Mr. Claffy was Senior Vice President, Process Optimization from 2021 to 2022, leading the Bank's Process Optimization team, which includes aspects of project management, risk, compliance and security, in addition to driving operational excellence efforts throughout the Bank. From 2016 to 2020, Mr. Claffy was Senior Vice President, Member Product Support where he had oversight of Member, Collateral, and Investment Operations. Prior to joining the Bank in 2010, Mr. Claffy worked in multiple positions within the banking and mortgage industries. Mr. Claffy received his MBA from the University of Notre Dame and a dual undergraduate degree in Economics and Math from Illinois State University.

**Kim Cullotta** joined the Bank's Executive Team in November 2017, and became Senior Vice President and Group Head, Human Resources (now People, Culture, and Communications) in January 2018 and Executive Vice President in January 2021. Ms. Cullotta started with the Bank in 2011, and has served as Senior Vice President, Member Product Support and Senior Vice President, Information Technology. Ms. Cullotta has over 20 years of management experience in diverse financial services institutions, including: Director, Finance at Infinium Capital Management, LLC from 2010 to 2011, Financial Controller/ Compliance Officer at Fox River Securities, LLC from 2007 to 2010 (which was acquired by Infinium), Financial Management & Reporting Director at Ritchie Capital Management, LLC from 2002 to 2007, and Vice President, Finance-Global Markets Group Planning & Reporting at Bank of America from 1996 to 2002.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

**Virxhini Gjonzeneli** became Chief Financial Officer and Group Head, Financial Accounting and Markets on January 1, 2023. She became an Executive Vice President of the Bank in January 2021 and was Group Head of Member Support and Strategy from 2017 to 2022. Prior to that, Ms. Gjonzeneli was Senior Vice President, Director of Enterprise Risk Management starting in 2015. Ms. Gjonzeneli joined the Bank in 2003, and from 2007 to 2015 held positions of increasing levels of responsibility. Ms. Gjonzeneli received her MBA from the University of Chicago Booth School of Business and her undergraduate degree from Northwestern University. She received her CFA charter designation in 2008. Ms. Gjonzeneli serves on the boards of Legal Aid Chicago and Chicago Commons.

**Thomas H. W. Harper** became General Auditor of the Bank in 2006 and Executive Vice President in January 2011. Prior to that, Mr. Harper was Senior Vice President, Audit Director from 2005 to 2006. Prior to joining the Bank, Mr. Harper was First Vice President, Senior Audit Manager with JPMorgan Chase and Co. as well as Bank One, NA, First National Bank of Chicago and Barclays de Zoete Wedd. Mr. Harper was responsible for the internal audit of Technology, Commercial and Investment Bank, Treasury Services and Corporate areas in the United States, United Kingdom and other Asia-Pacific. Mr. Harper was an auditor Banking and Financial Services with KPMG in London, U.K., from 1987 to 1992. Mr. Harper is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants (England and Wales), a Certified Financial Services Auditor, and a Certified Internal Auditor.

**Carolyn Jaw** joined the Bank's Executive Team in January 2020, and became Senior Vice President and Group Head, Sales, Strategy, and Solutions (known as the Member and Community Solutions Group as of March 2026, to reflect an expanded scope that includes the Bank's Community Investment Programs team). She became Executive Vice President in January 2021 and Chief Business Officer in March 2026. From 2015 to 2019, Ms. Jaw was Senior Vice President and Managing Director, Institutional Sales, and had responsibility over institutional sales, marketing, and events. Ms. Jaw has worked in various groups at the Bank since 2004, including the sales, capital markets, and mortgage groups. Previously, Ms. Jaw worked at Hillenbrand Capital Partners, a structured products investment fund, where she focused on pricing, funding, and hedging the residential and commercial mortgage loan and securities portfolios. Ms. Jaw serves on the board of The People's Music School (the largest completely free music school serving Chicago metropolitan area children) and Chicagoland Habitat for Humanity (a support organization for the six Habitat for Humanity affiliates in the Chicagoland area), and is a Northwestern University Affinity Leaders and Learners (ALL) Mentor. Ms. Jaw holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics and International Studies from Northwestern University and a Master of Business Administration degree with concentrations in Finance, Economics, Accounting, and Entrepreneurship from the University of Chicago, Booth School of Business. She is a graduate of the Harvard Business School Executive Education General Management Program and is a Leadership Greater Chicago Signature Fellow.

**Kevin Solchenberger** joined the Bank as Executive Vice President, Chief Information Officer and Group Head, Information Technology, effective July 2025. From 2018 to 2025, he served as Managing Director for North American Digital and Data Transformation Strategy and Solutions Delivery at Boston Consulting Group's Plantinon division, where he partnered with C-suite leaders to align on technology and business goals. Prior to that, Mr. Solchenberger served as Vice President of Enterprise Solutions Delivery at Sovereign Systems (acquired by AHEAD), leading its cloud managed services and strategic partnerships from 2017 to 2018. He held technology leadership roles at InterContinental Hotel Group from 2010 to 2017, overseeing major digital and cloud transformations. From 2008 to 2010, Mr. Solchenberger was responsible for modernizing billing and customer relationship management systems at Cox Communications. He began his career as a software architect at Accenture and BearingPoint. Mr. Solchenberger is also a technology guest lecturer at the University of Georgia and active participant in community initiatives.

**Patrick Sullivan** became Executive Vice President and Group Head, Mortgage Partnership Finance Program (MPF) on August 26, 2024. From 2021 to August 2024, he was Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Wintrust Mortgage, where he oversaw financial planning and analysis, accounting, balance sheet management, and strategic analytics for the bank mortgage originator and servicer. During 2023, Mr. Sullivan's role at Wintrust Financial Corporation expanded to include leadership responsibilities for the Divisional CFO organizations supporting Wintrust's other non-bank entities. He previously worked at the Bank from 2014 to 2021, holding several positions across the MPF Program and Financial Accounting and Markets (FAM) groups, with a primary focus on risk management and analytics. Prior to that, Mr. Sullivan held positions with Fannie Mae in Single-Family financial planning and analysis and credit risk management, and at Navigant Consulting, conducting forensic investigations into complex financial and accounting disputes or improprieties. He studied Finance and International Business at Georgetown University's McDonough School of Business.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

**Laura M. Turnquest** became Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of the Bank in August 2016, and Chief Legal Officer in 2026. Prior to that Ms. Turnquest was: Senior Vice President, Deputy General Counsel from 2007 to August 2016; Vice President, Deputy General Counsel from 2006 to 2007; and Assistant Vice President, Assistant General Counsel from 2004 to 2006. Prior to joining the Bank, Ms. Turnquest was an associate in the Banking and Finance practice at Mayer Brown LLP from 1997 to 2004.

**Mike Zeifert** joined the Bank's Executive Team in March 2026 as Senior Vice President and Chief Risk Officer. Prior to that, Mr. Zeifert held the following positions at the Bank: Senior Vice President and Chief Credit Officer from March 2019 to March 2026, Vice President and Head of Markets Credit from February 2015 to March 2019 and Senior Credit Analyst from September 2011 to February 2015. Prior to joining the Bank, Mr. Zeifert worked as an Associate Analyst for Allstate Investments. Mr. Zeifert received his MBA from the University of Chicago Booth School of Business and his undergraduate degree from Augustana College. He received his CFA charter designation in 2010.

There are no family relationships among the above executive officers or our directors.

We have adopted a code of ethics for all of our employees and directors, including our President and CEO, principal financial officer, and those individuals who perform similar functions. A copy of the code of ethics is published on our internet website and may be accessed at: <https://www.fhbc.com/docs/default-source/about/governance/code-of-ethics.pdf>.

We intend to disclose on our website any amendments to, or waivers of, the Code of Ethics covering our President, CEO, principal financial officer, and those individuals who perform similar functions. The information contained in or connected to our website is not incorporated by reference into this annual report on Form 10-K and should not be considered part of this or any report filed with the SEC.

#### Insider Trading Policy

The Bank is cooperatively owned. Our member institutions (and, in limited circumstances, our former member institutions) own our capital stock. No individuals (including our directors, officers and employees) may own our capital stock.

Our capital stock can only be acquired, redeemed or repurchased at a par value of \$100 per share. Our capital stock is not publicly traded, and no market mechanism exists for the disposition of our capital stock outside our cooperative structure. Members must purchase and maintain capital stock in our Bank as a condition of membership and may be required to purchase additional stock in order to transact advances, MPF and/or letter of credit activity with us. Transactions in our capital stock are governed by applicable regulatory requirements and the Bank's Capital Plan (for more information on the Bank's capital plan see **Capital Resources**, starting on page 50). In addition to the Bank's cooperative structure, the Bank's primary source of funding is the issuance of debt securities (or consolidated obligations) issued to the public through the Office of Finance using authorized securities dealers.

Taking into account our cooperative and debt issuance structure, the Bank has adopted a Policy Statement on the Use of Material Nonpublic Information (Insider Trading Policy) aimed at promoting compliance with insider trading laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the Bank. This policy is filed as Exhibit 19 to this Form 10-K.



**(All dollar amounts within this Item 11. Executive Compensation are in whole dollars unless otherwise specified)**

## **Item 11. Executive Compensation.**

This section provides information regarding our compensation program for our 2025 named executive officers (NEOs). For 2025, our NEOs include: Michael A. Ericson, President and CEO; Virxhini Gjonzeneli, Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer; Carolyn Jaw, Executive Vice President & Group Head, Sales, Strategy and Solutions; Michelle Jonson, Executive Vice President & Chief Risk and Compliance Officer; and Laura M. Turnquest, Executive Vice President, General Counsel & Corporate Secretary. Our NEOs for 2025 also include a former executive officer who served during 2025: Samuel J. Nicita, who was our Executive Vice President & Chief Information Officer until July 2025. Mr. Nicita, who has been with the Bank since 2008, remained with the Bank in a senior advisory role until he retired on March 1, 2026. Effective March 9, 2026, Ms. Jaw's new title is Executive Vice President, Chief Business Officer, and Group Head, Member and Community Solutions, Ms. Turnquest's new title is Chief Legal Officer, General Counsel & Corporate Secretary, and as further discussed in **Item 9B. Other Information** on page 76, Michelle Jonson transitioned from her role as Chief Risk and Compliance Officer into a new role leading a cross-functional team focused on core banking initiatives that support member experience and operational innovation at the Bank.

### Compensation Discussion & Analysis

#### *Compensation Program Objectives and Philosophy*

Our Human Resources & Compensation Committee (the HR&C Committee) is responsible for, among other things, reviewing and making recommendations to the full Board of Directors regarding compensation and incentive plan awards for the Bank's President and CEO and to assist the Board in matters pertaining to the employment and compensation of other executive officers, our employment and benefits programs in general, and overseeing a risk assessment of our compensation policies and practices for all employees. The HR&C Committee may rely on the assistance, advice, and recommendations of the Bank's management and other advisors and may refer specific matters to other committees of the Board.

The objective of the Bank's compensation strategy is to maintain a competitive program that is aligned with the Bank's business, mission, and strategic objectives, while taking into account the Bank's risk appetite, cooperative structure, and regulatory expectations. Our compensation program goals are to:

- Attract, motivate, and retain employees with the skills and experience needed to achieve the Bank's business, mission and strategic objectives;
- Align employee interests with the short- and long-term interests of the Bank, our members, and our mission;
- Support safe and sound operations and prudent risk management; and
- Reflect the Bank's cooperative structure and the regulatory framework applicable to the FHLBs.

Our current compensation program is comprised of base salary, short-term incentive compensation, long-term incentive compensation, retirement, severance, and other benefits which reflect total compensation that is consistent with individual performance, business results, job responsibility levels and the competitive market.

Because we are a cooperative and our capital stock may only be held by members and former members, and can only be issued, transferred, redeemed and repurchased at par value of \$100 per share, we are unable to provide compensation in the form of stock or other equity-based compensation, which is typical in the financial services industry.

#### *Regulatory Oversight of Executive Compensation*

The FHFA provides certain oversight of FHLB executive officer compensation. Under the Federal Housing Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992, as amended, the FHFA Director must prohibit an FHLB from paying compensation to its executive officers that is not reasonable and comparable to that paid for employment in similar businesses involving similar duties and responsibilities. In connection with this responsibility, the FHFA has directed the FHLBs to submit all compensation actions involving named executive officers to the FHFA for prior review.

The FHFA has issued a rule setting forth requirements and processes with respect to compensation provided to executive officers by FHLBs (12 CFR Part 1230). Among other things, the rule addresses the authority of the FHFA Director to: review the compensation arrangements of named executive officers of the FHLBs and to prohibit an FHLB from providing compensation to any named executive officer that the FHFA Director determines is not reasonable and comparable with compensation for employment in other similar businesses involving similar duties and responsibilities.

The FHFA has also issued an advisory bulletin establishing certain principles for executive compensation at the FHLBs and the Office of Finance. These principles include that: (1) such compensation must be reasonable and comparable to that offered to executives in similar positions at comparable financial institutions; (2) such compensation should be consistent with sound risk management and preservation of the par value of FHLB stock; (3) a significant percentage of an executive's incentive-based



**(All dollar amounts within this Item 11. Executive Compensation are in whole dollars unless otherwise specified)**

compensation should be tied to longer-term performance and outcome-indicators and be deferred and made contingent upon performance over several years; and (4) the FHLB's Board of Directors should promote accountability and transparency in the process of setting compensation. In 2020 and 2023, the FHFA provided the FHLBs further guidance to supplement these principles and to clarify its expectations regarding certain statutory and regulatory provisions relevant to executive compensation. Under the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, the FHFA Director has the right to prohibit or limit golden parachute payments under certain conditions as described in **Severance Arrangements** on page 96. For a discussion of risks relating to regulatory limitations on executive compensation, see **Risk Factors** starting on page 16.

Our compensation programs are designed to be consistent with the safe and sound operation of the Bank and to comply with applicable laws, regulations, and supervisory guidance. The HR&C Committee incorporates risk-sensitive features into our compensation programs, including establishment of a risk review framework in connection with its review and approval of incentive compensation plan requirements and goals, risks, and payouts. Under the framework, our Chief Risk Officer delivered a risk analysis report to the Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors evaluating certain risk principles against the requirements and goals, risks, and payouts associated with our short-term, deferred and long-term incentive compensation plans, and evaluating whether our compensation policies and practices create risks that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the Bank. The HR&C Committee reviewed the report, along with base salary information and consultant studies (as further described below), and determined that the compensation payable to our executive officers for 2025 and 2026 was and is reasonable and comparable to that paid within the FHLB System and complies with the FHFA guidance.

*Use of Compensation Consultants and Surveys*

It is the intent of the HR&C Committee to set overall compensation packages at competitive market levels. In order to evaluate and maintain our desired market compensation position, the HR&C Committee reviews comparable market compensation information.

We engaged McLagan, part of Aon plc, a compensation consultant, to conduct the October 2024 Executive Compensation Benchmarking survey (the Compensation Survey), a broad-based compensation survey that includes market statistics on salary, annual incentives, total cash, long-term/deferred awards, and total compensation. The survey compared our executive officer compensation against three peer groups: (1) other FHLBs (principal peer group), (2) banks with \$10 to \$20 billion in assets (primary commercial peer group), and (3) banks with \$20 to \$65 billion in assets (used as a market reference). McLagan reviewed the data collection and results with our Human Resources senior management so that we may understand the appropriateness of the survey comparisons adjusting for scale and scope of the survey position versus the other survey participants. Our Human Resources senior management reviewed the surveys with our HR&C Committee.

The information obtained from the Compensation Survey was considered by the Board of Directors, the HR&C Committee, and our President and CEO, as appropriate, when making compensation decisions for 2025.

*Elements of Our Compensation Program*

On an annual basis, the HR&C Committee reviews the components of our NEO compensation: salary, short- and long-term/deferred incentive compensation, matching bank contributions, severance benefits, and projected payments under our retirement plans. Total compensation for NEOs is tied to the Bank's overall performance since the Bank believes this encourages employees to deliver results that are consistent with our business, mission and strategic objectives.

Base salary is included in our NEO compensation package because the HR&C Committee believes it is appropriate that a portion of the compensation be in a form that is fixed and liquid. We use the base salary element to provide the foundation of a fair and competitive compensation opportunity for each of our executive officers. During 2025, two of our named executive officers received perquisites in excess of \$10,000 in annual value (as further described in the Summary Compensation Table).

Performance-based compensation is split between our short-term and long-term/deferred cash incentive award opportunities, providing incentive for our NEOs to pursue particular business objectives consistent with the overall business strategies and risk management criteria set by our Board of Directors. Annual short term incentives are intended to reward achievement of annual objectives that align with our annual business plan and long-term/deferred incentives are intended to: promote sustained performance and management of risk over a multi year period; support retention of key employees; and provide long term alignment similar to the alignment typically provided by equity based awards. The plans for our NEOs, although designed to reward both overall Bank performance and individual performance, are heavily weighted toward overall Bank performance.

In determining executive compensation, we have not had to consider federal income tax effects on the Bank because, by statute, we are exempt from federal income taxation.



**(All dollar amounts within this Item 11. Executive Compensation are in whole dollars unless otherwise specified)**

### *Employment Agreements*

All of our NEOs (other than the President and CEO) are at-will employees of the Bank.

Mr. Ericson's employment agreement in effect during 2025 provides for a four-year employment term starting January 1, 2025 and ending December 31, 2028 (the Employment Agreement). The Employment Agreement provides for automatic one-year extensions until such date as the Board of Directors or Mr. Ericson elects not to renew the agreement.

The Employment Agreement provides for an initial base salary of \$1,071,000 effective January 1, 2025, which our Board of Directors determined was appropriate based upon market and peer compensation information after considering the overall competitive market data from the Compensation Survey, including the base salaries paid to other FHLB presidents. The HR&C Committee reviews Mr. Ericson's performance annually and in its discretion may recommend an increase in salary to the Board of Directors for approval. Mr. Ericson's 2025 base salary is below the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile of the base salaries paid to other FHLB presidents.

The Employment Agreement allows Mr. Ericson to participate in the Bank's President and Executive Team Incentive Compensation Plan (as amended to date, the Incentive Plan). In addition, Mr. Ericson is entitled to participate in our health insurance, life insurance, retirement, and other benefit plans that are generally applicable to our other senior executives. Under the Employment Agreement, Mr. Ericson is responsible for the payment of all federal, state and local income and other taxes that may be due with respect to any payments made to him pursuant to the Employment Agreement, although if any provision of the Employment Agreement would cause Mr. Ericson to incur any additional tax or interest under Section 409A of the Code, then the Bank may reform such provision provided that it maintains (to the maximum extent practicable), the original intent of the applicable provision.

For a description of Mr. Ericson's post-termination compensation payable under the Employment Agreement, see **Severance Arrangements** on page 96.

### *Base Salary*

Base salary is a key component of our compensation program. In making base salary determinations, the HR&C Committee and, with respect to making compensation recommendations for the other executive officers, the President and CEO, review competitive market data from the Compensation Survey and consider factors such as prior related work experience, individual job performance, and the position's scope of duties and responsibilities within our organizational structure and hierarchy.

The Board of Directors determines base salary for the President and CEO after it has received a recommendation from the HR&C Committee; it set Mr. Ericson's base salary for 2025 as described above.

On an annual basis, the President and CEO reviews the performance of the other NEOs and makes salary recommendations to the HR&C Committee. In setting base salaries for 2025, Mr. Ericson and the HR&C Committee generally considered competitive market data from the Compensation Survey and individual performance, including the attainment of personal goals. The HR&C Committee and Mr. Ericson determined that the compensation guideline for base salaries for NEOs (other than the President and CEO) should generally target the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile of the base salaries paid to senior executives serving in similar positions at the other FHLBs. Due to the complex nature and operations and geographic market of the Bank relative to the other FHLBs and the importance of retaining key members of the executive management team, and the tenure of our NEOs, salaries for certain NEOs may be targeted above the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile. For those NEOs with base salaries below the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile, the HR&C Committee and Mr. Ericson plan to make adjustments over time to align their salaries with the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile.

Ms. Gjonzeneli received a 5.00% increase in base salary for 2025 from \$455,000 to \$477,750, which brings her base salary slightly below the 50<sup>th</sup> percentile of base salaries paid to senior executives serving in similar positions at the other FHLBs. Ms. Jaw received a 9.09% increase in base salary for 2025 from \$385,000 to \$420,000 which brings her base salary between the 50<sup>th</sup> and 75<sup>th</sup> percentile of base salaries paid to senior executives serving in similar positions at the other FHLBs. Ms. Jonson received a 2.39% increase in base salary for 2025 from \$501,800 to \$513,800, which maintains her base salary near the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile of base salaries paid to senior executives serving in similar positions at the other FHLBs. Mr. Nicita's base salary for 2025 remained unchanged at \$479,500, which maintains his base salary near the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile of base salaries paid to senior executives serving in similar positions at the other FHLBs. In anticipation of his retirement from the Bank, Mr. Nicita stepped down from his executive officer position in July 2025 and remained in a senior advisory role until he retired from the Bank on March 1, 2026. Ms. Turnquest received a 3.0% increase in base salary for 2025 from \$491,000 to \$506,000, which maintains her base salary above the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile of base salaries paid to senior executives serving in similar positions at the other FHLBs and reflects her tenure, experience, and individual performance. The new base salaries for these NEOs became effective February 1, 2025.



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*President and Executive Team Incentive Compensation Plan*

Since 2013 our NEOs have participated in the Incentive Plan, which is a cash-based annual incentive plan with a deferral component that establishes individual incentive award opportunities related to achievement of performance objectives by the Bank and by participants during performance periods. The Incentive Plan provides the Bank's Executive Team, including our NEOs, the opportunity to earn incentive compensation awards based on the Bank's achievement of certain financial and performance requirements established by the Board (the Performance Requirements).

The Incentive Plan establishes two performance periods. Incentive Plan participants may earn an annual award following a one-year performance period (an Annual Award) and may receive a deferred award following a three-year deferral period (a Deferred Award). For each performance period, the Board will present an opportunity to Incentive Plan participants to earn a total award (an Incentive Award), which is composed of the Annual Award and the Deferred Award, equal to a percentage of each Incentive Plan participant's annual base salary at the end of the performance period for the Annual Award. After the end of a performance period, the Board will determine the total Incentive Award of the President and CEO, and the HR&C Committee will determine the total Incentive Award of each other Incentive Plan participant, based on the achievement of the Performance Requirements at a "minimum", "target", or "maximum" level. As approved by the Board (for the President and CEO) and HR&C Committee (for the other NEOs) for the 2025 - 2028 performance period, the Incentive Award may range from 40% to 80% of base salary for NEOs other than the President and CEO and from 60% to 100% of base salary for the President and CEO. The HR&C Committee has the discretion to award amounts that fall between these ranges based on an interpolation of the performance results. The Annual Award will be equal to 50% of the Incentive Award and the Deferred Award will be equal to 50% of the Incentive Award (subject to adjustment based upon achievement of certain Performance Requirements) and will be deferred during the three-year deferral period. The HR&C Committee (or the Board in the case of the President and CEO) may, to the extent it deems appropriate in its sole discretion make awards or adjust awards, including making no awards, to reflect: (1) any extraordinary event, (2) individual performance that is not captured in the Performance Requirements, or (3) other significant changes which may have occurred during the performance period which alter the basis upon which the Performance Requirements were determined, or otherwise.

In determining the Performance Requirements under the Incentive Plan, the HR&C Committee strives to:

- (1) balance risk and financial results in a manner that does not encourage participants to expose the Bank to imprudent risks;
- (2) make such determination in a manner designed to ensure that participants' overall compensation is balanced and not excessive in amount and that the awards are consistent with the Bank's policies and procedures regarding such compensation arrangements; and
- (3) monitor the success of the Performance Requirements and weighting established in prior years, alone and in combination with other incentive compensation awarded to the same participants, and make appropriate adjustments in future calendar years as needed so that payments appropriately incentivize participants and reflect risk.

*Performance Requirements for Annual Awards*

The Incentive Award opportunity for each performance period will be based on Performance Requirements established annually by the Board (for the President and CEO) and HR&C Committee (for the other Incentive Plan participants). The Incentive Plan provides that the HR&C Committee and the Board will establish separate Performance Requirements for Annual Awards and Deferred Awards. Performance Requirements for Deferred Awards will apply during the deferral period and assessment of the achievement of Performance Requirements will be determined at the end of each deferral period.



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The Performance Requirements for the 2025 Annual Awards and applicable weighting for each requirement are as follows:

	<b>Performance Requirements</b>	<b>Weighting for NEOs other than CRO</b>	<b>Weighting for Chief Risk Officer (CRO)</b>
A	Adjusted annual GAAP net income as compared to the Bank's operating plan at 12/31/2025. Adjusted net income means annual GAAP net income adjusted by (1) subtracting the product of (a) difference of the monthly average three-month SOFR from the Bank's plan average and (b) the average plan total capital (2) unusual events or significant uses of current income for members outside of the plan.	10.00%	7.50%
B	As of 12/31/2025, the year-to-date average advances outstanding to all members and housing associates.	10.00%	7.50%
C	As of 12/31/2025, the year-to-date average advances outstanding to all members and housing associates with total assets under the Community Financial Institution (CFI) asset threshold.	5.00%	5.00%
D	The percentage of MPF Loans acquired that were made to low-and very low-income borrowers or made in low-income areas (i.e., housing goals loans).	10.00%	10.00%
E	As of 12/31/2025, the percentage of members and associate members who engaged with at least one of the Bank's mission product offerings, including Downpayment Plus, Affordable Housing Program, Community Advances/letters of credit, special purpose credit programs, or other voluntary products, including products newly created in 2025. Engagement does not include activity that is withdrawn/cancelled, expired or ineligible.	10.00%	10.00%
F	Total points accumulated from progress against specified impact metrics based on products used in 2025. Impact metrics include housing units created/supported; jobs created/preserved; organizations supported. Eligible activities include: Down Payment Plus disbursements, Affordable Housing Program awarded projects, settled Community Advances & letters of credit, or funded/settled/executed/awarded activity for any special purpose credit programs or other voluntary products offered.	10.00%	10.00%
G	Total Bank core expenditures (capping actual incentive payments at target) vs. plan level. Core expenditures are combined Bank capital and operating expenses, reduced by software amortization/depreciation.	5.00%	5.00%
H	Completion in 2025 of deliverables for Bank's operations and technology roadmap projects. There are 15 deliverables and each completed deliverable is valued at one point.	20.00%	25.00%
I	Completion of each of three sections of the Bank's skill development journey.	10.00%	10.00%
J	During 2025, the average number of volunteer hours from active employees. Includes volunteer hours from both self-planned and Bank-sponsored volunteer events.	5.00%	5.00%
K	During 2025, the percentage of active employees that participated in a self-planned or Bank-sponsored volunteer events.	5.00%	5.00%



# FHLBank Chicago

## Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago

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The minimum, target and maximum achievement levels for each Performance Requirement for the 2025 Annual Awards (which awards are reflected in the Summary Compensation Table) along with 2025 results and the actual weighted achievement (as a percentage of base salary) are set forth in the following table:

Requirement	Minimum	Target	Maximum	2025 Results	Actual Weighted Incentive Award as % of Salary for		
					President <sup>a</sup>	Chief Risk Officer <sup>b</sup>	All Other NEOs <sup>b</sup>
A	\$-50.9 million	\$0 million	\$25.5 million	\$69 million	10.00%	6.00%	8.00%
B	\$58.4 billion	\$62.1 billion	\$65.1 billion	\$72.6 billion	10.00%	6.00%	8.00%
C	\$8.5 billion	\$9.4 billion	\$9.8 billion	\$10.2 billion	5.00%	4.00%	4.00%
D	-5%	0%	3%	11.9%	10.00%	8.00%	8.00%
E	42% of members and associate members	44% of members and associate members	47% of members and associate members	45.4% of members and associate members	8.93%	6.93%	6.93%
F	2 points	4 points	5 points	5.8 points	10.00%	8.00%	8.00%
G	3.00%	0.00%	-2.00%	-1.63%	4.90%	3.90%	3.90%
H	8 points	11 points	13 points	9 points	13.33%	11.67%	9.33%
I	1 section	2 sections	3 sections	2 sections	8.00%	6.00%	6.00%
J	18 hours per employee	20 hours per employee	22 hours per employee	24.7 hours per employee	5.00%	4.00%	4.00%
K	65% of employees	75% of employees	85% of employees	87.7% of employees	5.00%	4.00%	4.00%
Total Actual Incentive Award as a % of Salary <sup>c</sup>					90.17% <sup>d</sup>	68.50% <sup>d</sup>	70.17% <sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup> The percentages shown above represent the actual achievement which equates to an opportunity percentage ranging from 60% to 100% of base salary for the President and CEO (which includes interpolated amounts where performance fell between the achievement levels), multiplied by the applicable weighting for each requirement.

<sup>b</sup> The percentages shown above represent the actual achievement which equates to an opportunity percentage ranging from 40% to 80% of base salary for NEOs other than the President and CEO (which includes interpolated amounts where performance fell between the achievement levels), multiplied by the applicable weighting for each requirement.

<sup>c</sup> 50% of the Incentive Award achieved is the Annual Award, which is payable at the end of 2025, and 50% of the Incentive Award is the Deferred Award, which is payable at the end of the 2026-2028 deferral period.

<sup>d</sup> Board and HR&C began with an award opportunities specified above for Mr. Ericson and the other NEOs, respectively. To promote improved operations after certain system incidents, the Board and HR&C, as applicable, adjusted the Incentive Award for each NEO, resulting in actual incentive awards as a percentage of salary of: 87.34% for Mr. Ericson, 77.80% for Ms. Gjonzeneli, 67.34% for Ms. Jaw, 65.67% for Ms. Johnson, 70.30% for Ms. Turnquest, and 41.71% for Mr. Nicita (which percentage also reflects the change in his role with the Bank during 2025).



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Performance Requirements for Deferred Awards

*2023-2025 Deferred Award (Earned for 2025)*

The performance results and weighted achievement for the 2023-2025 Deferred Award (as a percentage of the initial deferred portion of the Incentive Award achieved for the 2022-2025 performance period) are set forth in the following table. This Deferred Award was earned in 2025 and is reflected in the Summary Compensation Table.

<b>2023-2025 Performance Requirement Results</b>	<b>Actual Weighted Deferred Award as % of Deferred Award <sup>a</sup></b>
Ratio of the market value of equity to par value of the Bank's capital stock as of 12/31/25 is 268%.	41.67%
Maintained the three minimum regulatory capital ratios at each month end through 12/31/25.	41.67%
Maintained positive quarterly net income during 2023, 2024, and 2025.	41.66%
Deferred Award as a % of the Initial Deferred Portion of the Incentive Award Achieved for the 2022-2025 Performance Period <sup>b</sup>	125.00%

<sup>a</sup> The percentages shown above represent the actual achievement, which equates to an opportunity percentage ranging from 75% to 125% of the initial deferred portion of the Incentive Award achieved for the 2023-2025 performance period (which includes interpolated amounts where performance fell between the achievement levels), multiplied by the applicable weighting for each requirement. All conditions for payment of the 2023-2025 Deferred Award were satisfied and the maximum levels were achieved for each Performance Requirement.

<sup>b</sup> The 2023-2025 Deferred Award is part of the Incentive Award achieved for the 2022-2025 performance period. 50% of the Incentive Award achieved is the Annual Award, which was earned in 2022, 50% of the Incentive Award achieved is the Deferred Award, which is payable following the end of 2025, and reflected in the Summary Compensation Table.

*2026-2028 Deferred Award (Part of 2025 Incentive Award)*

The minimum, target, and maximum achievement levels for each Performance Requirement for the Deferred Award for the 2026-2028 deferral period, along with the applicable weightings for each requirement, are set forth in the following table:

<b>Performance Requirements</b>	<b>Weighting for all NEOs <sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Maximum</b>
A Ratio of the market value of equity to outstanding capital stock as of 12/31/28.	33.34%	>100%	>105%	>150%
B Maintain the quarterly minimum capital ratios through 12/31/2028.	33.33%	In 10 of 12 quarters	In 11 of 12 quarters	In all 12 quarters
C Maintain positive quarterly net income during 2026, 2027, and 2028.	33.33%	In 10 of 12 quarters	In 11 of 12 quarters	In all 12 quarters

<sup>a</sup> If the composite Safety and Soundness exam rating remains the same as the level at 12/31/24 or improves during 2026, 2027, or 2028, the Deferred Award paid will be at 100% of applicable weighting for each Performance Requirement above. If the composite Safety and Soundness exam rating declines during any of 2026, 2027, or 2028 from the level at 12/31/24 then the calculation based on actual achievement of the Performance Requirements for the Deferred Awards will be reduced by 33% in the weightings of each Performance Requirement above.

The HR&C Committee may, in its discretion, reduce or eliminate an Annual Award or a Deferred Award for any applicable performance period under any of the following circumstances: (1) the Bank receives the lowest or second-lowest cumulative rating in its FHFA examination in any calendar year in a particular performance period; (2) the Board determines that a material safety and soundness problem has occurred, or a material risk management deficiency exists at the Bank, or if (a) operational errors or omissions result in material revisions to the Bank's financial results, information submitted to the FHFA, or to data used to determine Incentive Awards, (b) submission of material information to the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Office of Finance, or the FHFA is materially beyond any deadline or applicable grace period, or (c) the Bank fails to make sufficient progress, as determined by the Board, in the timely remediation of significant examination, monitoring, or other supervisory findings; (3) a Deferred Award may be reduced for each year during the deferral period in which the Bank has negative net income; or (4) with respect to an individual Incentive Plan participant only, (a) such Incentive Plan participant's job performance was not satisfactory with respect to their established personal goals or the Bank's core competencies either during a performance period or at the scheduled time of an Incentive Award payment, (b) such Incentive Plan participant becomes subject



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to any disciplinary action at the scheduled time of an Incentive Award payout, or (c) such Incentive Plan participant fails to comply with regulatory requirements or standards, internal control standards, the standards of his or her profession, any internal Bank standard, or fails to perform responsibilities assigned to such Incentive Plan participant under the Bank's strategic business plan. The amount of the Deferred Award may increase or decrease based on the level of achievement of the Performance Requirements during the deferral period. For the 2022 - 2025 performance period, the amount of the Deferred Award (earned in 2025) as approved by the Board for each participant can range from 75% to 125% of the initial deferred portion of the Incentive Award as determined at the end of the initial performance period. For the 2025 - 2028 performance period, the amount of the Deferred Award (awarded in 2025) as approved by the Board for each participant will be determined by multiplying the initial deferred portion of the 2025 Incentive Award by 60% (minimum), 80% (target), or 100% (maximum) of a market rate of return. The market rate of return consists of (a) 50% weighting of the 20-year moving average S&P 500 Total Return Index, and (2) 50% weighting of the yearly average FHLB CO Bond Rate (5Y Indicative), both compounded over three years. The HR&C Committee has the discretion to award amounts that fall between these ranges based on an interpolation of the performance results.

Incentive Plan participants are paid their respective Incentive Awards, if any, in cash following the initial and deferred performance periods, provided that they are actively employed by the Bank at the end of the performance period. If a participant dies, becomes disabled, retires, terminates employment for good reason or a change of control occurs, the participant is eligible to receive, unless (s)he participates in any activity constituting cause, (a) a pro-rated incentive award for the current performance period based on how long (s)he was employed with the Bank during the year (excluding any period of disability in excess of three months), and (b) all Deferred Awards previously granted. If a participant terminates employment other than as set forth in the immediately preceding sentence, (s)he shall receive all Deferred Awards previously granted, subject to the terms of the plan. Incentive Plan participants may elect to defer some or all of an Incentive Award under our Benefit Equalization Plan. For a description of the terms of the Benefit Equalization Plan see **Benefit Equalization Plan (BEP)** on page 98.

See **President and Executive Team Incentive Compensation Plan** on page 92 for the awards made to the NEOs under this plan.

Post-Termination Compensation

*Severance Arrangements*

Our NEOs (other than the President and CEO) are eligible to receive severance benefits under our Employee Severance Plan. Under the plan, if an NEO covered by the plan were to be terminated by the Bank other than for cause or through voluntarily termination of their employment because of a constructive discharge, that NEO would be entitled to receive the greater of: (1) four weeks' base salary for each full year of calendar service, but not to exceed 104 weeks; or (2) one year's base salary, subject to certain limits. In addition, we will make the Bank's portion of the COBRA payments required to continue health insurance benefits for a time period generally equal to the number of weeks of pay such employee is entitled to receive (not to exceed the statutory COBRA continuation period). Payments under the Employee Severance Plan shall be made during the payment period (as defined in such plan) with the regular payroll schedule of the Bank. An NEO's receipt of benefits under the Employee Severance Plan is conditioned on an executed general release waiving all claims against the Bank.

Under the Employment Agreement, in the event Mr. Ericson's employment with the Bank were terminated by him through retirement (as defined in the Employment Agreement), Mr. Ericson would be entitled to receive the following payments and benefits:

1. all accrued and unpaid salary for time worked as of the date of termination;
2. all accrued but unutilized vacation time as of the date of termination;
3. a lump sum payment in an amount equal to the incentive compensation he would have otherwise been entitled to for:
  - a. the total Incentive Award (both Annual Award and Deferred Award) under the Incentive Plan for the year in which termination occurs, calculated as if all performance targets for the current annual and deferral award period had been met at the target award level and prorated based on the number of full months Mr. Ericson was employed during the year of termination, divided by 12, and
  - b. any previously deferred award (50% of the total Incentive Award) under the Incentive Plan not subject to proration or further adjustments based on performance target achievement during the deferral period;

as determined without any regard to whether Mr. Ericson's termination affects his eligibility to receive an Incentive award under the Incentive Plan; provided, however that the HR&C Committee may, in its discretion, reduce or eliminate any incentive compensation amounts paid under this item (3) for any of the circumstances set forth in Section 5.3(b)(1)-



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(3) or (5) the Incentive Plan, to the extent the circumstances existed at or before the time Mr. Ericson provided notice of termination, as applicable, and

4. participation in the Bank's retiree health care benefit plans for Mr. Ericson and his spouse, in accordance with the terms of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago Description of Retiree Medical Coverage.

If Mr. Ericson's employment with the Bank is terminated by resignation other than for Good Reason (as described in the Employment Agreement), Mr. Ericson will be entitled to the payments in items (1) through (3) above. If Mr. Ericson's employment with the Bank is terminated by the Board for Cause (as defined in the Employment Agreement), Mr. Ericson will be entitled only to the amounts in items (1) and (2) above. If Mr. Ericson's employment with the Bank is terminated: (a) by reason of death or disability (as defined in the Employment Agreement), (b) by the Bank other than for Cause, (c) by Mr. Ericson by resignation for Good Reason, or (d) by the Bank by non-renewal of the Employment Agreement, Mr. Ericson will be entitled to the payments in items (1) through (3) above, as well as salary continuation (at the base salary in effect at the time of termination) for a period of one year, and continued participation in the Bank's employee health care benefit plans for Mr. Ericson and his spouse, in accordance with the terms of the Bank's severance plan that would be applicable if Mr. Ericson's employment had been terminated pursuant to such plan (provided, however, the Bank shall continue paying the employer's portion of Mr. Ericson's medical and/or dental insurance premiums, if Mr. Ericson had been participating in either or both programs for one year prior to termination).

The Employment Agreement specified that the HR&C Committee may in its discretion reduce or eliminate any incentive compensation amounts in item (3) above for certain circumstances as more fully set forth in the Incentive Plan, and as summarized in **Performance Requirements for Deferred Awards** on page 95.

The Employment Agreement provided that Mr. Ericson would not be entitled to any other compensation, bonus, incentive, or severance pay from the Bank other than as specified above and any vested rights which he has under any pension, thrift, or other benefit plan, excluding the severance plan, and, for termination by all means except for Cause, the Incentive Plan.

The right to receive certain termination payments as outlined above is contingent upon, among other things, Mr. Ericson signing a general release of all claims against the Bank in such form as the Bank requires.

Under the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, the FHFA Director has the authority to prohibit or limit any golden parachute or indemnification payment by an FHLB. FHFA rules on golden parachute payments sets forth the standards the FHFA would take into consideration when limiting or prohibiting golden parachute and indemnification payments by an FHLB when the FHLB is in a troubled condition, in conservatorship or receivership, or insolvent. FHFA rules also generally prohibit an FHLB and the OF from making indemnification payments to any officer, director, employee or other affiliated party to pay or reimburse such person for any liability of legal expense in connection with an administrative proceeding or civil action initiated by the FHFA.

For a further description of potential payments to our NEOs upon termination of employment, see **Potential Payments Upon Termination Table** on page 104.

*Pension Plan Benefits*

The HR&C Committee believes that retirement plan benefits and retiree health and life insurance are an important part of our NEO compensation program which provides a competitive benefits package. The Pentegra Defined Benefit Plan for Financial Institutions (Pension Plan) and related Benefit Equalization Plan (BEP) benefits serve a critically important role in the retention of our senior executives (including our NEOs), as benefits under these plans increase for each year that these executives remain employed by us and thus encourage our most senior executives to remain employed by us. We provide additional retirement and savings benefits under the BEP because we believe that it is inequitable to limit retirement benefits and the matching portion of the retirement savings plan on the basis of a limit that is established by the IRS for purposes of federal tax policy.

We participate in the Pension Plan, a multiple employer, tax-qualified, noncontributory defined-benefit pension plan that covers most employees, including the NEOs. Benefits under this Pension Plan are based upon the employee's years of service and the employee's consecutive five-year average highest earnings, and are payable after retirement in the form of an annuity or a lump sum. Earnings, for purposes of the calculation of benefits under the Pension Plan, are defined to include salary and bonuses under the applicable short-term incentive plan. The amount of annual earnings that may be considered in calculating benefits under the Pension Plan is limited by law. For 2025, the limitation on annual earnings was \$350,000. In addition, benefits provided under tax-qualified plans may not exceed an annual benefit limit of \$280,000 in 2025.



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The formula for determining the normal retirement annual benefit for employees depends on an employee's date of hire. For employees hired prior to January 1, 2010, the formula is 2.25%, multiplied by the number of years of the employee's credited service, multiplied by the employee's consecutive five-year average highest earnings. For employees hired prior to 2010 (which includes all NEOs), an employee's retirement benefit vests 20% per year beginning after an employee has completed two years of employment, but is completely vested at age 65 regardless of completed years of employment. Normal retirement age is 65, but a reduced benefit may be elected in connection with early retirement beginning at age 45. All of the NEOs, except Ms. Gjonzeneli and Ms. Jaw, are currently eligible for the early retirement benefit. We also provide health care and life insurance benefits for retired employees of which they pay 50% of the total Bank premium for each benefit.

*Savings Plan Benefits*

The Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago 401(k) Plan (the Savings Plan) is a tax-qualified, defined contribution savings plan that we established effective January 15, 2020. Prior to January 15, 2020, our eligible employees had the opportunity to participate in the Pentegra Defined Contribution Plan for Financial Institutions (Pentegra DC Plan), a tax-qualified multiemployer defined contribution savings plan. For our active and eligible employees, the Savings Plan replaced the Pentegra DC Plan on and after January 15, 2020. Under the Savings Plan, employees, including our NEOs, may contribute up to 50% of regular earnings on a before-tax basis to a 401(k) account or on an after-tax basis to a Roth Elective Deferral Account or a regular account. There is no minimum service requirement for full-time employees to receive matching contributions from the Bank under the Savings Plan. For 2025, our matching contribution was limited to \$21,000 for each employee.

The Bank's matching contributions to the Savings Plan vest incrementally based on years of employment, with 100% vesting after six years of employment. Pursuant to IRS rules, and effective for 2025, the Savings Plan limits the annual additions that can be made to a participating employee's account to \$70,000 per year. Annual additions include our matching contributions and employee contributions. Of those annual additions, the current maximum before-tax contribution by an employee to a 401(k) account is \$23,500 per year. In addition, no more than \$350,000 of annual compensation may be taken into account in computing benefits under the Savings Plan. Participants aged 50 to 59 and those aged 64 and older are eligible to make catch-up contributions of up to \$7,500 per year. Participants aged 60 to 63 are eligible to make catch-up contributions of up to \$11,250 per year. Generally, Savings Plan distributions can only be made at termination of employment. However, an employee may take a withdrawal of employee and employer plan contributions while employed, but an excise tax of 10% is generally imposed on the taxable portion of withdrawals occurring prior to an employee reaching age 59 1/2. Employees may also take one loan each year from the vested portion of the Regular, Roth Elective Deferral and 401(k) Savings Plan accounts. Loan amounts may be between \$1,000 and \$50,000. No more than 50% of the available balance can be borrowed at any time.

*Benefit Equalization Plan (BEP)*

We also provide supplemental retirement and savings plan benefits under our BEP, a nonqualified unfunded plan that preserves the level of benefits which were intended to be provided under our Pension Plan and Savings Plan in light of legislation limiting benefits under these tax qualified plans. The BEP was established in 1994. On December 19, 2008, our Board of Directors approved a new plan, the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago Post December 31, 2004 Benefit Equalization Plan, that replaces the former plan. The new plan includes updated provisions related to compliance with Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, but the basic benefits under the plan remain unchanged.

Our BEP provides that if an executive officer dies, retires, or terminates employment due to disability when any short-term incentive compensation that was previously earned but deferred in accordance with the deferral provisions of any of the Bank's incentive compensation plans, we will recalculate the officer's pension benefits in order to adjust for the fact that such short-term incentive compensation would not otherwise be included in the officer's base compensation for purposes of calculating pension benefits at the time the executive officer dies, retires, or terminates employment due to disability. We will recalculate the officer's pension benefit as if such deferred amounts had been included in the executive officer's base compensation and the difference between that calculation and the amount to which the retired, deceased or disabled officer is entitled to under the BEP as a result of such calculation will be paid in a lump sum.

The Pension Plan benefit under the BEP is an amount equal to the difference between the Pension Plan formula without considering legislative limitations, and the benefits which may be provided under the Pension Plan considering such limitations. Generally, participants may elect when Pension Plan benefits under the BEP are paid, but not earlier than termination of employment or later than age 70 1/2. Generally, participants may elect to receive a benefit in the form of a single lump sum, a 50% joint and survivor annuity, a 100% joint and survivor annuity with a ten-year certain benefit or a life annuity with a ten-year certain benefit. As noted above, the BEP maintained by the Bank is unfunded; however, the Bank owns investments held in a rabbi trust to help satisfy future benefit obligations of the Pension Plan benefit under the BEP.

**(All dollar amounts within this Item 11. Executive Compensation are in whole dollars unless otherwise specified)**

The BEP also allows employees to make additional salary reduction contributions up to the maximum percentages allowed under the Savings Plan and to receive matching contributions up to the maximum percentages under the Savings Plan, in each case without giving effect to laws limiting annual additions. Salary reduction contributions and earnings under the BEP are treated as deferred income. Effective January 1, 2014, Savings Plan related contributions and earnings in the BEP earn interest at the 20 quarter (five year) moving average of the five year Federal Home Loan Bank consolidated obligation bond rate. Generally, a participant's Savings Plan benefit under the BEP is payable in lump sum as soon as reasonably practicable after his or her termination of employment with the Bank. While employed at the Bank, a participant may, in the event of an unforeseeable emergency, request withdrawal from his or her Savings Plan account, and such request shall be made in a time and manner determined by the HR&C Committee.

Compensation Committee Report

Our Board of Directors has established the HR&C Committee to assist it in matters pertaining to the employment and compensation of the President and CEO, executive officers and our employment and benefits programs in general.

The HR&C Committee is responsible for making recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding the compensation of the President and CEO and approving the compensation of the other executive officers, including base salary, merit increases, incentive compensation and other compensation and benefits. Its responsibilities include reviewing our compensation strategy and its relationship to our goals and objectives, as well as compensation at the other FHLBs and other similar financial institutions that involve similar duties and responsibilities.

The HR&C Committee has reviewed and discussed with our management the Compensation Discussion & Analysis included in this Item 11. Executive Compensation. In reliance on such review and discussions, the HR&C Committee recommended to the Board of Directors that such Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025.

The HR&C Committee:

Joseph Fazio III, Chairperson  
Kenneth D. Thompson, Vice Chairperson  
Betsy A. Johnson  
Phyllis Lockett  
Mary R. Wright  
Michelle L. Gross (ex officio)



(All dollar amounts within this Item 11. Executive Compensation are in whole dollars unless otherwise specified)

### Compensation Tables

#### Summary Compensation Table

The following table sets forth summary compensation information for our NEOs for 2025.

**Summary Compensation Table**

	Year	Salary	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation		Change in Pension Value <sup>b</sup>	All Other Compensation <sup>c</sup>	Total
			Annual Award	Deferred Award <sup>a</sup>			
<b>Michael A. Ericson</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>\$ 1,071,000</b>	<b>\$467,690</b>	<b>\$531,250</b>	<b>\$1,301,000</b>	<b>\$ 35,746</b>	<b>\$ 3,406,686</b>
President and Chief Executive Officer	2024	1,020,000	510,000	510,000	630,000	35,797	2,705,797
	2023	975,000	487,500	272,960	1,126,000	34,302	2,895,762
<b>Virxhini Gjonzeneli</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>\$ 475,854</b>	<b>\$185,851</b>	<b>\$188,044</b>	<b>\$ 275,000</b>	<b>\$ 26,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,150,750</b>
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	2024	453,333	196,603	158,909	—	25,700	834,545
	2023	435,000	165,300	146,859	281,000	19,800	1,047,959
<b>Carolyn Jaw<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>\$ 417,084</b>	<b>\$141,408</b>	<b>\$213,911</b>	<b>\$ 249,000</b>	<b>\$ 26,273</b>	<b>\$ 1,047,676</b>
Executive Vice President and Group Head, Sales, Strategy and Solutions <sup>f</sup>							
<b>Michelle Jonson</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>\$ 512,800</b>	<b>\$168,708</b>	<b>\$199,666</b>	<b>\$ 360,000</b>	<b>\$ 26,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,267,174</b>
Executive Vice President and Chief Risk and Compliance Officer <sup>f</sup>	2024	500,217	190,634	201,904	—	25,633	918,388
	2023	480,892	181,050	199,636	428,000	19,800	1,309,378
<b>Samuel J. Nicita<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>\$ 479,500</b>	<b>\$100,000</b>	<b>\$202,196</b>	<b>\$ 439,000</b>	<b>\$ 22,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,242,696</b>
Former Executive Vice President and Chief Information Officer	2024	477,959	162,844	212,009	284,000	21,700	1,158,512
<b>Laura M. Turnquest</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>\$ 504,750</b>	<b>\$177,863</b>	<b>\$202,840</b>	<b>\$ 481,000</b>	<b>\$ 31,177</b>	<b>\$ 1,397,630</b>
Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary <sup>f</sup>	2024	489,808	197,681	198,447	75,000	20,700	981,636
	2023	474,820	191,146	197,021	494,000	19,800	1,376,787


**(All dollar amounts within this Item 11. Executive Compensation are in whole dollars unless otherwise specified)**

- <sup>a</sup> All amounts earned for all NEOs reflect the Deferred Award under the Incentive Plan.
- <sup>b</sup> The amount reported in this column for 2025 represents the aggregate change in the actuarial present value of the NEO's accumulated benefit under the Pension Plan and BEP from December 31, 2024 to December 31, 2025. The change in value resulted primarily from adding another year of credited service based on higher NEO consecutive five-year average earnings.
- <sup>c</sup> For Ms. Gjonzeneli, Ms. Jonson and Mr. Nicita for 2025, amounts reported for all other compensation include Bank contributions to employee 401(k) and BEP plans (which was \$21,000 for each individual), as well as a matching charitable contribution generally available to all employees. For Ms. Jaw for 2025, amounts reported for all other compensation include Bank contributions to employee 401(k) and BEP plans (\$20,204), a matching charitable contribution generally available to all employees and a Bank anniversary award. For Ms. Turnquest for 2025, amounts reported for all other compensation include Bank contributions to employee 401(k) and BEP plans (\$21,000), life and long-term disability insurance premiums paid by the Bank, incidental free time activities in connection with a Bank meeting, and a Bank anniversary award. For Mr. Ericson in 2025, amounts reported for all other compensation include: Bank contributions to employee 401(k) and BEP plans (\$21,000); life and long-term disability insurance premiums paid by the Bank; reimbursement for office parking; and an airline club fee.
- <sup>d</sup> Ms. Jaw is a new NEO for the Bank.
- <sup>e</sup> Mr. Nicita became a NEO for the Bank for 2024. In July 2025, he stepped down as Executive Vice President and Chief Information Officer in anticipation of his retirement, which occurred on March 1, 2026.
- <sup>f</sup> Effective March 9, 2026, Ms. Jaw's new title is Executive Vice President, Chief Business Officer, and Group Head, Member and Community Solutions, Ms. Turnquest's new title is Chief Legal Officer, General Counsel & Corporate Secretary, and as further discussed in **Item 9B. Other Information** on page 76, Michelle Jonson transitioned from her role as Chief Risk and Compliance Officer into a new role leading a cross-functional team focused on core banking initiatives that support member experience and operational innovation at the Bank.

*Narrative to Summary Compensation Table*
*President and Executive Team Incentive Compensation Plan*

Annual Awards for 2025 to the NEOs under the Incentive Plan are set forth below. For a description of how these awards were calculated see **President and Executive Team Incentive Compensation Plan** on page 92.

Name	Base Salary	Actual Annual Award as a % of Salary <sup>a</sup>	Actual Annual Award
Michael A. Ericson	\$ 1,071,000	43.67%	\$ 467,690
Virxhini Gjonzeneli	477,750	38.90%	185,851
Carolyn Jaw	420,000	33.67%	141,408
Michelle Jonson	513,800	32.84%	168,708
Samuel J. Nicita	479,500	20.86%	100,000
Laura M. Turnquest	506,000	35.15%	177,863

<sup>a</sup> 50% of the Incentive Award achieved as a percentage of base salary is the Annual Award for 2025.

Deferred Awards for the 2023-2025 performance period to the NEOs under the Incentive Plan are set forth below. For a description of how these awards were calculated see **President and Executive Team Incentive Compensation Plan** on page 92.

Name	Deferred Award <sup>a</sup>	Actual Award Percentage <sup>b</sup>	Actual Deferred Award
Michael A. Ericson	\$ 425,000	125%	\$ 531,250
Virxhini Gjonzeneli	150,436	125%	188,044
Carolyn Jaw	171,129	125%	213,911
Michelle Jonson	159,733	125%	199,666
Samuel J. Nicita	161,756	125%	202,195
Laura M. Turnquest	162,272	125%	202,840

<sup>a</sup> Represents the initial deferred portion of the Incentive Award achieved for the 2023-2025 performance period.

<sup>b</sup> Represents the earned percentage of the initial deferred portion of the Incentive Award achieved for the 2022-2025 performance period.



(All dollar amounts within this Item 11. Executive Compensation are in whole dollars unless otherwise specified)

### Grants of Plan-Based Awards

The following table describes the potential NEO awards under the Incentive Plan for the performance period covering January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2028. See **President and Executive Team Incentive Compensation Plan** starting on page 92 for a description of the performance criteria under this plan.

Name	Incentive Plan	Estimated Future Payouts under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards		
		Minimum	Target	Maximum
Michael A. Ericson	Annual <sup>a</sup>	\$ 321,300	\$ 428,400	\$ 535,500
	Deferred <sup>b</sup>	545,392	571,292	597,193
Virxhini Gjonzeneli	Annual <sup>a</sup>	95,550	143,325	191,100
	Deferred <sup>b</sup>	216,729	227,021	237,314
Carolyn Jaw	Annual <sup>a</sup>	84,000	126,000	168,000
	Deferred <sup>b</sup>	164,901	172,732	180,564
Michelle Jonson	Annual <sup>a</sup>	102,760	154,140	205,520
	Deferred <sup>b</sup>	196,737	206,080	215,423
Samuel J. Nicita	Annual <sup>a</sup>	95,900	143,850	191,800
	Deferred <sup>b</sup>	116,614	122,152	127,690
Laura M. Turnquest	Annual <sup>a</sup>	101,200	151,800	202,400
	Deferred <sup>b</sup>	207,413	217,263	227,113

<sup>a</sup> Annual Award under the Incentive Plan. The amounts shown are based on the potential awards for each NEO for 2025. Annual awards granted in 2025 were earned in the same year; for such amounts actually earned, please see the Summary Compensation Table.

<sup>b</sup> Deferred Award under the Incentive Plan. The minimum, target, and maximum amounts shown reflect the actual Deferred Awards granted for 2026-2028 based on actual performance for 2025. Deferred Awards granted for 2026-2028 will be determined by multiplying the initial deferred portion of the 2025 Incentive Award by 60% (minimum), 80% (target), or 100% (maximum) of a market rate of return. The market rate of return consists of (a) 50% weighting of the 20-year moving average S&P 500 Total Return Index, and (2) 50% weighting of the yearly average FHLB CO Bond Rate (5Y Indicative), both compounded over three years. The amounts shown reflect the actual Deferred Awards granted for 2026-2028 based on actual performance for 2025, multiplied by 60%, 80%, or 100% (as applicable) of the market rate of return consisting of (a) 50% weighting of the 20-year moving average S&P 500 Total Return Index, and (2) 50% weighing of the yearly average FHLB CO Bond Rate (5Y Indicative), both compounded over three years ended 2025. The Deferred Awards remain subject to adjustment based upon achievement of certain Performance Requirements during the 2026-2028 deferral period and may be reduced to zero if actual achievement is below the minimum achievement level for those Performance Requirements.



(All dollar amounts within this Item 11. Executive Compensation are in whole dollars unless otherwise specified)

**Retirement and Other Post-Employment Compensation Table and Narrative**

Name	Plan Name	Years Credited Service	Present Value of Accumulated Benefit	Payments During Last Fiscal Year
Michael A. Ericson	Pension	20.42	\$ 1,034,000	\$ —
	BEP	20.42	5,228,000	—
Virxhini Gjonzeneli	Pension	21.92	667,000	—
	BEP	21.92	956,000	—
Carolyn Jaw	Pension	18.92	541,000	—
	BEP	18.92	753,000	—
Michelle Jonson	Pension	22.75	1,088,000	—
	BEP	22.75	1,939,000	—
Samuel J. Nicita <sup>a</sup>	Pension	17.17	1,548,000	—
	BEP	17.17	2,436,000	—
Laura M. Turnquest	Pension	20.75	1,586,000	—
	BEP	20.75	2,666,000	—

<sup>a</sup> Mr. Nicita retired effective March 1, 2026 and is entitled to his benefits under the Pension Plan and the Pension Plan component of the BEP.

Our NEOs are entitled to receive retirement benefits through the Pension Plan and the BEP. See **Post-Termination Compensation** on page 96. The present value of the current accumulated benefit, with respect to each NEO under both the Pension Plan and the BEP, described in the table above is based on certain assumptions described below.

The participant's accumulated benefit is calculated as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. Under the Pension Plan, which is a qualified pension plan, the participant's accumulated benefit amount as of these calculation dates is based on the plan formula, ignoring future service periods and future salary increases during the pre-retirement period. The present value is calculated using the accumulated benefit at each date multiplied by a present value factor based on an assumed age 65 retirement date. As of December 31, 2024, 55% of the Pension Plan benefit is valued using the PRI-2012 mortality table for white collar worker annuitants (with mortality improvement scale MP-2021) and 45% of the Pension Plan benefit is valued using the IRS Applicable mortality table for lump sums projected to 2024. As of December 31, 2025, 55% of the Pension Plan benefit is valued using the PRI-2012 mortality table for white collar worker annuitants (with IRS 2024 adjusted mortality improvement scale MP-2021) and 45% of the Pension Plan benefit is valued using the IRS Applicable mortality table for lump sums projected to 2025. The interest rates used are 5.54% as of December 31, 2024 and 5.61% as of December 31, 2025.

The present value amount discounted back to reporting period does not factor in the mortality table. The difference between the present value of the December 31, 2025 accumulated benefit and the present value of the December 31, 2024 accumulated benefit is the change in pension value for the qualified plan presented in the Summary Compensation Table.

Benefits provided under the qualified plan are limited under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA). As a result, the BEP, which is a nonqualified plan, is designed to provide benefits above the amount allowed under ERISA. The benefits provided under the BEP are initially calculated on a gross basis to include benefits provided by the qualified plan. The benefits under the qualified plan are then deducted from the initially calculated gross amount to arrive at the amount of benefits provided by the BEP. The participant's accumulated benefit amounts as of these calculation dates are based on plan formula, ignoring future service periods and future salary increases. The present value is calculated by multiplying the benefits accumulated at each date by a present value factor based on an assumed age 65 retirement date. As of December 31, 2024, the BEP benefit is valued using the PRI-2012 mortality table for white collar worker annuitants (with IRS 2024 adjusted mortality improvement scale MP-2021). As of December 31, 2025, the BEP benefit is valued using the PRI-2012 mortality table for white collar worker annuitants (with IRS 2024 adjusted mortality improvement scale MP-2021). The interest rates used are 5.31% as of December 31, 2024 (participants who elected a lump sum as their form of benefit from the BEP have their lump sum amounts at age 65 valued at 5.54%, then discounted back to current age at 5.31%) and 5.03% as of December 31, 2025 (participants who elected a lump sum as their form of benefit from the BEP have their lump sum amounts at age 65 valued at 5.61%, then discounted back to current age at 5.03%).

The difference between the present value of the December 31, 2025 accumulated benefit and the present value of the December 31, 2024 accumulated benefit is the change in pension value for the nonqualified plan presented in the Summary Compensation Table.


**(All dollar amounts within this Item 11. Executive Compensation are in whole dollars unless otherwise specified)**

The difference in the interest rates used for the assumptions under the Pension Plan and the BEP is due to the Pension Plan being a multi-employer plan and the experience/assumptions under that plan versus our BEP being a single employer plan.

**Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Table**

Name	Plan Name <sup>a</sup>	Executive Contributions in Last FY <sup>b</sup>	Registrant Contributions in Last FY <sup>c</sup>	Aggregate Earnings in Last FY <sup>d</sup>	Aggregate Withdrawals/Distributions	Aggregate Balance of All Plans at Last FYE <sup>e</sup>
Michael A. Ericson	BEP	\$ 43,970	\$ —	\$ 8,925	\$ —	\$ 353,072
Virxhini Gjonzeneli	BEP	9,810	212	4,229	—	161,169
Carolyn Jaw	BEP	—	—	3,520	—	126,959
Michelle Jonson	BEP	—	—	12,791	—	461,373
Samuel J. Nicita <sup>f</sup>	BEP	—	—	382	—	13,765
Laura M. Turnquest	BEP	—	—	279	—	10,062

<sup>a</sup> The table above includes salary reduction contributions by our NEOs, and matching contributions by the Bank under the Savings Plan benefit under the Benefit Equalization Plan (BEP). For a description of the BEP, see **Benefit Equalization Plan (BEP)** on page 98.

<sup>b</sup> Represents the amounts of the contributions made by each NEO. These amounts are reflected in the "Salary", "Annual Award" and "Deferred Award" columns of the Summary Compensation Table.

<sup>c</sup> Represents the amounts of the contributions made by the Bank for each NEO under the Savings Plan benefit under the BEP. These amounts are reflected in the "All Other Compensation" column of the Summary Compensation Table.

<sup>d</sup> Not included in 2025 compensation as rate paid was not above a market rate.

<sup>e</sup> The aggregate balance at December 31, 2025, as reported above, includes amounts that are either currently reported or were previously reported as compensation in the Summary Compensation Table for 2025 and prior years for the NEOs to the extent they were NEOs in such years, except the aggregate earnings on deferred compensation to the extent such compensation was not above market rate.

<sup>f</sup> Mr. Nicita retired effective March 1, 2026 and is entitled to his benefits under the Savings Plan component of the BEP.

**Potential Payments Upon Termination Table**

Name	Severance	President and Executive Team		Total
		Incentive Plan	Health Care	
Michael A. Ericson	\$ 1,071,000	\$ 2,680,707	\$ 40,878	\$ 3,792,585
Virxhini Gjonzeneli	808,500	1,006,372	13,748	1,828,620
Carolyn Jaw	516,923	865,081	36,336	1,418,340
Michelle Jonson	750,939	988,366	26,048	1,765,353
Samuel J. Nicita	627,039	798,444	38,347	1,463,830
Laura M. Turnquest	817,385	1,030,583	40,878	1,888,846

The table above and the narrative below outline payments that our NEOs would be entitled to receive in connection with their termination of employment as of December 31, 2025 under certain conditions. Due to the number of factors that affect the nature and amounts of compensation and benefits provided upon the potential termination events discussed, the actual amounts paid or distributed may be different.

For Mr. Ericson, the table above outlines termination under the following conditions in accordance with his Employment Agreement: by reason of death or disability, or by the Bank other than for Cause, or by resignation for good reason, or by non-renewal of the Employment Agreement by the Bank (each as defined in the Employment Agreement). For purposes of calculating the benefits outlined in the table above, we have also assumed that Mr. Ericson would continue to receive Bank-subsidized health care coverage. For Mr. Ericson, the amounts reflected in the "President and Executive Team Incentive Plan" column in the table above include the following awards under the Incentive Plan: the earned 2025 Annual Award and the Deferred Awards for the following performance periods: 2023-2025 (as earned); 2024-2026 (assuming target performance); 2025-2027 (assuming target performance, and calculated described in the **Grants of Plan-Based Awards** table above); and 2026-2028 (assuming target performance, and calculated described in the **Grants of Plan-Based Awards** table above).



**(All dollar amounts within this Item 11. Executive Compensation are in whole dollars unless otherwise specified)**

Pursuant to the Employment Agreement, if Mr. Ericson's employment is terminated by him through retirement, he would be entitled to the payments set forth in the "President and Executive Team Incentive Plan" column above and participation in the Bank's retiree health care benefit plans for him and his spouse, in accordance with the terms of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago Description of Retiree Medical Coverage. Pursuant to the Employment Agreement, if Mr. Ericson's employment with the Bank is terminated by resignation other than for good reason, he would be entitled to the payments set forth in the "President and Executive Team Incentive Plan" column above.

For the other NEOs, the table above outlines termination under the following conditions in accordance with the Employee Severance Plan: without cause or as a result of constructive discharge (each as defined in the Employee Severance Plan). In addition, we assumed that their severance payments do not exceed the limits set forth in the Employee Severance Plan and that they continue to receive Bank-subsidized health care coverage if the NEO was enrolled in the Bank's health care benefit plan during 2025. For the other NEOs, the amounts reflected in the "President and Executive Team Incentive Plan" column in the table above include the following awards under the Incentive Plan: the 2025 Annual Award (as earned) and the Deferred Awards for the following performance periods: 2023-2025 (as earned); 2024-2026 (assuming target performance); 2025-2027 (assuming target performance, and calculated described in the **Grants of Plan-Based Awards** table above); and 2026-2028 (assuming target performance, and calculated described in the **Grants of Plan-Based Awards** table above).

Additionally, under the Incentive Plan, assuming termination at December 31, 2025, the same awards as set forth under the "President and Executive Team Incentive Plan" column in the table above would be available to the NEOs (excluding Mr. Ericson, whose Employment Agreement outlines all possible termination scenarios) in the event they terminate employment for any reason, including as set forth in the immediately following sentence. Under the Incentive Plan, the 2025 Annual Award and the 2023-2025, 2024-2026, 2025-2027, and 2026-2028 Deferred Awards as reflected in the table above will also be available to these NEOs in the event they die, become disabled, retire, terminate employment for good reason, or a change of control occurs (as such terms are defined in the Incentive Plan) at December 31, 2025, assuming they did not participate in any activity constituting cause (as defined in the Incentive Plan).

In accordance with SEC rules, we include for Mr. Nicita disclosure of certain termination of employment scenarios as of December 31, 2025, but as previously disclosed, Mr. Nicita retired effective March 1, 2026. Upon retirement, Mr. Nicita is entitled to: the payments not yet received under the Incentive Plan (as estimated in the "President and Executive Team Incentive Plan" column in the table above using assumptions described), his benefits under the Pension Plan, the Savings Plan, and the BEP, and Bank-subsidized health care coverage.

For further details on payments due upon these circumstances to the NEOs, see **Severance Arrangements** on page 96.

In various termination scenarios, including the death, disability or retirement of the NEOs, our NEOs would be entitled to receive benefits generally available to other employees (although for Mr. Ericson the Employment Agreement as described on page 91 outlines all possible benefits he is entitled to receive). The narrative disclosure and tables above describe and quantify the compensation and benefits that are paid in addition to compensation and benefits generally available to other employees. Examples of compensation and benefits generally available to other employees, and thus not included above, are distributions under the Savings Plan, disability and life insurance benefits to the extent such employee has paid for such benefits, health and life insurance benefits, and amounts for accrued and unpaid salary and vacation.

For more information on the Pension Plan and the BEP, see **Retirement and Other Post-Employment Compensation Table and Narrative** on page 103 and the **Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Table** on page 104, as well as **Pension Plan Benefits** on page 97 and **Benefit Equalization Plan (BEP)** on page 98.

### Pay Ratio

As required by Section 953(b) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, and Item 402(u) of Regulation S-K, we are providing the following information about the relationship of the median of the annual total compensation of our employees and the annual total compensation of Mr. Ericson, our President and CEO in 2025.

For 2025, the median of the annual total compensation of all employees of the Bank (other than Mr. Ericson) (the Median Employee) was \$194,955 and the annual total compensation of Mr. Ericson was \$3,406,686. Annual total compensation for the Median Employee and Mr. Ericson is calculated in the same manner as the "Total" column in the **Summary Compensation Table** on page 100. Based on this information, for 2025, the ratio of the annual total compensation of Mr. Ericson to the Median Employee was 17 to 1.


**(All dollar amounts within this Item 11. Executive Compensation are in whole dollars unless otherwise specified)**

The median employee who was used for purposes of calculating the ratio of the annual total compensation of our President and CEO to the median of the annual total compensation of all employees is the same employee who was identified for purposes of the disclosure in our Form 10-K for the year ended 2023. There has been no change in our employee population or employee compensation arrangements since that median employee was identified that we believe would significantly impact our pay ratio disclosure.

Because the SEC rules for identifying the median of the annual total compensation of our employees and calculating the pay ratio based on that employee's annual total compensation allow companies to adopt a variety of methodologies, to apply certain exclusions, and to make reasonable estimates and assumptions that reflect their employee populations and compensation practices, the pay ratio reported by other companies may not be comparable to the pay ratio for our Bank, as other companies have headquarters or offices in different states and countries, have different employee populations and compensation practices and may utilize different methodologies, exclusions, estimates and assumptions in calculating their pay ratios.

**Director Compensation**

The goal of our policy governing compensation and travel reimbursement for our Board of Directors is to compensate members of the Board of Directors for work performed on our behalf and to make them whole for out-of-pocket travel expenses incurred while working for the Bank. The fees compensate Directors for their time preparing for and attending in-person and virtual meetings, attending Bank-sponsored member meetings and events, attending Community Investment Advisory Council meetings, attending FHLB System meetings, Board of Directors training, activities that provide information pertinent to the Bank or service on the Board of Directors that are learning opportunities and other activities related to service on the Board of Directors. Director compensation levels are established at the discretion of each FHLB's Board of Directors, provided that the fees are reasonable. In connection with setting director compensation, we engaged Aon, a compensation consultant, to conduct the July 2024 Board of Directors Compensation Review. The Aon report includes peer group analysis of director compensation at the FHLBs (principal peer group), publicly traded banks with between \$10 billion and \$20 billion in assets (primary commercial peer group), and publicly traded banks with between \$20 billion and \$65 billion in assets (reference comparison).

Our Board of Directors set compensation levels for 2025 as follows:

<b>Position</b>	<b>Maximum Total Annual Compensation</b>
Chairperson of the Board	\$ 165,000
Vice Chairperson of the Board	142,000
Chairperson of the Audit Committee	137,000
Human Resources and Compensation Committee Chairperson	137,000
Risk Management Committee Chairperson	137,000
Other Committee Chairperson	130,000
All other Directors	123,000

Each director will be paid one quarter of their maximum annual compensation following the end of each quarter. In the event a director serves on the Board for only a portion of a calendar year, or only serves as Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, or Committee Chairperson for a portion of a calendar year, such director's maximum annual compensation shall be adjusted accordingly on a pro-rata basis, based on the number of days served divided by the number of days in the year. If a director does not fulfill his or her responsibility by failing to meet certain performance and attendance criteria set forth in the policy, the director's compensation may be reduced below the maximum amounts shown above. All directors are also entitled to participate in a non-qualified, unfunded, deferred compensation plan, under which each Bank director has the opportunity to defer all or a portion of the compensation paid under this policy. In addition to the maximum annual compensation, the Bank reimburses directors for necessary and reasonable travel and related expenses incurred in connection with the performance of their official duties in accordance with the Bank's employee reimbursement policy. Moreover, each director may participate in the Bank's matching gifts program available to all employees, under which the Bank will match, dollar-for-dollar, up to \$5,000 per calendar year, donations to eligible tax-exempt organizations.



# FHLBank Chicago Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago

**(All dollar amounts within this Item 11. Executive Compensation are in whole dollars unless otherwise specified)**

The Chairperson of the Board, the Vice Chairperson of the Board, and the Chairperson of the Human Resources & Compensation Committee reviewed director performance, as required by the 2025 Board of Directors Compensation Policy, and determined that directors serving during 2025 earned the compensation disclosed in the table below. The HR&C Committee was notified of the determination.

Name	2025 Total Fees Earned <sup>a</sup>	All Other Compensation <sup>b</sup>	Total
Joseph Fazio III - Chairperson	\$ 165,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 170,000
Michelle L. Gross - Vice Chairperson	142,000	2,800	144,800
Dean A. Ahlers	123,000	5,000	128,000
Kathleen Burns	123,000	—	123,000
Mark J. Eppli	123,000	5,000	128,000
James H. Hegenbarth	123,000	5,000	128,000
Betsy Johnson	123,000	—	123,000
Phyllis Lockett	130,000	5,000	135,000
David Loundy <sup>c</sup>	79,661	—	79,661
Kevin Newell	123,000	—	123,000
Michael O'Rourke	123,000	5,000	128,000
John W. Pietrowicz <sup>d</sup>	128,859	—	128,859
Lois A. Scott	137,000	3,500	140,500
Ty R. Taylor	123,000	5,000	128,000
Kenneth Thompson	123,000	5,000	128,000
Daniel G. Watts	130,000	5,000	135,000
Maria E. Wynne	123,000	5,000	128,000
Andrea Zopp	123,000	5,000	128,000

<sup>a</sup> Directors could elect to defer fees to a director's non-qualified, unfunded, deferred compensation plan. Earnings on this deferred compensation are not included above as the rate paid was not above a market rate. The following directors elected to defer their 2025 fees in the following amounts: Mr. Ahlers (\$123,000); Ms. Johnson (\$123,000); and Mr. Loundy (\$21,107).

<sup>b</sup> The Bank offers a matching charitable gifts program to all employees and directors whereby the Bank will match charitable donations to eligible nonprofit organizations up to \$5,000 per year. The amounts in this column consists of these matching gifts.

<sup>c</sup> Director Loundy resigned from the board, effective June 5, 2025 as previously disclosed.

<sup>d</sup> Director Pietrowicz was elected as chairperson of the Risk Management Committee, effective July 31, 2025. Accordingly, his fees were increased pursuant to the terms of the 2025 Board of Directors Compensation Policy.

All directors serving on the Bank's Board for 2026 are expected to receive compensation under the Bank's 2026 Board of Directors Compensation Policy, which includes terms substantially similar to the 2025 Board of Directors Compensation Policy. The Board compensation policy for 2026 is attached as Exhibit 10.9 to this Form 10-K.

We are a cooperative and our capital stock may only be held by current and former member institutions, so we do not provide compensation to our directors in the form of stock or stock options. In addition, our directors do not participate in any of our incentive or pension plans.

FHLB director compensation is subject to FHFA regulations that permit an FHLB to pay its directors reasonable compensation and expenses, subject to the authority of the FHFA Director to object to, and to prohibit prospectively, compensation and other expenses that the FHFA Director determines are not reasonable. For a discussion of risks relating to regulatory limitations on director compensation, see **Risk Factors** starting on page 16.

#### Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

During 2025, the following directors served on our HR&C Committee: Michelle L. Gross (Chairperson), James H. Hegenbarth, (Vice Chairperson), Betsy A. Johnson, Phyllis Lockett, Michael G. O'Rourke, Maria E. Wynne, Andrea L. Zopp, and Joseph Fazio III (ex-officio). No member of our HR&C Committee has at any time been an officer or employee of the Bank. None of our executive officers have served or are serving on the Board of Directors or the compensation committee of any entity (as defined by Instruction to Item 407(e) of Regulation S-K) whose executive officers served on our HR&C Committee or Board of Directors.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

**Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.**

We are cooperatively owned. Our members (and, in limited circumstances, former members) own our outstanding capital stock, and a majority of our directors are elected from our membership. No individuals, including our directors, officers and employees, may own our capital stock. The exclusive voting rights of members in 2025 are for the election of our directors, as more fully discussed in **2025 Director Election** on page 77.

We do not offer any compensation plan under which our capital stock is authorized for issuance.

The following table sets forth information about beneficial owners of more than 5% of our outstanding regulatory capital stock:

<b>As of January 31, 2026</b>	<b>Regulatory Capital Stock</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
The Northern Trust Company 50 South LaSalle Street Chicago, IL 60603	\$ 343	9.05 %
Alliant Credit Union 11545 Touhy Avenue Chicago, IL 60666	289	7.64 %
BMO Bank, N.A. 320 South Canal St Chicago, IL 60606	256	6.76 %

The following table sets forth information about those members with an officer or director serving as a director of the Bank. Independent directors do not control any capital stock of the Bank.

<b>As of January 31, 2026</b>	<b>Director Name</b>	<b>Regulatory Capital Stock <sup>a</sup></b>	<b>% of Total</b>
DMB Community Bank 10 Terrace Ct. Madison, WI 53718	Bradley J. Schroeder	\$ 5.13	0.14 %
Waukesha State Bank 151 East St. Paul Avenue Waukesha, WI 53187	Ty R. Taylor	4.49	0.12 %
Sterling Federal Bank 110 East Fourth Street Sterling, IL 61081	Dean A. Ahlers	3.97	0.10 %
Solutions Bank 200 East Main Street Forreston, IL 61030	Betsy A. Johnson	3.52	0.09 %
Capitol Bank 710 North High Point Road Madison, WI 53717	Kenneth D. Thompson	2.31	0.06 %
Bristol Morgan Bank 103 South Main Street Oakfield, WI 53065	Joseph Fazio III	1.38	0.04 %
State Bank of Bement 180 East Bodman Street Bement, IL 61813	Michelle L. Gross	0.88	0.02 %
Community Investment Corporation 222 South Riverside Plaza Chicago, IL 60606	Daniel G. Watts	0.70	0.02 %
Forest Park National Bank and Trust Company 7348 Madison Street Forest Park, IL 60130	Daniel G. Watts	0.69	0.02 %
<b>Total members with a Director as a group</b>		<b>\$ 23.07</b>	<b>0.61 %</b>

<sup>a</sup> The regulatory capital stock that a member institution owns is pledged to us as additional collateral on advances and all other outstanding obligations for that member.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

**Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.**

Related Persons and Related Transactions

We are a cooperative and capital stock ownership is a prerequisite to transacting any member business with us. Our members (and, in limited circumstances, former members) own all of our capital stock.

Our Board of Directors consists of two types of directors: “member directors” and “independent directors”. Member directors are required to be directors or officers of our members, whereas independent directors cannot be directors or officers of a Bank member. For further discussion of the eligibility criteria for our directors, see **Nomination of Member Directors** and **Nomination of Independent Directors** on page 77. We have six independent directors and eight member directors currently serving on our Board.

We conduct our advances business, the MPF Program, and letters of credit almost exclusively with members. Therefore, in the normal course of business, we extend credit to members whose officers and directors may serve as our directors and to members who may hold more than 5% of our capital stock. We extend credit to them on market terms that are no more favorable than the terms of comparable transactions with other members who are not considered related parties (as defined below). In addition, we may purchase short-term investments, sell federal funds to, and purchase MBS from members (or affiliates of members) whose officers or directors serve as our directors and members who may hold more than 5% of our capital stock. All such investments are market term transactions and all such MBS are purchased through securities brokers or dealers.

Additionally, the Bank’s community investment activities include grant funding to support affordable housing and economic development initiatives, as well as discounted advances to support community lending. For more details on our community investment activities, see **Community Investment Activities** on page 10. These activities may involve members and nonmembers and are conducted in the ordinary course of business of the Bank’s business. In instances where these transactions involve a member that owns more than 5% of the Bank’s capital stock, a member with an officer or director who is a director of the Bank, or an entity with an executive officer, director, controlling shareholder, or general partner who serves as a director of the Bank (and that has a direct or indirect interest in the subsidy), the transaction is subject to the same eligibility and other program criteria and requirements as all other comparable transactions the Bank enters, and the transaction is subject to the regulations governing the operations of the relevant program.

We define a “related person” as any director or executive officer of the Bank, any member of their immediate families, or any holder of 5% or more of our capital stock.

During 2025, we did not have a separate written policy requiring the Board of Directors to review, approve, or ratify transactions with related persons that are outside the ordinary course of our business because such transactions rarely occur. However, it has been our practice to report to the Board all transactions between us and our members that are outside the ordinary course of business, and on a case-by-case basis, to seek approval or ratification from the Board, or recusal as needed. In addition, each director is required to disclose to the Board any personal financial interests he or she has and any financial interests of immediate family members or of a director’s business associates where such person or entity does or proposes to do business with us. Under our Code of Ethics, executive officers are prohibited from engaging in conduct that would cause an actual or apparent conflict of interest. An executive officer other than the CEO and President may seek a waiver of this provision from the CEO and President, and the CEO and President may seek a waiver from the Board.

Director Independence

*General*

Our Board of Directors is required to evaluate and report on the independence of our directors under two distinct director independence standards. First, FHFA regulations establish independence criteria for directors who serve as members of our Audit Committee. Second, SEC rules require that our Board of Directors apply the independence criteria of a national securities exchange or automated quotation system in assessing the independence of the Bank’s directors and members of our board committees, to the extent the exchange or quotation system selected by the Bank has adopted separate independence rules for such committee members.

See **Information Regarding Current Directors of the Bank** on page 78 for more information on our current directors. None of our directors is a Bank employee or officer. Further, our directors are prohibited from personally owning stock in the Bank. Each of the member directors, however, is a senior officer or director of an institution that is one of our members, and our members are able, and are encouraged, to engage in transactions with us on a regular basis.



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**(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

#### FHFA Regulations Regarding Independence

The FHFA director independence standards prohibit an individual from serving as a member of our Audit Committee if he or she has one or more disqualifying relationships with us or our management that would interfere with the exercise of that individual's independent judgment. Relationships considered disqualifying by the FHFA include: employment with the Bank at any time during the last five years; acceptance of compensation from the Bank other than for service as a director; being a consultant, advisor, promoter, underwriter or legal counsel for the Bank at any time within the last five years; and being an immediate family member of an individual who is or who has been within the past five years, a Bank executive officer. Our Board of Directors assesses the independence of each director under the FHFA's independence standards, regardless of whether he or she serves on the Audit Committee. Our Board of Directors determined that all of our directors are independent under these criteria.

#### SEC Rules Regarding Independence

As described above, SEC rules require our Board to adopt a standard of independence to evaluate our directors. Pursuant thereto, the Board adopted the independence standards of the New York Stock Exchange (the NYSE) to determine which of our directors are independent, which members of our Audit Committee and HR&C Committee are not independent, and whether our Audit Committee's financial experts are independent.

Under the NYSE rules, no director qualifies as independent unless the full Board affirmatively determines that he or she has no material relationship with the company (either directly or as a partner, shareholder or officer of an organization that has a relationship with the company). In addition, the NYSE rules set out a number of specific disqualifications from independence, including certain employment relationships between the director or his or her immediate family members and the company, the company's internal or external auditor, another company where any of the company's executive officers is a compensation committee member or another company that conducted business with the company above a specified threshold during specified periods; and receipt by the director or his or her immediate family members of compensation from the company above a specified threshold during specified periods (with certain exceptions).

Applying the NYSE independence standards for boards of directors to our current member directors and those who served during 2025, our Board determined that none of our member directors met the objective NYSE independence disqualifications. Additionally, based upon the fact that each member director is a senior officer or director of an institution that is a member of the Bank (and thus is an equity holder in the Bank), that each such institution routinely engages in transactions with us, and that such transactions occur frequently and are encouraged, the Board determined that at the present time it would conclude that none of our member directors, consisting of Ahlers, Fazio, Gross, Hegenbarth (whose term ended on December 31, 2025), Johnson, Loundy (who resigned on June 5, 2025), O'Rourke (whose term ended on December 31, 2025), Schroeder, Taylor, Thompson, and Watts meets the independence criteria under the NYSE independence standards. In contrast, none of the independent directors are employees or officers of institutions that are members of the Bank, and therefore do not have, ongoing business transactions with us. The Board determined that each of these independent directors, consisting of Burns, Eppli (whose term ended on December 31, 2025), Lockett, Newell, Pietrowicz, Scott, Wright, Wynne (whose term ended on December 31, 2025), and Zopp (whose term ended on December 31, 2025) is independent under the NYSE independence standards. The Board also determined that the following current member directors serving on the Audit Committee, and member directors who served on the Audit Committee during 2025, are not independent under the NYSE independence standards for audit committees: Ahlers, Gross, Schroeder, Thompson, and Watts. The Board also determined that the following current member directors serving on the HR&C Committee, and member directors who served on the HR&C Committee in 2025, are not independent under the NYSE independence standards for compensation committees: Fazio, Gross, Hegenbarth, Johnson, O'Rourke, and Thompson. Finally, in light of the Executive & Governance Committee's role in independent director nominations starting in 2026, the Board determined that the following current member directors serving on the Executive & Governance Committee, and member directors who served on the Executive and Governance Committee during 2025, are not independent under NYSE independence standards for nominating committees: Ahlers, Fazio, Gross, Hegenbarth, Loundy, Thompson, Watts.



(Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

**Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.**

The following table sets forth the aggregate fees we have been charged (or accrued) by our external accounting firm.

For the years ended December 31,	(in thousands)	
	2025	2024
Audit fees	\$ 1,176	\$ 1,166
Audit related fees	293	286
All other fees	32	36
Total fees	<u>\$ 1,501</u>	<u>\$ 1,488</u>

Audit fees were for professional services rendered for the audits of our financial statements. Audit related fees were for other assurance and related services. Other fees related to software license fees. No tax related fees were paid. No fees were paid for financial information system design or implementation.

Our Audit Committee has adopted the Pre-Approval of Audit-Related and Non-Audit Services Policy (the Pre-Approval Policy). In accordance with the Pre-Approval Policy and applicable law, the Audit Committee pre-approves audit services, audit-related services, and permissible non-audit services to be provided by its independent auditor. The term of any pre-approval of audit services is the Bank's financial year, and of audit-related and non-audit services in the calendar year, unless the Audit Committee specifically provides otherwise. On an annual basis, the Audit Committee reviews the list of specific services and projected fees for services to be provided for the next 12 months.


**PART IV**
**Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statements Schedules.**

(a) See "2025 Annual Financial Statements and Notes".

(b) The below exhibits were filed with the Form 10-K Annual Report to the SEC on March 10, 2026, or as noted below, were filed with the Bank's previously filed Annual, Quarterly, or Current Reports or registration statements, copies of which may be obtained by going to the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. Each exhibit that is considered a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed is identified with a "\*".

<b>Exhibit No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
3.1	Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago Charter <sup>a</sup>
3.2	Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago Bylaws <sup>b</sup>
4.1	Capital Plan of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago, as amended and restated effective May 3, 2021 <sup>c</sup>
4.2	Description of Securities <sup>o</sup>
10.1	Mortgage Partnership Finance Program Consolidated Interbank Agreement, dated July 22, 2016 <sup>d</sup>
10.2	Federal Home Loan Banks P&I Funding and Contingency Plan Agreement, as amended and restated effective as of January 1, 2017, by and among the Office of Finance and each of the Federal Home Loan Banks <sup>e</sup>
10.3	Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago President and Executive Team Incentive Compensation Plan, as amended and restated effective January 1, 2023 <sup>f</sup>
10.4	Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago Benefit Equalization Plan, dated December 16, 2003 <sup>g</sup>
10.5	Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago Post December 31, 2004 Benefit Equalization Plan, as amended and restated effective January 1, 2013 <sup>h</sup>
10.6	Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago Employee Severance Plan, dated April 24, 2007 <sup>i</sup>
10.7	Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago 2024 Board of Directors Compensation Policy <sup>*j</sup>
10.8	Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago 2025 Board of Directors Compensation Policy <sup>*k</sup>
10.9	Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago 2026 Board of Directors Compensation Policy <sup>*o</sup>
10.10	Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago Board of Directors Deferred Compensation Plan, effective September 1, 2013 <sup>l</sup>
10.11	Joint Capital Enhancement Agreement, as amended August 5, 2011 <sup>m</sup>
10.12	Employment Agreement between Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago and Michael Ericson, entered into as of January 1, 2025 <sup>*n</sup>
19	Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago Policy Statement on the Use of Material Nonpublic Information (Insider Trading Policy) <sup>o</sup>
24	Power of Attorney <sup>o</sup>
31.1	Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 by the Principal Executive Officer <sup>o</sup>
31.2	Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 by the Principal Financial Officer <sup>o</sup>
32.1	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 by the Principal Executive Officer <sup>p</sup>
32.2	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 by the Principal Financial Officer <sup>p</sup>
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document - The instance document does not appear in the interactive data file because its XBRL tags are embedded within the inline XBRL document.
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document <sup>o</sup>
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document <sup>o</sup>
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document <sup>o</sup>
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document <sup>o</sup>
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document <sup>o</sup>
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)



- <sup>a</sup> Filed as Exhibit 3.1 with our Form 10 on December 14, 2005, SEC File No.: 000-51401
- <sup>b</sup> Filed as Exhibit 3.1 with our 8-K Current Report on August 6, 2025, SEC File No.: 000-51401
- <sup>c</sup> Filed as Exhibit 4.1 with our Form 10-Q on May 6, 2021, SEC File No.: 000-51401
- <sup>d</sup> Filed as Exhibit 10.1 with our Form 10-Q on November 3, 2016, SEC File No.: 000-51401
- <sup>e</sup> Filed as Exhibit 10.7 with our Form 10-K on March 9, 2017, SEC File No.: 000-51401
- <sup>f</sup> Filed as Exhibit 10.1 on our Form 10-Q on August 8, 2023, SEC File No.: 000-51401
- <sup>g</sup> Filed as Exhibit 10.8.4 with our Form 10 on December 14, 2005, SEC File No.: 000-51401
- <sup>h</sup> Filed as Exhibit 10.2 with our Form 10-Q on November 6, 2013, SEC File No.: 000-51401
- <sup>i</sup> Filed as Exhibit 10.1 with our Form 10-Q on May 11, 2007, SEC File No.: 000-51401
- <sup>j</sup> Filed as Exhibit 10.9 with our Form 10-K on March 7, 2024, SEC File No.: 000-51401
- <sup>k</sup> Filed as Exhibit 10.9 with our Form 10-K on March 10, 2025, SEC File No.: 000-51401
- <sup>l</sup> Filed as Exhibit 10.4 with our Form 10-Q on November 6, 2013, SEC File No.: 000-51401
- <sup>m</sup> Filed as Exhibit 99.1 with our 8-K Current Report on August 5, 2011, SEC File No.: 000-51401
- <sup>n</sup> Filed as Exhibit 10.1 with our 8-K Current Report on February 19, 2025, SEC File No.:000-51401
- <sup>o</sup> Filed herewith
- <sup>p</sup> Furnished herewith

**Item 16. Form 10-K Summary.**

Not applicable.



## Glossary of Terms

**Advances:** Secured loans to members.

**ABS:** Asset-backed-securities.

**AFS:** Available-for-sale debt securities.

**Agency MBS:** Mortgage-backed securities issued by, or comprised of mortgage loans guaranteed by, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac.

**AHP:** Affordable Housing Program.

**ALM Policy:** Our Asset/Liability Management Policy.

**AMA:** Acquired Member Assets. Assets that an FHLB may acquire from or through FHLB System members or housing associates by means of either a purchase or a funding transaction.

**AMA investment grade:** A determination made by the Bank with respect to an asset or pool, based on documented analysis, including consideration of applicable insurance, credit enhancements, and other sources for repayment on the asset or pool, that the Bank has a high degree of confidence that it will be paid principal and interest in all material respects, even under reasonably likely adverse changes to expected economic conditions.

**AVM:** Automated Valuation Methodology. A service that provides real estate property valuations using mathematical modeling combined with a database.

**AOI:** Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income.

**BEP:** Benefit Equalization Plan.

**Capital Plan:** Capital Plan of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago, effective as of May 3, 2021.

**CDFI:** Community Development Financial Institution.

**CE Amount:** A PFI's assumption of credit risk, beyond any Recoverable CE Income payments in the FLA, on conventional MPF Loan products held in an MPF Bank's portfolio that are funded by, or sold to, an MPF Bank by providing credit enhancement either through a direct liability to pay credit losses up to a specified amount or through a contractual obligation to provide SMI. Does not apply to the MPF Government, MPF Xtra, or MPF Government MBS product.

**CE Income:** Credit enhancement income. PFIs are paid credit enhancement income for managing credit risk and in some instances, all or a portion of the CE Income may be performance based (Recoverable CE Income).

**CFI:** Community Financial Institution - FDIC-insured institutions with an average of total assets over the prior three years which is less than the level prescribed by the FHFA and adjusted annually for inflation. Effective in January 2026, the limit is \$1.541 billion (for 2025, the limit was \$1.500 billion).

**CO Curve:** Consolidated Obligation curve. The Office of Finance constructs a market-observable curve referred to as the CO Curve. This curve is constructed using the U.S. Treasury Curve as a base curve which is then adjusted by adding indicative spreads obtained largely from market observable sources. These market indications are generally derived from pricing indications from dealers, historical pricing relationships, market activity such as recent GSE trades, and other secondary market activity.

**Consolidated Obligations (CO):** FHLB debt instruments (bonds and discount notes) which are the joint and several liability of all FHLBs; issued by the Office of Finance.

**Consolidated obligation bonds:** Consolidated obligations that make periodic interest payments with a term generally over one year, although we have issued for terms of less than one year.



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**COSO:** The Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. A joint initiative of the private sector dedicated to providing frameworks and guidance on enterprise risk management, internal control and fraud deterrence.

**DCO:** Derivatives Clearing Organization. A clearinghouse, clearing association, clearing corporation, or similar entity that enables each party to an agreement, contract, or transaction to substitute, through novation or otherwise, the credit of the DCO for the credit of the parties; arranges or provides, on a multilateral basis, for the settlement or netting of obligations; or otherwise provides clearing services or arrangements that mutualize or transfer credit risk among participants.

**Discount notes:** Consolidated obligations with a term of one year or less, which sell at less than their face amount and are redeemed at par value when they mature.

**DPP:** Downpayment Plus.

**ERISA:** Employee Retirement Income Security Act.

**Excess capital stock:** Capital stock held by members in excess of their minimum investment requirement.

**Fannie Mae:** Federal National Mortgage Association.

**FASB:** Financial Accounting Standards Board.

**FCM:** Futures Commission Merchant.

**FDIC:** Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

**Federal Reserve:** Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

**FFELP:** Federal Family Education Loan Program.

**FHA:** Federal Housing Administration.

**FHFA:** Federal Housing Finance Agency - The Housing Act created the Federal Housing Finance Agency which became the regulator of the FHLBs.

**FHFA Purchase Only House Price Index (HPI):** The HPI is a broad measure of the movement of single-family house prices. The HPI is a weighted, repeat-sales index, meaning that it measures average price changes in repeat sales or refinancings on the same properties. This information is obtained by reviewing repeat mortgage transactions on single-family properties whose mortgages have been purchased or securitized by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac since January 1975.

**FHLB Act:** The Federal Home Loan Bank Act of 1932, as amended.

**FHLBs:** The 11 Federal Home Loan Banks or subset thereof.

**FHLB System:** The 11 FHLBs and the Office of Finance.

**FHLB Chicago:** The Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago.

**Finance Board:** The Federal Housing Finance Board. We were supervised and regulated by the Finance Board, prior to creation of the Federal Housing Finance Agency as regulator of the FHLBs by the Housing Act, effective July 30, 2008.

**FLA:** First loss account is a memo account used to track the MPF Bank's exposure to losses until the CE Amount is available to cover losses.

**Freddie Mac:** Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation.

**GAAP:** Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States of America.

**Ginnie Mae:** Government National Mortgage Association.

**Ginnie Mae MBS:** Mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by Ginnie Mae.



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**GLB Act:** Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999.

**Government Loans:** Mortgage loans insured or guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Department of Veteran Affairs (VA) or Department of Agriculture Rural Housing Service (RHS).

**GSE:** Government sponsored enterprise.

**HFS:** Held for sale.

**Housing Act:** Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, enacted July 30, 2008.

**HR&C Committee:** Human Resources and Compensation Committee.

**HUD:** Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**HTM:** Held-to-maturity debt securities.

**JCE Agreement:** Joint Capital Enhancement Agreement entered into by all FHLBs, effective February 28, 2011 and amended August 5, 2011, which is intended to enhance the capital position of each FHLB. The intent of the agreement is to allocate that portion of each FHLB's earnings to a separate retained earnings account at that FHLB.

**LIBOR:** London Interbank Offered Rate.

**Liquidity AB:** Advisory Bulletin 2018-07 Liquidity Guidance, issued by the FHFA on August 23, 2018.

**LTV:** Loan-to-value ratio.

**Master Commitment (MC):** Pool of MPF Loans purchased or funded by an MPF Bank.

**MBS:** Mortgage-backed securities.

**Moody's:** Moody's Investors Service.

**MPF®:** Mortgage Partnership Finance.

**MPF Banks:** FHLBs that participate in the MPF Program.

**MPF Government MBS product:** The MPF Program product under which we aggregate Government Loans acquired from PFIs in order to issue securities guaranteed by the Ginnie Mae that are backed by such Government Loans.

**MPF Guides:** MPF program guide, MPF selling guide, and MPF servicing guide including the selling and servicing guides and manuals for specific MPF Loan products.

**MPF Loans:** Conventional and government mortgage loans secured by one-to-four family residential properties with maturities from five to 30 years.

**MPF Program:** A secondary mortgage market structure that provides liquidity to FHLB members that are PFIs through the purchase or funding by an FHLB of MPF Loans.

**MPF Provider:** The Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago, in its role of providing programmatic and operational support to the MPF Banks and their PFIs.

**MPF Xtra® product:** The MPF Program product under which we acquire MPF Loans from PFIs without any CE Amount and concurrently resell them to Fannie Mae.

**MRCS:** Mandatorily redeemable capital stock.



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**MSA:** Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) are geographic entities delineated by the Office of Management and Budget for use by federal statistical agencies. MSAs consist of the county or counties (or equivalent entities) associated with at least one urbanized area of at least 50,000 population, plus adjacent counties having a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured through commuting ties.

**NEO:** Named executive officer.

**Nonaccrual MPF Loans:** Nonperforming mortgage loans in which the collection of principal and interest is determined to be doubtful or when interest or principal is past due for 90 days or more, except when the MPF Loan is well secured and in the process of collection.

**NRSRO:** Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization.

**NYSE:** New York Stock Exchange.

**OCI:** Other Comprehensive Income.

**Office of Finance:** A joint office of the FHLBs established by the Finance Board to facilitate issuing and servicing of consolidated obligations.

**OIS:** Fed Funds Effective Swap Rate (or Overnight Index Swap Rate).

**PCAOB:** Public Company Accounting Oversight Board.

**Pension Plan:** Pentegra Defined Benefit Plan for Financial Institutions.

**PFI:** Participating Financial Institution. A PFI is a member (or eligible housing associate) of an MPF Bank that has applied to and been accepted to do business with its MPF Bank under the MPF Program.

**PFI Agreement:** MPF Program Participating Financial Institution Agreement.

**PLMBS:** Private label mortgage-backed securities.

**PMI:** Primary Mortgage Insurance.

**PwC:** PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP.

**RCAP:** Reduced Capitalization Advance Program.

**Recoverable CE Income:** Under the MPF Program, the PFI may receive a contingent performance based credit enhancement income payment; such income is reduced up to the amount of the FLA by losses arising under the Master Commitment.

**Regulatory capital:** Regulatory capital stock plus retained earnings.

**Regulatory capital stock:** The sum of the paid-in value of capital stock and mandatorily redeemable capital stock.

**REO:** Real estate owned.

**RHS:** Department of Agriculture Rural Housing Service.

**S&P:** Standard and Poor's Rating Service.

**Savings Plan:** Pentegra Defined Contribution Plan for Financial Institutions.

**SBA:** Small Business Administration.

**SEC:** Securities and Exchange Commission.

**Secretary:** Secretary of the U.S. Treasury.

**SMI:** Supplemental mortgage insurance.



**FHLBank**  
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Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago

**SOFR:** Secured Overnight Financing Rate.

**System or FHLB System:** The Federal Home Loan Bank System consisting of the 11 Federal Home Loan Banks and the Office of Finance.

**TBA:** A forward contract on a mortgage-backed security (MBS), typically issued by a U.S. government sponsored entity, whereby a seller agrees to deliver an MBS for an agreed upon price on an agreed upon date.

**UPB:** Unpaid Principal Balance.

**U.S.:** United States.

**VA:** Department of Veterans Affairs.



# 2025 Annual Financial Statements and Notes

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## **Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago

### ***Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting***

We have audited the accompanying statements of condition of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago (the "Bank") as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related statements of income, of comprehensive income, of capital and of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). We also have audited the Bank's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Bank maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the COSO.

### ***Basis for Opinions***

The Bank's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on the Bank's financial statements and on the Bank's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Bank in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audits of the financial statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

### ***Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting***

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.



Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

***Critical Audit Matters***

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (i) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (ii) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

*Valuation of Interest-Rate Related Derivatives*

As described in Notes 9 and 15 to the financial statements, as of December 31, 2025, the fair value of the Bank's derivative assets and liabilities was \$53 million and \$3 million, respectively; the majority of which relate to interest-rate related derivatives. In estimating an interest-rate related derivative's fair value, management uses a discounted cash flow analysis utilizing market-observable inputs, including the discount rate, forward interest rate for rate resets, and volatility assumptions.

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the valuation of interest-rate related derivatives is a critical audit matter are (i) the high degree of audit effort in performing procedures related to the valuation of interest-rate related derivatives; and (ii) the audit effort involved the use of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to the valuation of interest-rate related derivatives. These procedures also included, among others, (i) testing the completeness and accuracy of certain data provided by management and (ii) the involvement of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge to assist in evaluating the reasonableness of management's estimate by (a) developing an independent estimate of fair value for a sample of interest-rate related derivatives using independent market observable inputs, including the discount rate, forward interest rate for rate resets, and volatility assumptions and (b) comparing the independent estimate of fair value to management's estimate.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Chicago, Illinois  
March 10, 2026

We have served as the Bank's auditor since 1990.



**FHLBank**  
Chicago Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago

**Statements of Condition**

(U.S. Dollars in millions, except capital stock par value)

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 103	\$ 32
Interest-bearing deposits	2,790	2,570
Federal funds sold	4,295	4,638
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	23,175	22,475
<b>Investment debt securities -</b>		
Trading	4,749	3,240
Available-for-sale, \$27,847 and \$24,687 amortized cost, includes \$807 and \$806 pledged as collateral that may be repledged	28,032	24,654
Held-to-maturity, \$1,466 and \$1,662 fair value	1,463	1,666
<b>Investment debt securities</b>	<b>34,244</b>	<b>29,560</b>
Advances, \$141 and \$130 carried at fair value	61,145	55,847
MPF Loans held in portfolio, net of \$(4) and \$(5) allowance for credit losses	14,731	13,320
Derivative assets	53	18
Other assets, \$53 and \$57 carried at fair value	666	652
net of \$(9) and \$(8) allowance for credit losses		
<b>Assets</b>	<b>\$ 141,202</b>	<b>\$ 129,112</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Deposits -</b>		
Demand and overnight - noninterest-bearing	\$ 312	\$ 180
Demand and overnight - interest-bearing, \$17 and \$11 from other FHLBs	967	660
<b>Deposits</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>840</b>
<b>Consolidated obligations, net -</b>		
Discount notes, \$46,448 and \$— carried at fair value	53,179	36,739
Bonds, \$507 and \$8,390 carried at fair value	76,295	81,859
<b>Consolidated obligations, net</b>	<b>129,474</b>	<b>118,598</b>
Derivative liabilities	3	27
Affordable Housing Program liability	175	160
Mandatorily redeemable capital stock	30	4
Other liabilities	786	863
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>131,747</b>	<b>120,492</b>
Commitments and contingencies - see notes to the financial statements		
<b>Capital</b>		
Class B1 activity stock, 26 and 24 million shares issued and outstanding	2,620	2,443
Class B2 membership stock, 10 and 8 million shares issued and outstanding	953	824
<b>Capital stock - putable, \$100 and \$100 par value per share</b>	<b>3,573</b>	<b>3,267</b>
Retained earnings - unrestricted	4,491	4,269
Retained earnings - restricted	1,173	1,042
<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>5,664</b>	<b>5,311</b>
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	218	42
<b>Capital</b>	<b>9,455</b>	<b>8,620</b>
<b>Liabilities and capital</b>	<b>\$ 141,202</b>	<b>\$ 129,112</b>

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



**FHLBank**  
Chicago

Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago

**Statements of Income**

(U.S. Dollars in millions)

For the years ended December 31,	2025	2024	2023
Interest income	\$ 6,293	\$ 6,925	\$ 7,306
Interest expense	5,339	5,965	6,336
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>970</b>
Provision for (reversal of) credit losses	2	2	1
<b>Net interest income after provision for (reversal of) credit losses</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>969</b>
<b>Noninterest income (loss) -</b>			
Trading securities	60	39	11
Derivatives and hedging activities	(4)	5	6
Instruments held under the fair value option	(5)	(3)	(11)
MPF fees, \$32, \$29 and \$26, from other FHLBs	38	36	33
Other, net	16	12	13
<b>Noninterest income (loss)</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Noninterest expense -</b>			
Compensation and benefits	129	128	129
Nonpayroll operating expenses	114	108	108
Voluntary Community Investment contributions	60	98	28
Federal Housing Finance Agency and Office of Finance	19	19	18
Other, net	8	4	3
<b>Noninterest expense</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>286</b>
<b>Income before assessments</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>735</b>
Affordable Housing Program assessment	73	70	75
<b>Net income</b>	<b>\$ 654</b>	<b>\$ 620</b>	<b>\$ 660</b>

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



**FHLBank**  
Chicago

Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago

**Statements of Comprehensive Income**

(U.S. Dollars in millions)

For the years ended December 31,	2025	2024	2023
<b>Net income</b>	<b>\$ 654</b>	<b>\$ 620</b>	<b>\$ 660</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income (loss) -</b>			
Net unrealized gain (loss) available-for-sale debt securities	218	165	(19)
Net unrealized gain (loss) cash flow hedges	(43)	(5)	(30)
Postretirement plans	1	(2)	21
<b>Other comprehensive income (loss)</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>(28)</b>
<b>Comprehensive income (loss)</b>	<b>\$ 830</b>	<b>\$ 778</b>	<b>\$ 632</b>

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



**FHLBank**  
Chicago

Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago

**Statements of Capital**

(U.S. Dollars and shares in millions)

	Capital Stock - Putable - B1 Activity		Capital Stock - Putable - B2 Membership		Retained Earnings			Total
	Shares	Value	Shares	Value	Unrestricted	Restricted	AOCI	
<b>December 31, 2024</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>\$2,443</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>\$ 824</b>	<b>\$ 4,269</b>	<b>\$ 1,042</b>	<b>\$ 42</b>	<b>\$ 8,620</b>
Comprehensive income (loss)					523	131	176	830
Issuance of capital stock	26	2,586	—	7				2,593
Repurchases of capital stock	—	—	(22)	(2,253)				(2,253)
Capital stock reclassified to mandatorily redeemable capital stock liability	—	(27)	—	(7)				(34)
Transfers between classes of capital stock	(24)	(2,382)	24	2,382				
Cash dividends - class B1 annualized rate and amount		9.25 %			(284)			(284)
Cash dividends - class B2 annualized rate and amount				4.30 %	(17)			(17)
<b>Total change in period</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>835</b>
<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>\$2,620</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>\$ 953</b>	<b>\$ 4,491</b>	<b>\$ 1,173</b>	<b>\$ 218</b>	<b>\$ 9,455</b>
<b>December 31, 2023</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>\$2,624</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>\$ 653</b>	<b>\$ 4,061</b>	<b>\$ 918</b>	<b>\$ (116)</b>	<b>\$ 8,140</b>
Comprehensive income (loss)					496	124	158	778
Issuance of capital stock	23	2,286	—	10				2,296
Repurchases of capital stock	—	—	(24)	(2,302)				(2,302)
Capital stock reclassified to mandatorily redeemable capital stock liability	—	(2)	—	(2)				(4)
Transfers between classes of capital stock	(25)	(2,465)	25	2,465				
Cash dividends - class B1 annualized rate and amount		9.06 %			(269)			(269)
Cash dividends - class B2 annualized rate and amount				5.01 %	(19)			(19)
<b>Total change in period</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(181)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>480</b>
<b>December 31, 2024</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>\$2,443</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>\$ 824</b>	<b>\$ 4,269</b>	<b>\$ 1,042</b>	<b>\$ 42</b>	<b>\$ 8,620</b>
<b>December 31, 2022</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>\$2,310</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>\$ 679</b>	<b>\$ 3,778</b>	<b>\$ 786</b>	<b>\$ (88)</b>	<b>\$ 7,465</b>
Comprehensive income (loss)					528	132	(28)	632
Issuance of capital stock	38	3,793	—	10				3,803
Repurchases of capital stock	—	—	(35)	(3,510)				(3,510)
Capital stock reclassified to mandatorily redeemable capital stock liability	—	(4)	—	(1)				(5)
Transfers between classes of capital stock	(35)	(3,475)	35	3,475				
Cash dividends - class B1 annualized rate and amount		7.69 %			(230)			(230)
Cash dividends - class B2 annualized rate and amount				4.09 %	(15)			(15)
<b>Total change in period</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(26)</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>(28)</b>	<b>675</b>
<b>December 31, 2023</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>\$2,624</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>\$ 653</b>	<b>\$ 4,061</b>	<b>\$ 918</b>	<b>\$ (116)</b>	<b>\$ 8,140</b>

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



# FHLBank Chicago Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago

## Statements of Cash Flows (U.S. Dollars in millions)

For the years ended December 31,		2025	2024	2023
<b>Operating</b>	Net income	\$ 654	\$ 620	\$ 660
<b>Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities -</b>				
	Net amortization (accretion)	177	(205)	82
	Change in net fair value on derivatives and hedging activities	(474)	1,117	245
	Net change in fair value on trading securities	(60)	(39)	(11)
	Net change in fair value on financial instruments held under the fair value option	5	3	11
	Other, net	28	69	7
<b>Changes in operating assets and liabilities -</b>				
	Change in accrued interest payable	(72)	13	355
	Other operating assets and liabilities	(20)	76	(3)
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities</b>		<b>238</b>	<b>1,654</b>	<b>1,346</b>
<b>Investing</b>	Net change interest-bearing deposits	(220)	—	—
	Net change federal funds sold	343	(465)	2,270
	Net change securities purchased under agreements to resell	(700)	(14,780)	10,805
<b>Trading debt securities -</b>				
	Proceeds from maturities and paydowns	751	1,000	1
	Purchases	(2,203)	(2,455)	(1,749)
<b>Available-for-sale debt securities -</b>				
	Proceeds from maturities and paydowns	1,534	977	1,002
	Purchases	(3,995)	(2,743)	(3,339)
<b>Held-to-maturity debt securities -</b>				
	Proceeds from maturities and paydowns	3,415	2,933	3,371
	Purchases	(3,210)	(3,046)	(3,492)
<b>Advances -</b>				
	Principal collected	2,509,788	1,730,628	2,113,336
	Issued	(2,514,679)	(1,721,107)	(2,111,840)
<b>MPF Loans held in portfolio -</b>				
	Principal collected	1,587	1,303	937
	Purchases	(3,017)	(3,239)	(2,211)
	Other investing activities	(24)	(20)	(14)
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities</b>		<b>\$ (10,630)</b>	<b>\$ (11,014)</b>	<b>\$ 9,077</b>



# FHLBank Chicago Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago

For the years ended December 31,		2025	2024	2023
<b>Financing</b>	Net change deposits, \$6, \$(1) and \$1, from other FHLBs	\$ 439	\$ 212	\$ 57
<b>Discount notes -</b>				
	Net proceeds from issuance	368,433	544,912	892,370
	Payments for maturing and retiring	(352,163)	(536,178)	(928,092)
	Proceeds on discount note transfers with other FHLBs	—	—	4,266
<b>Consolidated obligation bonds -</b>				
	Net proceeds from issuance	72,875	62,156	46,024
	Payments for maturing and retiring	(79,151)	(61,367)	(24,927)
<b>Capital stock -</b>				
	Proceeds from issuance	2,593	2,296	3,803
	Repurchases	(2,253)	(2,302)	(3,510)
	Cash dividends paid	(301)	(288)	(245)
	Other financing activities	(9)	(83)	(170)
	<b>Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities</b>	<b>10,463</b>	<b>9,358</b>	<b>(10,424)</b>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and due from banks</b>		<b>71</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(1)</b>
	Cash and due from banks at beginning of period	32	34	35
	<b>Cash and due from banks at end of period</b>	<b>\$ 103</b>	<b>\$ 32</b>	<b>\$ 34</b>
<b>Supplemental</b>				
<b>Cash activities</b>				
	Interest paid	\$ 4,536	\$ 4,862	\$ 4,474
	Statutory Affordable Housing Program assessments paid	64	59	38
	Voluntary grant disbursements	22	32	20
<b>Noncash activities</b>				
	Transfer of MPF Loans held for sale in other assets to securitized mortgage loans in trading debt securities	151	116	152
	Investment securities purchased but settled in subsequent periods	56	145	63
	Voluntary advance and loan subsidies	33	60	—

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

**Notes to Financial Statements****(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)****Note 1 - Background and Basis of Presentation**

The Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago is a federally chartered corporation and one of 11 Federal Home Loan Banks (the FHLBs) that, with the Office of Finance, comprise the Federal Home Loan Bank System (the System). The FHLBs are government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs) of the United States of America and were organized under the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of 1932, as amended (FHLB Act), in order to improve the availability of funds to support home ownership. We are supervised and regulated by the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA), an independent federal agency in the executive branch of the United States (U.S.) government.

Each FHLB is a privately-capitalized, member-owned cooperative with members from a specifically defined geographic district. Our defined geographic district is Illinois and Wisconsin. All federally insured depository institutions, insurance companies engaged in residential housing finance, credit unions and CDFIs located in our district are eligible to apply for membership with us. All our members are required to purchase our capital stock as a condition of membership. Our capital stock is not publicly traded, and is issued, repurchased or redeemed at par value, \$100 per share, subject to certain statutory and regulatory limits. As a cooperative, we do business with our members, and former members (under limited circumstances). Specifically, we provide credit principally in the form of secured loans called advances. We also provide liquidity for home mortgage loans to members approved as PFIs through the MPF Program.

Our accounting and financial reporting policies conform to generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (GAAP). Certain prior period financial information has been adjusted to conform with current period presentation.

Unless otherwise specified, references to we, us, our, and the Bank are to the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago.

"Mortgage Partnership Finance", "MPF", "eMPF", "MPF Xtra", "Downpayment Plus", "DPP", "Downpayment Plus Advantage", "DPP Advantage", and "Community First" are federally registered trademarks of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago.

Refer to the **Glossary of Terms** starting on page 114 for the definitions of certain terms used herein.

Use of Estimates and Assumptions

We are required to make estimates and assumptions when preparing our financial statements in accordance with GAAP. The most significant of these estimates and assumptions applies to fair value measurements, which includes derivative instruments. Our actual results may differ from the results reported in our financial statements due to such estimates and assumptions. This includes the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the reported amounts of income and expense, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities.


**Notes to Financial Statements**
**(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**
Basis of Presentation

The Bank is a mission-oriented organization and its mission is to provide members in Illinois and Wisconsin with competitively priced funding, a reasonable return on their investment in the Bank, and support for their community investment activities. The Bank fulfills its mission through the advances, mortgage finance, and other credit businesses it conducts and the support it gives through its community investment programs. The Bank manages operations to support these activities as one reportable operating segment. The Bank's primary business activities are: its member credit products, which include secured loans, known as advances, standby letters of credit, and other extensions of credit to borrowers, and a secondary mortgage market business (the MPF program) under which it purchases mortgage loans. In addition, the Bank maintains a portfolio of debt investments. The Bank's primary source of funding and liquidity is the sale to the public of FHLB debt instruments, called consolidated obligations, in the capital markets. Additionally, the Bank is capitalized through the issuance of capital stock to its members. The Bank's net income is primarily attributable to net interest income - the difference between the interest income earned on advances, interest and expense related to MPF Loans, investments, and the interest expense paid on consolidated obligations. The Bank manages its risk and monitors its financial performance across the entire balance sheet. Significant accounting policies related to the Bank's activities are included in **Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**. The Bank's chief operating decision maker (CODM) is its President and Chief Executive Officer. The CODM assesses the performance and allocation of resources primarily based on net interest income (derived from total assets and total liabilities as reported in the **Statements of Condition**), and net income (as reported in the Bank's **Statements of Income**). These measures are used for the Bank's benchmark and budget analysis. The CODM regularly reviews the same level of financial information as is reported in the Bank's **Statements of Condition**, **Statements of Income**, and footnotes to the financial statements.

*Gross versus Net Presentation* - We present derivative assets and liabilities on a net basis in our **Statements of Condition** when our right to net amounts due between us and our counterparty, or us and our clearing agent, is enforceable at law. We include accrued net interest settlements and cash collateral, including initial and variation margin, in the carrying amount of a derivative. Over-the-counter derivatives are netted by contract (e.g., master netting agreement), to discharge all or a portion of the amounts that would be owed to our counterparty by applying them against the amounts that our counterparty owes to us. Additionally, we clear certain derivatives transactions with clearinghouses classified as a Derivatives Clearing Organization (DCO), through Futures Commission Merchants (FCM), a clearing member of the DCO. If these netted amounts are positive, they are classified as a derivative asset and if negative, they are classified as a derivative liability. We characterize the treatment of variation margin payments as settlements rather than as collateral for our cleared derivatives. As a result, we account for variation margin payments as settlements to our derivative assets and derivative liabilities. See **Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies** for further details.

The net exposure for these financial instruments can change on a daily basis; therefore, there may be a delay between the time this exposure change is identified and additional collateral is requested, and the time when this collateral is received or pledged. Likewise, there may be a delay for excess collateral to be returned. For derivative instruments that meet the netting requirements, any excess cash collateral received or pledged is recognized as a derivative liability or asset. Derivatives that do not have the legal right of offset are presented on a gross basis in our **Statements of Condition**.

Refer to **Note 9 - Derivatives and Hedging Activities** for further details.

Our policy is to report securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities sold under agreements to repurchase, if any, and securities borrowing transactions, if any, on a gross basis.

*Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities* - We are not the primary beneficiary of any variable interest entity. Specifically, we do not have the power to direct the activities of any variable interest entity that would most significantly impact its economic performance and we do not have the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits from any variable interest entity that could potentially be significant to a variable interest entity. As a result, we do not consolidate any of our investments in variable interest entities. Instead, we classify variable interest entities as investment debt securities in our **Statements of Condition**. Such investment debt securities include, but are not limited to, Federal Family Education Loan Program asset backed securities (FFELP ABS). Additionally, under its MPF Program, the Bank may also purchase loans from PFIs and simultaneously sell these loans to investors who, in turn, may securitize them. Simultaneous with the sale of these loans, the Bank may purchase the MBS backed by these loans, which represent variable interests in securitization vehicles. We do not consolidate these securitization vehicles as we are not the primary beneficiary for the reasons described above. Refer to **Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies** for further details.

Our maximum loss exposure for the securitizations described above is limited to the carrying amounts of the securities we purchase. We have no liabilities related to these securitizations. We have not provided financial or other support (explicitly or implicitly) to these securitizations that we were not previously contractually required to provide, nor do we intend to provide such support in the future.


**Notes to Financial Statements**
**(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**
**Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**
Allowance for Credit Losses

We perform an allowance for credit loss evaluation on our Advances, MPF Loans held in portfolio, and our held-to-maturity (HTM) securities as well as on our available-for-sale (AFS) securities portfolios. An allowance for credit losses is a contra valuation account attributable to an on-balance sheet portfolio segment. We recognize the change in our allowance for credit losses during the reporting period as a provision for (reversal of) credit losses on our **Statements of Income**. The allowance for credit losses on Advances, MPF Loans held in portfolio, and HTM securities are provided through an expected loss methodology referred to as the Current Expected Credit Losses (CECL) methodology. The allowance for credit losses on AFS securities is provided when a credit loss is deemed to have occurred for securities which the Bank does not intend to sell or is not required to sell. The measurement of CECL is based on relevant information about certain events, including historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the collectability of the financial instrument's reported amount. Expected recoveries of amounts previously written off and expected to be written off should be included in the allowance for credit losses determination but should not exceed the aggregate of amounts previously written off and expected to be written off by us. In addition, for collateral dependent financial assets, an allowance for credit losses that is added to the amortized cost of the financial asset(s) should not exceed amounts previously written off. The CECL methodology also applies to credit exposures on off-balance sheet financial instruments. We recognize the change in credit losses attributable to off-balance sheet financial instruments during the reporting period if any, as a provision for (reversal of) credit losses on our **Statements of Income**. See **Note 8 - Allowance for Credit Losses** for further details.

Fair Value

Fair value represents the exit price that we would receive to sell an asset or pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction with a market participant at the measurement date.

*Valuation Techniques and Significant Inputs*

We utilize the fair value hierarchy when selecting valuation techniques and significant inputs to measure the fair value of our assets and liabilities. Our valuation techniques may utilize market, cost, and/or income models to estimate fair values. Under the fair value hierarchy, valuation techniques and significant inputs are prioritized from the most objective, such as quoted market prices in external active markets, to the least objective, such as valuation approaches that utilize unobservable inputs. The fair value hierarchy requires us to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. Outlined below is an overview of Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Refer to **Note 15 - Fair Value** for further details on our valuation techniques and significant inputs.

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that we can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, a Level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs used to measure fair value of an asset or liability to the extent that relevant observable inputs are not available; for example, situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date.

*Fair Value Option*

Financial instruments for which we elect the fair value option are carried at fair value with any changes in fair value immediately recognized as noninterest income - instruments held under the fair value option in our **Statements of Income**. Interest income or expense recognized in our **Statements of Income** on these financial instruments is based solely on the contractual amount of interest due or unpaid, except for our zero-coupon rate discount notes for which we accrete the initial discount into interest expense over the life of the discount note. Any transaction fees or costs, are immediately recognized into noninterest expense - other, net in our **Statements of Income**. See **Note 15 - Fair Value** to the financial statements for further details.


**Notes to Financial Statements**
**(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**
Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider only cash and due from banks as cash and cash equivalents. We do not have any restricted cash.

Interest-Bearing Deposits, Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell

We invest in interest-bearing deposits, securities purchased under agreements to resell, and federal funds sold. Securities purchased under agreements to resell are accounted for as short-term collateralized loans. These investments provide short-term liquidity and are carried at amortized cost. Accrued interest receivable is presented separately in our **Statements of Condition**.

Interest-bearing deposits, federal funds sold, and securities purchased under agreements to resell are evaluated quarterly for expected credit losses. If applicable, an allowance for credit losses is recorded with a corresponding adjustment to the provision (reversal) for credit losses. The Bank uses the collateral maintenance provision practical expedient for our securities purchased under agreements to resell, which allows expected credit losses to be measured based on the difference between the fair value of the collateral and the investment's amortized cost. Consequently, a credit loss would be recognized if there is a collateral shortfall which the Bank does not believe the counterparty will replenish in accordance with its contractual terms. The credit loss would be limited to the difference between the fair value of the collateral and the investment's amortized cost. These investments provide short-term liquidity and are carried at amortized cost. If applicable, an allowance for credit losses is recorded with a corresponding adjustment to the provision (reversal) for credit losses. We did not establish an allowance for credit losses for our unsecured overnight interest-bearing deposits or federal funds sold as of December 31, 2025 since all federal funds sold were repaid and all unsecured overnight interest-bearing deposits were returned according to their contractual terms.

Investment Debt Securities

We record purchases and sales of investment debt securities (securities) on a trade date basis. We classify securities as either trading, available-for-sale (AFS), or held-to-maturity (HTM) based on the criteria outlined below. Classification is made at the time a security is acquired and then reassessed on a quarterly basis or as the need arises.

- Securities held solely for liquidity purposes are classified as trading and are carried at fair value. We are prohibited from holding trading debt securities for speculative purposes pursuant to FHFA regulations.
- Securities held to provide additional earnings are classified as HTM. Classification as HTM requires that we have both the intent and ability to hold the security to maturity.
- Securities not classified as either trading or HTM are classified as AFS; for example, securities held for asset-liability management purposes.

Our accounting policies for trading, AFS and HTM debt securities are outlined below. For all securities the cost of a security sold or the amount reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income into earnings is determined on a specific identification basis.

Trading debt securities are carried at fair value with any changes in fair value immediately recognized as noninterest income on trading debt securities in our **Statements of Income**. As a result, trading debt securities are not assessed for credit losses. Interest income on trading debt securities is based solely on the contractual amount of interest due, except for securities, if any, that have a zero-coupon rate. For trading debt securities with a zero-coupon rate, we accrete the initial discount into interest income over their life into our **Statements of Income**. Cash flows from trading debt securities, excluding cash flows from our securitized MPF Government MBS product, are presented on a gross basis and classified as investing activities in our **Statements of Cash Flows**. Cash flows from our securitized MPF Government MBS product are classified as operating activities in our **Statements of Cash Flows**.

AFS securities are carried at fair value with any changes in fair value immediately recognized into Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) as net unrealized gains (losses) on AFS securities, except for AFS securities that are in a fair value hedge relationship. Changes in the fair value related to the benchmark interest rate on AFS securities in a fair value hedging relationship are immediately recognized into interest income in our **Statements of Income** together with the related change in the fair value of the derivative with the remainder of the change in fair value of the security recorded in OCI as net unrealized gains (losses) on AFS securities. Accrued interest receivable is presented separately in Other assets on our **Statements of Condition**.


**Notes to Financial Statements**
**(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

For securities classified as AFS, we evaluate an individual security for impairment on a quarterly basis by comparing the security's fair value to its amortized cost. Impairment exists when the fair value of the investment is less than its amortized cost basis (i.e., in an unrealized loss position), however impairment is not necessarily credit related. In assessing whether a credit loss exists on an impaired security, we consider whether there would be a shortfall in receiving all cash flows contractually due. When a shortfall is considered possible, we compare the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the security with the amortized cost basis of the security. If the present value of cash flows is less than amortized cost basis, an allowance for credit losses is recorded with a corresponding adjustment to the provision (reversal) for credit losses. The allowance is limited to the amount of the unrealized loss. The allowance for credit losses excludes uncollectible accrued interest receivable, which is measured separately. If management intends to sell an impaired security classified as AFS, or more likely than not will be required to sell the security before expected recovery of its amortized cost, any allowance for credit losses is written off and the amortized cost basis is written down to the security's fair value at the reporting date with any incremental impairment recorded in earnings as net gains (losses) on investment securities. If management does not intend to sell an AFS security, or it is not more likely than not that management will be required to sell the debt security prior to recovery of the amortized cost basis, the credit portion of the impairment is recognized as an allowance for credit losses while the non-credit portion is recognized as net unrealized gains (losses) on AFS securities within OCI.

HTM securities are carried at amortized cost. Amortized cost represents the original cost of a security adjusted for accretion, amortization, and collection of principal. Accrued interest receivable is presented separately in Other assets on our **Statements of Condition**.

HTM securities are evaluated quarterly for expected credit losses on a pool basis unless an individual assessment is deemed necessary because the securities do not possess similar risk characteristics. An allowance for credit losses is recorded with a corresponding adjustment to the provision (reversal) for credit losses. The allowance for credit losses excludes uncollectible accrued interest receivable, which is measured separately. See **Note 8 - Allowance of Credit Losses** for further details.

Certain changes in circumstances may cause us to change our intent to hold a security to maturity without calling into question our intent to hold other debt securities to maturity in the future. The sale or transfer of an HTM security due to changes in circumstances, such as evidence of significant credit deterioration in the issuer's creditworthiness or changes in regulatory requirements, is not considered inconsistent with its original classification. Other events that are isolated, nonrecurring, and unusual for us that could not have been reasonably anticipated by us may cause us to sell or transfer an HTM security without necessarily calling into question our intent to hold other debt securities to maturity. Further, the sale of an HTM debt security would not be considered inconsistent with its classification as HTM if (1) the sale occurs near enough to its maturity date (for example, within three months of maturity) or call date if exercise of the call is probable, that interest rate risk is substantially eliminated as a pricing factor and the changes in market interest rates would not have a significant effect on the security's fair value; or (2) the sale of the security occurs after the Bank has already collected a substantial portion (at least 85%) of the principal outstanding due either to prepayments on the debt security or to scheduled payments on a debt security payable in equal installments (both principal and interest) over its term.

We use the interest method to amortize/accrete premiums/discounts on HTM and AFS securities into interest income in our **Statements of Income**. HTM and AFS securities having a prepayment feature amortize/accrete premiums/discounts over their estimated lives based on anticipated prepayments. We recalculate their effective yield on an ongoing basis to reflect actual payments to date and anticipated future payments. HTM and AFS securities that do not have a prepayment feature amortize/accrete premiums/discounts over their contractual life.

Gains and losses on sales of securities are included in noninterest income in our **Statements of Income**.

Advances

An advance is carried at its amortized cost, except when we elect the fair value option. Amortized cost represents the original amount funded to our member adjusted for any accretion, amortization, collection of cash, and fair value hedge accounting adjustments, if any. Fair value hedge adjustments include ongoing (open) and/or discontinued (closed) fair value hedges. We utilize the interest method to amortize/accrete over contractual life any premiums/discounts and closed fair value and/or cash flow hedging adjustments. Pursuant to CECL, accrued interest receivable is presented separately on our **Statements of Condition** except for advances for which we elected the fair value option. The advances carried at amortized cost are evaluated quarterly for expected credit losses. If deemed necessary, an allowance for credit losses is recorded with a corresponding adjustment to the provision (reversal) for credit losses. Refer to **Note 6 - Advances** and **Note 8 - Allowance for Credit Losses** for further details.


**Notes to Financial Statements**
**(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

In cases where the Bank funds a new advance concurrently with or within a short period of time before or after the prepayment of an existing advance, it evaluates whether it constitutes a new advance. If the Bank concludes the difference is more than minor based on using both quantitative and qualitative assessments of the modifications made to the original contractual terms, then the advance is accounted for as a new advance. The existing advance is considered terminated with any prepayment fees and related hedging adjustments are immediately recognized into interest income. Prepayment fees on advances treated as modifications are deferred and amortized as a yield adjustment to interest income.

We issued advances with below market or zero-coupon interest rates in 2025 and 2024 as part of our Voluntary Community Investment contributions. We imputed an interest rate based on prevailing market rates creating a discount on the advance with the offset immediately recognized to the Voluntary Community Investment contributions expense. We accrete the discount as a yield adjustment to interest income over the life of the advance.

**MPF Loans**
*MPF Loans Held in Portfolio*

MPF Loans for which we have the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future, or until maturity or payoff, are classified as MPF Loans held in portfolio. Such loans are carried on an amortized cost basis in our **Statements of Condition**. Amortized cost represents the initial fair value amount of the MPF delivery commitment as of the purchase or settlement date, agent fees (i.e., market risk premiums or discounts paid to or received from PFIs), if any, subsequently adjusted, if applicable, for accretion, amortization, collection of cash, charge-offs, and cumulative basis adjustments related to fair value hedges. We use the interest method to amortize yield adjustments into interest income in our **Statements of Income** over the contractual life of an MPF Loan held in portfolio. Accrued interest receivable is presented separately in our **Statements of Condition**. The Bank performs a quarterly assessment of its mortgage loans held in portfolio to estimate expected credit losses.

The Bank measures expected credit losses on mortgage loans on a collective basis, pooling loans with similar risk characteristics. If a mortgage loan no longer shares risk characteristics with other loans, it is removed from the pool and evaluated for expected credit losses on an individual basis. Such loans are considered collateral dependent loans. Specifically, a loan is considered collateral dependent if repayment is expected to be provided substantially through the sale of the collateral when the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty based on the entity's assessment as of the reporting date. A loan that is considered collateral dependent is measured for credit loss on an individual basis based on the fair value of the underlying property less estimated selling costs, with any shortfall recognized as an allowance for credit loss or charged-off. When developing the allowance for credit losses, the Bank measures the estimated loss over the remaining life of a mortgage loan, which also considers how the Bank's credit enhancements mitigate credit losses. If a loan is purchased at a discount, the discount does not offset the allowance for credit losses. The allowance excludes uncollectible accrued interest receivable, as the Bank writes off accrued interest receivable by reversing interest income if a mortgage loan is placed on nonaccrual status.

The Bank includes estimates of expected recoveries within the allowance for credit losses. See **Note 8 - Allowance for Credit Losses** for details on the allowance methodologies relating to mortgage loans. See **Note 7 - MPF Loans Held in Portfolio** for further details pertaining to the MPF Program and MPF Loans.

*MPF Loans Held for Sale/Sold*

MPF Loans acquired by the Bank under the MPF Government MBS product are classified as MPF Loans held for sale (HFS). We classify MPF Loans HFS in Other Assets rather than as a separate line item in our **Statements of Condition** on the basis of materiality. Other products such as MPF Xtra loans are generally bought and resold on the same day. They qualify for sales accounting treatment and thus are not carried on our balance sheet at the end of a reporting period. MPF Loans under the MPF Government MBS product qualify, once sold, for sales accounting treatment and are reclassified from MPF Loans HFS to trading debt securities upon their securitization. Refer to **Note 1 - Background and Basis of Presentation** which further expands on our involvement with these securitizations. Cash flows from the MPF Government MBS product are classified as operating activities in our **Statements of Cash Flows**. We have elected the fair value option for these HFS MPF Loans on our balance sheet.

We make customary representations and warranties regarding the underwriting and loan eligibility of MPF Loans that are sold to third party investors. If a loan underwriting requirement or other warranty is breached, these third parties could require us to repurchase the MPF Loan or provide an indemnity. We establish reserves for mortgage representation and warranty related matters when it is probable that a loss associated with a claim or proceeding has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. The reserves associated with these representations and warranties were not material.


**Notes to Financial Statements**
**(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

We act as master servicer for the MPF Program, however, the Bank does not own the servicing rights related to these sold loans because the servicing is either retained by the PFI or sold to a third party. The Bank has ongoing operating expenses related to administering these loans that are expensed as incurred.

Cash related to loan these programs is maintained in custodial accounts and is not included in the financial statements, but certain loan costs and other related administration fees are recognized into noninterest income - MPF fees in our **Statements of Income** as follows:

- Third party transaction costs attributable to the sale and securitization of MPF Loans HFS/Sold are recognized as a component of the gain or loss on sale of the transferred financial assets.
- Administration fees on loans serviced by the PFI are recognized on a straight-line basis over the life of the loan. For MPF Loans HFS/Sold where servicing is released, the fees are recognized immediately.

*Charge-off Policy*

We recognize a charge-off on an MPF Loan upon the occurrence of a confirming event, which include, but are not limited to, the events shown below. The charge-off amount equals the difference between the loan's amortized cost and its fair value, less costs to sell. We use an Automated Valuation Methodology (AVM) to determine the fair value of our 180 days past due conventional MPF Loans held in portfolio, including real estate owned (REO). The charge-off policy does not apply to Government Loans which are guaranteed.

- At foreclosure following the acquisition of REO unless a gain is recognized in noninterest income because the REO's fair value is supportable by objective evidence in the marketplace.
- When a loan is 180 days or more past due and its fair value, less cost to sell, is less than the loan's amortized cost, except when there is a presumption that the loan's amortized cost will be collected.
- When a borrower is in bankruptcy, loans are written down to the fair value of the collateral, less costs to sell, within 60 days of receipt of the notification of filing from the bankruptcy court or within the delinquency time frames specified in the adverse classification guidance, whichever is shorter. A loan is not written down if the loan is performing, the borrower continues making payments on the loan, and repayment in full is expected.
- Fraudulent loans, not covered by any existing representations and warranties in the loan purchase agreement, are charged off within 90 days of discovery of the fraud, or within the delinquency time frames specified in the adverse classification guidance, whichever is shorter.

*Past Due*

Past due loans are those where the borrower has failed to make a payment of principal and interest within 30 days of its due date. In determining a single family mortgage loan's delinquency status, the Bank may use one of two methods to recognize partial payments. A payment equivalent to 90 percent or more of the contractual payment may be considered a full payment in computing delinquency. Alternatively, the Bank may use the paid through date. In the latter case, credit is given for aggregate partial payments received.

If the Bank can clearly document that the delinquent loan is well secured and in the process of collection, such that collection will occur regardless of delinquency status, then the loan need not be "adversely classified" - which is when a loan is classified as "Substandard", "Doubtful", or "Loss". A well secured loan is collateralized by a perfected security interest in real property with an estimated fair value, less cost to sell, sufficient to recover the amortized cost in the loan. In the process of collection means that either a collection effort or legal action is proceeding and is reasonably expected to result in recovery of the loan balance or restoration of the loan to a current status, generally within the next 90 days. Other exceptions to this adverse classification policy might be for loans that are supported by valid insurance claims, like federal loan guarantee programs.

*Nonaccrual*

Conventional MPF Loans held in portfolio are placed on nonaccrual when they become 90 days past due and/or are adversely classified.


**Notes to Financial Statements**
**(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

An adverse classification means that such a loan is not considered well secured and is in the process of collection. All previously accrued but not collected interest is reversed from interest income. Subsequent accruals of interest income are discontinued. Ongoing recognition of any discounts, premiums, deferred loan origination fees or costs, and hedge basis adjustments also are discontinued.

As a general rule, a nonaccrual asset may be restored to accrual status when (1) none of its principal and interest is due and unpaid, and the Bank expects repayment of the remaining contractual principal and interest, or (2) when it otherwise becomes well secured and in the process of collection.

Off-Balance Sheet Credit Exposures

The Bank evaluates its off-balance sheet credit exposures on a quarterly basis for expected credit losses. If deemed necessary, we establish a separate liability for credit losses, if any, attributable to off-balance sheet financial instruments, such as standby letters of credit (also referred to herein as letters of credit), using the same approach described above for on-balance sheet financial instruments. We recognize the change in credit losses attributable to off-balance sheet financial instruments during the reporting period, if any, as a provision for or (reversal of) credit losses in our **Statements of Income**.

Refer to **Note 8 - Allowance for Credit Losses** for further details.

Derivatives

We carry all derivatives at fair value in our **Statements of Condition**. We designate derivatives either as fair value hedges, cash flow hedges, or economic hedges. We use fair value hedges to manage our exposure to changes in fair value of (1) a recognized asset or liability or (2) an unrecognized firm commitment attributable to changes in a benchmark interest rate. Our cash flow hedge strategies are intended to be used as follows: to hedge, on a "rolling" basis, 1) our exposure to the variability in the net proceeds received from forecasted zero-coupon discount notes and 2) the variability of cash flows associated with periodic SOFR-indexed bond issuances attributable to changes in the benchmark interest rate. The first cash flow hedge strategy applies to discount note hedging relationships. The second cash flow hedge strategy has been active since LIBOR's cessation. The Bank enters into interest rate swaps to mitigate exposures related to each cash flow hedge strategy. We use economic hedges in cases where hedge accounting treatment is not permitted or achievable.

*Accounting for Variation Margin Payments* - We account for variation margin payments made to or received by the DCOs (Derivatives Clearing Organization) through our FCMs (Futures Commission Merchant) as settlements to our cleared derivative assets and derivative liabilities.

*Derivative Hedge Accounting* - For qualified fair value hedges, we presented hedge ineffectiveness and net interest settlements as either interest income or interest expense in our **Statements of Income**. For cash flow hedges, we recognize changes in fair value on the hedged item in AOCI until they are required to be reclassified into our **Statements of Income** - that is, amounts recorded in AOCI are reclassified either to interest income or interest expense depending on the hedged item during the period in which the hedged transaction affects earnings. We apply hedge accounting to qualifying hedge relationships. A qualifying hedge relationship exists when a derivative hedging instrument is expected to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values, cash flows, or underlying risk of the hedged item during the term of the hedge relationship. We prepare formal contemporaneous documentation at inception of the hedge relationship to support that the hedge relationship qualifies for hedge accounting treatment and assess hedge effectiveness on an ongoing basis.

We immediately recognize changes in fair values for both the derivative hedging instrument and the related hedged item beginning on the derivative hedging instrument's trade date. For fair value hedges, changes in fair value on the hedged item are recognized as a cumulative basis adjustment and are included in the amortized cost basis of the asset or liability being hedged. For cash flow hedges, the changes in fair value of the hedging instrument are recorded to AOCI first and reclassified into earnings (net interest income) as the hedged item affects earnings.

We discontinue hedge accounting treatment prospectively for an existing fair value or cash flow hedge if any one of the following occurs:

- Any hedge criterion is no longer met.
- The derivative expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised.
- We voluntarily remove the designation as a hedge.


**Notes to Financial Statements**
**(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

*Economic Hedges* - Changes in fair value on economic hedges are immediately recognized as noninterest income on derivatives and hedging activities in our **Statements of Income**. Accrual of net interest settlements on economic hedges are recognized as noninterest income on derivatives and hedging activities in our **Statements of Income**.

*MPF Delivery Commitments* - Commitments to purchase MPF Loans are carried at fair value as a derivative asset or derivative liability, with changes in fair value immediately recognized as noninterest income on derivatives and hedging activities in our **Statements of Income**.

*Advance Commitments* - An unhedged advance commitment on an advance we intend to hold for investment purposes upon funding is accounted for as a firm commitment rather than a derivative. Firm commitments are accounted for off-balance sheet rather than carried at fair value. Changes in fair value related to an advance commitment in a fair value hedge relationship are immediately recognized in interest income.

Refer to **Note 9 - Derivatives and Hedging Activities** for additional details.

Consolidated Obligations

Consolidated obligations consist of discount notes and consolidated obligation bonds. Consolidated obligations are the joint and several liability of the FHLBs.

We carry consolidated obligations on an amortized cost basis, except when we elect the fair value option. Amortized cost basis represents the amount funded to us adjusted for any premiums and discounts, concession fees, and cumulative basis adjustments, if any, related to ongoing (open) and/or discontinued (closed) fair value hedges (fair value hedging adjustments). Cumulative basis adjustments represent the changes in fair value of the hedged items, therefore, they are only applicable to fair value hedges. For cash flow hedges, the changes in fair value of the hedging instrument are recorded to OCI first. We use the interest method to amortize/accrete premiums/discounts, concession fees, and hedging adjustments on consolidated obligations into interest expense in our **Statements of Income**. The amortization/accretion period for a callable consolidated obligation is over its estimated life. The amortization/accretion period for a consolidated obligation that is noncallable or that has a zero-coupon rate is over its contractual life. We immediately recognize any remaining premiums/discounts, concession fees, and any fair value and/or hedging adjustments attributable to a consolidated obligation that is called into interest expense in our **Statements of Income**.

We consider our joint and several liability for consolidated obligations most akin to a related party guarantee. GAAP guidance pertaining to the initial recognition and measurement of guarantees does not apply to related party guarantees. As a result, we did not recognize an initial liability for our joint and several liability at fair value. We would accrue a liability if subsequently we expect to pay any amounts on behalf of other FHLBs under the joint and several liability.

See **Note 10 - Consolidated Obligations** to the financial statements for further details.

Capital and Mandatorily Redeemable Capital Stock (MRCS)

Capital stock is issued and recorded at par. We also record the repurchase and redemption of our capital stock from our members at par because our capital stock can only be acquired and redeemed or repurchased at par value. It is not publicly traded and no market mechanism exists for the exchange of our capital stock outside our cooperative structure. The capital stock repurchased and redeemed is retired. We recognize dividends on our capital stock on the date they are declared by our Board of Directors.

We reclassify capital stock from equity to mandatorily redeemable capital stock (MRCS), a liability on our **Statements of Condition**, once we become unconditionally obligated to redeem capital stock by transferring cash at a specified or determinable date (or dates) or upon an event certain to occur. Capital stock is reclassified to MRCS at fair value. The fair value of capital stock subject to mandatory redemption is its par value (as indicated by contemporaneous member purchases and sales at par value) plus any dividends related to the capital stock which are also reclassified as a liability, accrued at the expected dividend rate, and reported as a component of interest expense.

Refer to **Note 12 - Capital and Mandatorily Redeemable Capital Stock (MRCS)** for further details.

Leases

Expenses attributable to our leases are included in noninterest expense - operating expenses in our **Statements of Income**. Payments related to our leases are classified within operating activities in our **Statements of Cash Flows**.

**Notes to Financial Statements****(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

The lease agreement for our office space at 433 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, IL terminates in December 2035, subject to options to extend the lease or terminate early. At December 31, 2025 our lease net asset was \$35 million and our lease liability was \$39 million, compared to \$38 million and \$43 million at December 31, 2024. We recognized noninterest expense of lease amortization of \$3 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023.

Pentegra Defined Benefit (DB) Plan for Financial Institutions (the Pension Plan)

We participate in the multiple employer Pentegra Defined Benefit (DB) Plan for Financial Institutions (the Pension Plan), a tax-qualified defined-benefit pension plan. We account for the Pension Plan as a multiemployer plan since contributions made by us may be used to provide benefits to participants of other participating employers. Net pension cost recognized into our **Statements of Income** includes our minimum required contribution plus administrative fees. A prepaid pension asset is recognized when our contributions are in excess of 100% of our minimum required contribution while a liability is recognized for contributions due and unpaid at the end of the reporting period. Refer to **Note 14 - Employee Retirement Plans** for further details.


**Notes to Financial Statements**

(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

**Note 3 - Recently Adopted and Issued Accounting Guidance**

The Bank adopted Accounting Standards Update No. 2023-07 *Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures* in the fourth quarter of 2024 and for interim and annual periods thereafter.

Accounting Guidance Yet To Be Adopted

Accounting Standards Update (ASU)	Description	Beginning Interim and Annual (unless otherwise noted)	Review Status
Interim Reporting - Narrow-Scope Improvements (ASU 2025-11)	This update clarifies and improves the interim reporting guidance by providing a comprehensive list of required interim disclosures and clarifying when interim reporting guidance is applicable, without expanding or reducing current interim disclosure requirements. The amendments add a disclosure principle requiring entities to disclose events since the end of the last annual reporting period that have a material effect on the entity.	January 1, 2028. Early adoption is permitted.	The Bank is in the process of evaluating this guidance and its effect on interim disclosures.
Hedge Accounting Improvements (ASU 2025-09)	This update expands the hedged risks permitted in cash flow hedges. It also eliminates the net written option test in certain instances.	January 1, 2027. Early adoption is permitted.	The Bank is in the process of evaluating this guidance and its effect on its financial statements.
Purchased Loans (ASU 2025-08)	This update expands the use of the gross-up approach for acquired financial assets by requiring that purchased seasoned loans be accounted for using this method.	January 1, 2027. Early adoption is permitted.	The Bank is in the process of evaluating this guidance and its effect on its financial statements.
Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software (ASU 2025-06)	This update removes all references to prescriptive and sequential software development stages. It requires an entity to start capitalizing software costs when management has committed to funding the project and it is probable that the project will be completed and used for its intended function.	January 1, 2028. Early adoption is permitted.	The Bank is in the process of evaluating this guidance and its effect on its financial statements.
Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses, as amended (ASU 2024-03)	This update requires disclosure in the notes to the financial statements, of specified information about certain costs and expenses on an interim and annual basis.	Effective for the annual period ending December 31, 2027, and the interim periods thereafter. Early adoption is permitted.	The Bank has evaluated the requirements under the ASU and does not expect a significant impact to its financial statement disclosure once effective. The Bank does not intend to early adopt.


**Notes to Financial Statements**

(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

**Note 4 - Interest Income and Interest Expense**

The following table presents interest income and interest expense for the periods indicated.

For the years ended December 31,	2025	2024	2023
<b>Interest income -</b>			
Trading	\$ 139	\$ 97	\$ 37
Available-for-sale interest income	1,410	1,507	1,364
Available-for-sale prepayment fees	—	—	1
<b>Available-for-sale</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>1,507</b>	<b>1,365</b>
Held-to-maturity	64	68	70
<b>Investment debt securities</b>	<b>1,613</b>	<b>1,672</b>	<b>1,472</b>
Advances interest income	3,326	3,856	4,402
Advances prepayment fees, net	1	—	—
<b>Advances</b>	<b>3,327</b>	<b>3,856</b>	<b>4,402</b>
MPF Loans held in portfolio	593	482	353
Federal funds sold	337	338	513
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	283	379	339
Interest-bearing deposits	138	196	223
Other	2	2	4
<b>Interest income</b>	<b>6,293</b>	<b>6,925</b>	<b>7,306</b>
<b>Interest expense -</b>			
<b>Consolidated obligations -</b>			
Discount notes	2,091	2,025	2,428
Bonds	3,195	3,878	3,837
Other	53	62	71
<b>Interest expense</b>	<b>5,339</b>	<b>5,965</b>	<b>6,336</b>
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>\$ 954</b>	<b>\$ 960</b>	<b>\$ 970</b>


**Notes to Financial Statements**
**(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**
**Note 5 - Investment Debt Securities**

We classify investment debt securities as either trading, held-to-maturity (HTM), or available-for-sale (AFS). Our security disclosures within these classifications are disaggregated by major security types as shown below. Our major security types are based on the nature and risks of the security:

- U.S. Government & other government related - may consist of the sovereign debt of the United States; debt issued by GSEs; debt issued by the Tennessee Valley Authority; and securities guaranteed by the Small Business Administration.
- Federal Family Education Loan Program - asset-backed-securities (FFELP ABS).
- GSE mortgage-backed securities (MBS) - issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.
- Government guaranteed MBS.
- State or local housing agency obligations.

We have no allowance for credit losses on our investment debt securities and we have elected to exclude accrued interest receivable from the amortized cost in the following AFS and HTM tables. See **Note 8 - Allowance for Credit Losses** for further details on these amounts.

Pledged Collateral

We disclose the amount of investment debt securities pledged as collateral pertaining to our derivatives activity on our **Statements of Condition**. See **Note 9 - Derivatives and Hedging Activities** for further details.

Trading Debt Securities

The following table presents our trading debt securities by major security type at fair value.

As of	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
U.S. Government & other government related	\$ 4,747	\$ 3,238
<b>MBS</b>		
GSE	2	2
<b>Trading debt securities</b>	<b>\$ 4,749</b>	<b>\$ 3,240</b>

The following table presents our gains and losses on trading debt securities recorded in Trading securities on our **Condensed Statements of Income**.

For the years ended December 31,	2025	2024	2023
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities held at period end	\$ 53	\$ 20	\$ 11
Net realized gains (losses) on securities sold/matured during the period	7	19	—
<b>Net gains (losses) on trading debt securities</b>	<b>\$ 60</b>	<b>\$ 39</b>	<b>\$ 11</b>


**Notes to Financial Statements**

(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

Available-for-Sale Debt Securities (AFS)

The following table presents the amortized cost and fair value of our AFS debt securities.

	Amortized Cost Basis	Gross Unrealized Gains in AOCI	Gross Unrealized (Losses) in AOCI	Net Carrying Amount and Fair Value
<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>				
U.S. Government & other government related	\$ 3,059	\$ 22	\$ (81)	\$ 3,000
State or local housing agency	5	—	—	5
FFELP ABS	1,207	31	(2)	1,236
<b>MBS</b>				
GSE	22,804	255	(40)	23,019
Government guaranteed	772	1	(1)	772
<b>Available-for-sale debt securities</b>	<b>\$ 27,847</b>	<b>\$ 309</b>	<b>\$ (124)</b>	<b>\$ 28,032</b>
<b>As of December 31, 2024</b>				
U.S. Government & other government related	\$ 2,736	\$ 4	\$ (129)	\$ 2,611
State or local housing agency	5	—	—	5
FFELP ABS	1,510	45	(2)	1,553
<b>MBS</b>				
GSE	20,360	137	(88)	20,409
Government guaranteed	76	—	—	76
<b>Available-for-sale debt securities</b>	<b>\$ 24,687</b>	<b>\$ 186</b>	<b>\$ (219)</b>	<b>\$ 24,654</b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes adjustments made to the cost basis of an investment for accretion, amortization, and fair value hedge accounting adjustments.

We had no sales of AFS debt securities for the periods presented. Any gains or losses are determined on a specific identification basis.


**Notes to Financial Statements**

(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

**Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities (HTM)**

The following table presents the amortized cost, carrying amount, and fair value of our HTM debt securities.

	Amortized Cost and Net Carrying Amount <sup>a</sup>	Gross Unrecognized Holding Gains	Gross Unrecognized Holding (Losses)	Fair Value
<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>				
U.S. Government & other government related	\$ 1,360	\$ 3	\$ (2)	\$ 1,361
<b>MBS</b>				
GSE	95	2	—	97
Government guaranteed	4	—	—	4
Other	4	—	—	4
<b>Held-to-maturity debt securities</b>	<b>\$ 1,463</b>	<b>\$ 5</b>	<b>\$ (2)</b>	<b>\$ 1,466</b>
<b>As of December 31, 2024</b>				
U.S. Government & other government related	\$ 1,538	\$ 2	\$ (7)	\$ 1,533
<b>MBS</b>				
GSE	115	1	—	116
Government guaranteed	8	—	—	8
Other	5	—	—	5
<b>Held-to-maturity debt securities</b>	<b>\$ 1,666</b>	<b>\$ 3</b>	<b>\$ (7)</b>	<b>\$ 1,662</b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes adjustments made to the cost basis of an investment for accretion, and/or amortization.

We had no sales of HTM debt securities for the periods presented. Any gains or losses are determined on a specific identification basis.


**Notes to Financial Statements**

(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

Interest Rate Payment Terms

The following table presents the interest rate payment terms of AFS and HTM debt securities at amortized cost basis for the reporting periods indicated.

As of December 31,	Available-for-Sale		Held-to-Maturity	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Non-MBS</b>				
Fixed-rate	\$ 3,064	\$ 2,742	\$ 1,360	\$ 1,538
Variable-rate	1,207	1,509	—	—
<b>MBS</b>				
Fixed-rate	22,544	20,074	64	77
Variable-rate	1,032	362	39	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 27,847</b>	<b>\$ 24,687</b>	<b>\$ 1,463</b>	<b>\$ 1,666</b>

Contractual Maturity

The maturity of our AFS and HTM debt securities is detailed in the following table. MBS and FFELP ABS are not presented by contractual maturity because their expected maturities will likely differ from contractual maturities as borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment fees.

As of December 31, 2025	Available-for-Sale		Held-to-Maturity	
	Amortized Cost Basis	Net Carrying Amount and Fair Value	Amortized Cost and Net Carrying Amount	Fair Value
<b>Other debt securities</b>				
Due in one year or less	\$ 590	\$ 590	\$ 1,021	\$ 1,021
Due after one year through five years	710	703	81	80
Due after five years through ten years	392	395	172	175
Due after ten years	1,372	1,317	86	85
MBS and FFELP ABS	24,783	25,027	103	105
<b>Total debt securities</b>	<b>\$ 27,847</b>	<b>\$ 28,032</b>	<b>\$ 1,463</b>	<b>\$ 1,466</b>

As of December 31, 2024

<b>Other debt securities</b>				
Due in one year or less	\$ 491	\$ 490	\$ 1,362	\$ 1,363
Due after one year through five years	630	628	35	34
Due after five years through ten years	493	471	141	136
Due after ten years	1,127	1,027	—	—
MBS and FFELP ABS	21,946	22,038	128	129
<b>Total debt securities</b>	<b>\$ 24,687</b>	<b>\$ 24,654</b>	<b>\$ 1,666</b>	<b>\$ 1,662</b>


**Notes to Financial Statements**
**(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**
**AFS Securities in a Continuous Unrealized Loss Position**

The following table presents unrealized losses on our AFS portfolio for periods less than 12 months and for 12 months or more. These losses are considered temporary as we expect to recover the entire amortized cost basis and neither intend to sell these securities nor consider it more likely than not that we will be required to sell these securities before the anticipated recovery of each security's remaining amortized cost basis. In the tables below, in cases where the gross unrealized losses for an investment category are less than \$1 million, the losses are not reported.

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized (Losses)	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized (Losses)	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized (Losses)
<b>Available-for-sale debt securities</b>						
<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>						
U.S. Government & other government related	\$ 88	\$ —	\$ 768	\$ (81)	\$ 856	\$ (81)
State or local housing agency	—	—	5	—	5	—
FFELP ABS	—	—	239	(2)	239	(2)
<b>MBS</b>						
GSE	14	—	4,049	(40)	4,063	(40)
Government guaranteed	572	(1)	1	—	573	(1)
<b>Available-for-sale debt securities</b>	<b>\$ 674</b>	<b>\$ (1)</b>	<b>\$ 5,062</b>	<b>\$ (123)</b>	<b>\$ 5,736</b>	<b>\$ (124)</b>
<b>As of December 31, 2024</b>						
U.S. Government & other government related	\$ 625	\$ (12)	\$ 1,291	\$ (117)	\$ 1,916	\$ (129)
State or local housing agency	—	—	5	—	5	—
FFELP ABS	—	—	258	(2)	258	(2)
<b>MBS</b>						
GSE	2,544	(9)	4,565	(79)	7,109	(88)
Government guaranteed	49	—	3	—	52	—
<b>Available-for-sale debt securities</b>	<b>\$ 3,218</b>	<b>\$ (21)</b>	<b>\$ 6,122</b>	<b>\$ (198)</b>	<b>\$ 9,340</b>	<b>\$ (219)</b>

**Credit Loss Analysis**

We recognized no credit losses on HTM or AFS debt securities for the periods presented.


**Notes to Financial Statements**

(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

**Note 6 - Advances**

We offer a wide range of fixed and variable-rate advance products with different maturities, interest rates, payment characteristics and options.

We have no allowance for credit losses on our advances and we have elected to exclude accrued interest receivable from the amortized cost in the following tables. See **Note 8 - Allowance for Credit Losses** for further details on these amounts.

The following table presents our advances by terms of contractual maturity and the related weighted average contractual interest rate. For amortizing advances, contractual maturity is determined based on the advance's amortization schedule. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because some borrowers have the right to call or prepay advances with or without penalties.

As of	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Par Value Amount	Weighted Average Contractual Interest Rate	Par Value Amount	Weighted Average Contractual Interest Rate
Due in one year or less	\$ 32,541	3.83 %	\$ 24,129	4.22 %
One to two years	6,673	3.70 %	10,864	3.90 %
Two to three years	5,993	3.37 %	5,602	3.94 %
Three to four years	3,526	3.67 %	3,907	3.29 %
Four to five years	3,641	3.66 %	3,521	3.74 %
Five to fifteen years	8,271	3.46 %	7,927	3.37 %
More than fifteen years	701	5.22 %	504	5.13 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 61,346</b>	<b>3.72 %</b>	<b>\$ 56,454</b>	<b>3.92 %</b>

The following table presents our advances by terms of contractual maturity and reconciles the par value of our advances to the carrying amount on our **Statements of Condition** as of the dates indicated.

As of	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Fixed-rate due in one year or less	\$ 23,715	\$ 17,688
Fixed-rate due after one year	23,504	27,099
<b>Total fixed-rate</b>	<b>47,219</b>	<b>44,787</b>
Variable-rate due in one year or less	8,827	6,441
Variable-rate due after one year	5,300	5,226
<b>Total variable-rate</b>	<b>14,127</b>	<b>11,667</b>
<b>Par value</b>	<b>61,346</b>	<b>56,454</b>
Fair value hedging adjustments	(137)	(550)
Other adjustments	(64)	(57)
<b>Advances</b>	<b>\$ 61,145</b>	<b>\$ 55,847</b>

The following advance borrower exceeded 10% of our advances outstanding.

As of December 31, 2025	Par Value	% of Total Outstanding
The Northern Trust Company	\$ 8,500	13.9 %


**Notes to Financial Statements**

(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

**Note 7 - MPF Loans Held in Portfolio**

We acquire MPF Loans from PFIs to hold in our portfolio. MPF Loans that are held in portfolio are fixed-rate conventional and Government Loans secured by one-to-four family residential properties with maturities ranging from 5 years to 30 years.

The following table presents information on MPF Loans held in portfolio by contractual maturity at the time of purchase. We have an allowance for credit losses on our MPF Loans and we have elected to exclude accrued interest receivable from the amortized cost in the following tables. See **Note 8 - Allowance for Credit Losses** for further details on these amounts.

As of	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Medium term (15 years or less)	\$ 1,345	\$ 1,395
Long term (greater than 15 years)	13,197	11,766
<b>Unpaid principal balance</b>	<b>14,542</b>	13,161
Net premiums, credit enhancement, and/or deferred loan fees	202	186
Fair value hedging and delivery commitment basis adjustments	(9)	(22)
<b>MPF Loans held in portfolio, before allowance for credit losses</b>	<b>14,735</b>	13,325
Allowance for credit losses on MPF Loans	(4)	(5)
<b>MPF Loans held in portfolio, net</b>	<b>\$ 14,731</b>	<b>\$ 13,320</b>
Conventional mortgage loans	\$ 13,534	\$ 12,319
Government Loans	1,008	842
<b>Unpaid principal balance</b>	<b>\$ 14,542</b>	<b>\$ 13,161</b>

The above table excludes MPF Loans acquired under the MPF Xtra and MPF Government MBS products. See **Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies** for information related to the accounting treatment of these off-balance sheet MPF Loan products.


**Notes to Financial Statements**
**(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**
**Note 8 - Allowance for Credit Losses**

See **Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies** for further details regarding our accounting policies pertaining to credit losses that are applicable to each of our portfolio segments discussed below. Our credit analysis determines whether an asset is classified as adverse. An asset not adversely classified is supported by an appropriate credit analysis that documents the quality of a loan or an investment debt security, as well as ongoing analyses that demonstrate the obligor's continued repayment capacity. In such cases, the loan or investment security will not be adversely classified as substandard, doubtful, or loss. Adversely classified loans or investment debt securities are expected to have credit losses and thus will have an allowance.

We have the following portfolio segments:

Nongovernment related

- Member credit products (advances, letters of credit and other extensions of credit to borrowers)
- Conventional MPF Loans held in portfolio
- Interest-Bearing Deposits, Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell
- Community First Fund (the Fund)
- Municipal Securities and Standby Bond Purchase Agreements

Member Credit Products

Member Credit Products encompass secured credit extensions to members including advances and letters of credit. The Bank's Credit Department monitors the financial performance of members at least quarterly, classifies credit extensions in accordance with our asset classification approach, monitors that our credit outstanding is sufficiently well collateralized and recommends credit reserves against individual credit exposures if needed.

We did not record an allowance for credit losses related to our advances nor a liability for our letters of credit for the three years ended December 31, 2025 based on the factors outlined below.

- None of our Member Credit Products portfolio was adversely classified.
- Loss mitigation techniques, which include, but are not limited to the following:
  - Credit monitoring which includes underwriting; credit limits; and ongoing collateral monitoring
  - Collateral policies or monitoring which include:
    - Rights to collateral, nature of the collateral and future changes to collateral.
    - Complying with regulatory requirements to fully collateralize member credit products, which incorporate the associated collateral haircut process. Collateral value represents the borrowing capacity assigned to pledged collateral and does not imply fair value.
- Our credit outstanding is sufficiently well collateralized as of the end of these reporting periods - that is, the applicable agreement with a member requires that the member provide collateral value equal to its credit outstanding (unless we specifically require more for a particular member - for example, due to the member's risk rating based on our credit analyses of our members). Further, we require our members to pledge additional collateral if we perceive additional risk.
- Credit risk mitigation efforts such as collateral reviews to confirm the collateral meets eligibility requirements and ongoing monitoring to verify the sufficiency of collateral to mitigate exposure from member credit products;
- All payments due under the contractual terms have been received as of the end of this reporting period. In particular, no Member Credit Products were past due, on nonaccrual status, or involved in a credit related restructuring.

Our long history of no credit losses on advances and letters of credit along with loss mitigation techniques is sufficient to support a conclusion of zero allowance for credit losses for the three years ended December 31, 2025.


**Notes to Financial Statements**
**(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**
Conventional MPF Loans Held in Portfolio

We measure expected credit losses on conventional MPF Loans held in portfolio on a collective basis, by pooling loans with similar risk characteristics. If an MPF Loan no longer shares risk characteristics with other loans in the pool (for example, the loan has become collateral dependent), it is removed from the pool and evaluated for expected credit losses on an individual basis.

The analysis on a pool basis includes consideration of various loan portfolio characteristics, such as past performance, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts of expected economic credit losses. The model projects cash flows of estimated expected credit losses over the remaining life of an MPF Loan, which also considers how credit enhancements mitigate those credit losses through the MPF credit risk sharing structure at a Master Commitment (MC) level. The model relies on a number of assumptions, with the primary ones being a housing price index (HPI), the unemployment rate, and interest rates, including:

- Base case scenario, consisting of the HPI scenario at the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) level and the unemployment rate scenario at the State level
- A reasonable and supportable short-term forecast horizon of 12 months
- A transition period reverting to the long-term mean, which varies based on MSA (and on average is approximately four years)
- Model projections of prepayment, default, and loss severities are calibrated based on back-testing results since the beginning of the last full economic cycle

The model consists of two sub-models (a prepayment and default model and a loss given default model), with the ability to calibrate the model to unique aspects of our portfolio. The allowance excludes accrued interest receivable since we place the loan on nonaccrual when the loan becomes past due 90 days and reverse interest income.

In addition to evaluating our model output, management includes a qualitative adjustment to compensate for any model-to-actual differences and reflect economic uncertainty.

As economic and market uncertainties persist that have affected and are expected to continue to affect borrowers across our conventional MPF Loans, significant judgment is required to estimate the impact and scope of the current economic environment, as well as its potential impact on borrower defaults and loss severities. It can be difficult to predict exactly how borrower behavior will be impacted by changes in economic conditions. We expect that any subsequent changes to this forecast and the related estimates will be reflected in the provision for credit losses in future periods.

Our estimates include forecasts of prepayment, default, and severities; actual results could differ from the estimates and assumptions in our models. At this time, we have determined loan payment status based on the borrower's last payment, and therefore do not assume any benefit associated with the possibility of the borrower completing any forbearance available to the borrower and becoming current on the loan.

*MPF Credit Risk Sharing Structure*

Our allowance for credit losses considers the credit risk sharing structure of conventional MPF Loans held in portfolio. Generally, the PFI incurs a portion of losses within the first loss account (FLA) by the withholding of Recoverable CE Income payments for the products that have such a feature and incurs an additional amount of credit loss via the CE Amount. The Bank absorbs credit losses not covered by the PFI's obligations.

The entire population of conventional MPF Loans is analyzed using the MPF credit risk sharing structure at the MC level using roll rates and the total severity rate. The credit risk analysis determines the degree to which layers of the MPF credit risk sharing structure are available to recover losses on MPF Loans. PFIs deliver MPF Loans into pools designated by product specific MCs. The credit risk analysis is performed at an individual MC level since credit loss recovery from a PFI is MC-specific - that is, credit losses on a loan may be absorbed by the PFI only by its risk layer of the MC related to that loan.

The total losses resulting after factoring in the MPF credit risk sharing structure are then calculated. The adjusted total losses are then split into credit losses and noncredit losses. A credit loss only consists of the loss resulting from the timing and amount of unpaid principal on an MPF Loan and does not include periodic expenses incurred during the time period in which an MPF Loan has become REO. Such periodic expenses are noncredit losses, and they are directly expensed through the **Statements of Income** as incurred.


**Notes to Financial Statements**
**(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

The following table presents the activity in our allowance for credit losses for MPF Loans for the three years ended December 31, 2025.

For the years ended December 31,	2025	2024	2023
<b>Allowance for MPF credit losses beginning balance</b>	<b>\$ 5</b>	<b>\$ 5</b>	<b>\$ 5</b>
MPF credit losses charged-off	(3)	(2)	(1)
Credit loss recovery	1	1	1
Provision for (reversal of) MPF for credit losses	1	1	—
<b>Allowance for MPF credit losses ending balance</b>	<b>\$ 4</b>	<b>\$ 5</b>	<b>\$ 5</b>


**Notes to Financial Statements**
**(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

The following tables summarize our conventional MPF Loans by our key credit quality indicators.

As of	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Conventional MPF Amortized Cost by Origination Year			Conventional MPF Amortized Cost by Origination Year		
	2021 to 2025	Prior to 2021	Total	2020 to 2024	Prior to 2020	Total
Past due 30-59 days	\$ 52	\$ 37	\$ 89	\$ 42	\$ 37	\$ 79
Past due 60-89 days	8	11	19	7	11	18
Past due 90 days or more	12	18	30	12	19	31
<b>Past due</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>128</b>
Current	9,702	3,877	13,579	10,210	2,137	12,347
<b>Total outstanding</b>	<b>\$ 9,774</b>	<b>\$ 3,943</b>	<b>\$ 13,717</b>	<b>\$ 10,271</b>	<b>\$ 2,204</b>	<b>\$ 12,475</b>

As of	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Amortized Cost			Amortized Cost		
	Conventional	Government	Total	Conventional	Government	Total
In process of foreclosure	\$ 12	\$ 3	\$ 15	\$ 12	\$ 4	\$ 16
Serious delinquency rate	0.23 %	2.38 %	0.38 %	0.27 %	1.42 %	0.34 %
Past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest	\$ 4	\$ 23	\$ 27	\$ 5	\$ 11	\$ 16
Loans on nonaccrual status	35	—	35	33	—	33
Loans on nonaccrual status with no allowance for credit losses	18	—	18	18	—	18

Interest-Bearing Deposits, Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell

We face credit risk on our unsecured short-term investment portfolio. We invest in unsecured overnight interest-bearing deposits and federal funds sold in order to ensure the availability of funds to meet members' credit and liquidity needs. If the credit markets experience significant disruptions, it may increase the likelihood that one of our counterparties could experience liquidity or financial constraints that may cause them to become insolvent or otherwise default on their obligations to us.

We did not establish an allowance for credit losses for our unsecured overnight interest-bearing deposits or federal funds sold as of December 31, 2025 since all federal funds sold were repaid and all unsecured overnight interest-bearing deposits were returned according to their contractual terms.

We invest in overnight securities purchased under agreements to resell in order to ensure the availability of funds to meet members' liquidity and credit needs. Securities purchased under agreements to resell are secured by marketable securities held by a third party custodian and collateral is adjusted daily to ensure full collateral coverage. If the credit markets experience disruptions and as a result, one of our counterparties becomes insolvent or otherwise defaults on their obligations to us and the collateral is insufficient to cover our exposure, we may suffer a credit loss. We did not record credit losses for our securities purchased under an agreement to resell portfolio segment since the portfolio was not adversely classified and sufficient collateral existed as of December 31, 2025. We also did not establish an allowance for credit losses for overnight securities purchased under an agreement to resell as of December 31, 2025 since overnight securities purchased under agreements to resell were paid according to their contractual terms.

Community First Fund (the Fund)

We created the Fund, which is structured as an on-balance sheet revolving pool of funds, with a mission to provide access to capital that supports economic development and affordable housing needs in the communities that our members serve in Illinois and Wisconsin. This is accomplished by providing long-term, unsecured loans to community development intermediary organizations (Partners). Partners to the Fund are unregulated. We calculate a loss allowance based on expected loss rates on representative rated securities and average tenor of the outstanding portfolio. As of December 31, 2025 we had \$56 million in Fund loans outstanding compared to \$51 million at December 31, 2024.


**Notes to Financial Statements**
**(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

The following table details our allowance for credit losses on Fund loans.

For the years ended December 31,	2025	2024	2023
<b>Allowance for Fund loan credit losses beginning balance</b>	<b>\$ 8</b>	<b>\$ 7</b>	<b>\$ 7</b>
Provision for (reversal of) Fund loan for credit losses	1	1	—
<b>Allowance for Fund loan credit losses ending balance</b>	<b>\$ 9</b>	<b>\$ 8</b>	<b>\$ 7</b>

Municipal Securities and Standby Bond Purchase Agreements

We invest in municipal securities consisting of Housing Finance Authority (HFA) securities and provide liquidity support via Standby Bond Purchase Agreements (SBPAs) with HFAs. The HFA securities were classified as AFS. We review the ratings of the HFA securities and the corresponding Moody's Default Balance to determine potential credit exposure. Our HFA securities are rated above BBB, and no credit losses were expected for HFA securities and SBPAs at December 31, 2025.

U.S. Government related assets

- Investment debt securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government
- Investment debt securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises
- U.S. Government guaranteed Federal Family Education Loan Program (FFELP)
- U.S. Government guaranteed MPF Loans held in portfolio

We have not established an allowance for credit losses for U.S. Government related assets, as we do not expect any losses on the basis of: 1) an explicit U.S. Government guarantee; 2) the assumption that an implicit U.S. Government guarantee exists; 3) a demonstration of the U.S. Government's willingness to act on the implicit guarantee as evidenced by U.S. Government capitalization and support during past financial crises that resulted in no losses for investors in such securities; and 4) the assumption of the U.S. Government's willingness and ability to act on the explicit and implicit guarantees in the future on the basis of the importance of federal agencies and GSEs in terms of promoting public policy and economic stability.

With respect to U.S. Government guaranteed MPF Loans, the MPF servicer provides or maintains insurance or a guarantee from the applicable government agency. The servicer is responsible for compliance with all government agency requirements and for obtaining the benefit of the applicable guarantee or insurance with respect to defaulted U.S. Government guaranteed MPF Loans. Any losses incurred on these loans that are not recovered from the U.S. Government insurer or guarantor are absorbed by the MPF servicer. Accordingly, credit losses are based on our assessment of our servicers' ability to absorb losses not covered by the applicable U.S. Government guarantee or insurance. We did not establish an allowance for credit losses on our Government Loans held in portfolio for the reporting periods presented based on our assessment that our servicers have the ability to absorb such losses.


**Notes to Financial Statements**
**(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**
Accrued interest receivable

We present accrued interest receivable separately for loans and AFS/HTM debt securities. We do not measure an allowance for credit losses on loan related accrued interest receivables as we reverse accrued interest on a monthly basis when the loan is placed on nonaccrual status.

The following table summarizes our accrued interest receivable by portfolio segment.

<b>Financial instrument type</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
MPF Loans held in portfolio	\$ 105	\$ 85
HTM securities	9	13
AFS securities	118	101
Interest-bearing deposits	7	8
Federal funds sold	—	1
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	2	3
Advances	159	166
<b>Accrued interest receivable</b>	<b>\$ 400</b>	<b>\$ 377</b>


**Notes to Financial Statements**

(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

**Note 9 - Derivatives and Hedging Activities**

 Refer to **Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies** for our accounting policies for derivatives.

We transact most of our derivatives with large banks and major broker-dealers. Some of these banks and broker-dealers or their affiliates buy, sell, and distribute consolidated obligations. We are not a derivatives dealer and do not trade derivatives for speculative purposes. We enter into derivative transactions through either of the following:

- A bilateral agreement with an individual counterparty for over-the-counter derivative transactions.
- Clearinghouses classified as DCOs through FCMs, which are clearing members of the DCOs, for cleared derivative transactions.

Managing Interest Rate Risk

We use fair value hedges to manage our exposure to changes in the fair value of (1) a recognized asset or liability or (2) an unrecognized firm commitment, attributable to changes in a benchmark interest rate, such as SOFR. Our cash flow hedge strategies are intended to be used as follows: to hedge, on a "rolling" basis, 1) our exposure to the variability in the net proceeds received from forecasted zero-coupon discount notes and 2) the variability of cash flows associated with periodic SOFR-indexed bond issuances attributable to changes in the benchmark interest rate. The first cash flow hedge strategy applies to legacy discount note hedging relationships. The second cash flow hedge strategy has been active since LIBOR's cessation. The Bank enters into interest rate swaps to mitigate exposures related to each cash flow hedge strategy.

We may elect the fair value option for financial instruments, such as advances, MPF Loans held for sale, and consolidated obligation discount notes and bonds, in cases where hedge accounting treatment may not be achieved due to the inability to meet the hedge effectiveness testing criteria, or in certain cases where we wish to mitigate the risk associated with selecting the fair value option for other instruments. We may also use economic hedges to hedge securities in our trading portfolio, when hedge accounting is not permitted or hedge effectiveness is not achievable.

Managing Credit Risk on Derivative Agreements

*Over-the-counter (bilateral) Derivative Transactions:* We are subject to credit risk due to the risk of nonperformance by counterparties to our derivative agreements. For bilateral derivative agreements, the degree of counterparty risk depends on the negotiated provisions of such agreements to mitigate such risk, including, for example, terms related to master netting arrangements, collateral requirements, and other credit enhancements. We manage counterparty credit risk through credit analysis, collateral requirements and adherence to the requirements set forth in our policies and FHFA regulations. We require collateral agreements on all over-the-counter derivatives.

As of December 31, 2025, based on credit analyses and collateral requirements, we have not recorded a credit loss on our over-the-counter derivative agreements. See **Note 15 - Fair Value** for discussion regarding our fair value methodology for over-the-counter derivative assets and liabilities, including an evaluation of the potential for the fair value of these instruments to be affected by counterparty credit risk.

We must exchange variation margin and, for transactions executed on or after September 1, 2022, two-way initial margin with certain of our bilateral derivative transaction counterparties. Variation margin is exchanged daily based on the marked-to-market value of the underlying transactions, and is fully collateralized with a zero unsecured threshold. Initial margin is calculated daily based on the potential future exposure of the underlying transactions, and is collateralized when our aggregate bilateral derivative transaction exposure with a counterparty exceeds a specified threshold. Unlike variation margin, which is exchanged directly between counterparties, initial margin is held with a third-party custodian and does not change ownership. The party whose custodian is holding posted collateral (the pledgor) grants a security interest in the posted collateral to its counterparty and such counterparty, as the secured party, can only take ownership of the posted collateral upon the occurrence of certain events, including bankruptcy of the pledgor. As of December 31, 2025, we pledged no investment securities (that can be sold or repledged by a counterparty) for variation margin on our bilateral derivative transactions, and we did not pledge or receive initial margin with our bilateral derivative counterparties.

**Notes to Financial Statements****(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

*Cleared Derivative Transactions:* Cleared derivative transactions are subject to variation and initial margin requirements established by the DCO and its clearing members. Variation margin payments are characterized as settlement of a derivative's mark-to-market exposure and not as collateral against the derivative's mark-to-market exposure. See **Note 1 - Background and Basis of Presentation** and **Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies** for further discussion. We post our initial margin collateral payments and make variation margin settlement payments through our FCMs, on behalf of the DCO, which could expose us to institutional credit risk in the event that the FCMs or the DCO fail to meet their obligations. Clearing derivatives through a DCO mitigates counterparty credit risk exposure because the DCO is substituted for individual counterparties and variation margin settlement payments are made daily through the FCMs for changes in the value of cleared derivatives. The DCO determines initial margin requirements for cleared derivatives. We pledged \$807 million of investment securities (that can be sold or repledged) as part of our initial margin related to cleared derivative transactions at December 31, 2025. Additionally, an FCM may require additional initial margin to be posted based on credit considerations, including but not limited to, if our credit rating downgrades. We had no requirement to post additional initial margin by our FCMs at December 31, 2025.

The following table presents details on the notional amounts, and cleared and bilateral derivative assets and liabilities on our **Statements of Condition**. The netting adjustment amount includes cash collateral (either received or paid by us) and related accrued interest in cases where we have a legal right, by contract (e.g., master netting agreement) or otherwise, to offset cash flow obligations between us and our counterparty into a single net payable or receivable.


**Notes to Financial Statements**

(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

As of	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Notional Amount	Derivative Assets	Derivative Liabilities	Notional Amount	Derivative Assets	Derivative Liabilities
<b>Derivatives in hedge accounting relationships-</b>						
Interest rate contracts	\$ 109,216	\$ 788	\$ 731	\$ 108,746	\$ 983	\$ 1,409
<b>Derivatives not in hedge accounting relationships-</b>						
Interest rate contracts	52,582	11	1	13,744	100	12
Mortgage delivery commitments	214	1	—	115	—	—
Other	110	—	—	86	1	—
<b>Derivatives not in hedge accounting relationships</b>	<b>52,906</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13,945</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Gross derivatives amount before netting adjustments and cash collateral</b>	<b>\$ 162,122</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>\$ 122,691</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>1,421</b>
Netting adjustments and cash collateral		(747)	(729)		(1,066)	(1,394)
<b>Derivatives on Statements of Condition</b>		<b>\$ 53</b>	<b>\$ 3</b>		<b>\$ 18</b>	<b>\$ 27</b>
	<b>Cash Collateral</b>			<b>Cash Collateral</b>		
Cash collateral posted and related accrued interest	\$ 349			\$ 826		
Cash collateral received and related accrued interest	\$ 367			\$ 498		

The following table presents the noninterest income (loss) - derivatives and economic hedging activities as presented in the **Statements of Income**.

For the years ended December 31,	2025	2024	2023
<b>Economic hedges -</b>			
Interest rate contracts	\$ (15)	\$ 4	\$ 7
Mortgage delivery commitments	13	(2)	(2)
Other	(3)	3	2
<b>Economic hedges</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>
Variation margin on derivatives	1	—	(1)
<b>Noninterest income (loss) - Derivatives and hedging activities</b>	<b>\$ (4)</b>	<b>\$ 5</b>	<b>\$ 6</b>


**Notes to Financial Statements**
**(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

The following tables present details regarding the offsetting of our cleared and bilateral derivatives on our **Statements of Condition**. The netting adjustment amount includes cash collateral (either received or paid by us) and related accrued interest in cases where, as applicable, we have a legal right, by contract (e.g., master netting agreement) or otherwise, to offset cash flow obligations between us and our counterparty into a single net payable or receivable.

	<b>Derivative Assets</b>					
	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>			<b>As of December 31, 2024</b>		
	<b>Bilateral</b>	<b>Cleared</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Bilateral</b>	<b>Cleared</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Derivatives with legal right of offset -</b>						
Gross recognized amount	\$ 742	\$ 57	\$ 799	\$ 1,032	\$ 52	\$ 1,084
Netting adjustments and cash collateral	(731)	(16)	(747)	(1,018)	(48)	(1,066)
<b>Derivatives without legal right of offset</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Derivatives on Statements of Condition</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Net amount</b>	<b>\$ 12</b>	<b>\$ 41</b>	<b>\$ 53</b>	<b>\$ 14</b>	<b>\$ 4</b>	<b>\$ 18</b>

	<b>Derivative Liabilities</b>					
	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>			<b>As of December 31, 2024</b>		
	<b>Bilateral</b>	<b>Cleared</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Bilateral</b>	<b>Cleared</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Derivatives with legal right of offset -</b>						
Gross recognized amount	\$ 716	\$ 16	\$ 732	\$ 1,373	\$ 48	\$ 1,421
Netting adjustments and cash collateral	(713)	(16)	(729)	(1,346)	(48)	(1,394)
<b>Derivatives on Statements of Condition</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Net amount</b>	<b>\$ 3</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 3</b>	<b>\$ 27</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 27</b>

At December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 we had \$807 million and \$805 million of additional credit exposure due to pledging of noncash collateral to our counterparties, which exceeded our net derivative position for combined cleared and bilateral derivatives. Separately, as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, we did not pledge or receive initial margin with our bilateral derivative counterparties.


**Notes to Financial Statements**
**(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**
**Fair Value Hedges**

The following table presents our fair value hedging results by the type of hedged item. We had no net gain or loss on hedged firm commitments that no longer qualified as a fair value hedge. Changes in the fair value of the derivative and the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk for designated fair value hedges are recorded in net interest income in the same line as the earnings effect of the hedged item. Gains (losses) on derivatives include unrealized changes in fair value, as well as net interest settlements. The line for Other relates to discontinued closed fair value hedges on MPF Loans held for portfolio that are being amortized over the remaining life of the loans. As of December 31, 2025 we did not have any active fair value hedges on our MPF Loans.

For the years ended December 31,	Gain (Loss) on Derivative	Gain (Loss) on Hedged Item	Amount Recorded in Net Interest Income
<b>2025</b>			
Available-for-sale debt securities	\$ (392)	\$ 762	\$ 370
Advances	(57)	414	357
Consolidated obligation bonds	166	(798)	(632)
Other	—	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ (283)</b>	<b>\$ 380</b>	<b>\$ 97</b>
<b>2024</b>			
Available-for-sale debt securities	\$ 1,017	\$ (466)	\$ 551
Advances	716	125	841
Consolidated obligation bonds	(756)	(574)	(1,330)
Other	—	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 977</b>	<b>\$ (912)</b>	<b>\$ 65</b>
<b>2023</b>			
Available-for-sale debt securities	\$ 194	\$ 311	\$ 505
Advances	154	516	670
Consolidated obligation bonds	(362)	(1,146)	(1,508)
Other	—	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ (14)</b>	<b>\$ (318)</b>	<b>\$ (332)</b>

The following table presents the cumulative basis adjustments on hedged items designated as fair value hedges and the related amortized cost of the hedged items.

	Amortized cost of hedged asset/ liability	Basis adjustments active hedges included in amortized cost	Basis adjustments discontinued hedges included in amortized cost	Total amount of fair value hedging basis adjustments
<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>				
Available-for-sale securities	\$ 23,689	\$ (1,167)	\$ 103	\$ (1,064)
Advances	33,892	(137)	—	(137)
Consolidated obligation bonds	48,115	(587)	(9)	(596)
Other	120	—	2	2
<b>As of December 31, 2024</b>				
Available-for-sale securities	\$ 21,195	\$ (1,972)	\$ 146	\$ (1,826)
Advances	33,947	(549)	—	(549)
Consolidated obligation bonds	47,670	(1,384)	(10)	(1,394)
Other	148	—	2	2


**Notes to Financial Statements**
**(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**
Cash Flow Hedges

For cash flow hedges the entire change in the fair value of the hedging instrument is recorded in AOCI and reclassified into earnings (net interest income) as the hedged item affects earnings. Hedge effectiveness testing is performed to determine whether the hedge qualifies for hedge accounting.

We are exposed to the variability in the net proceeds received from forecasted zero-coupon discount notes, and the variability of cash flows associated with periodic SOFR-indexed bond issuances, which is attributable to changes in the benchmark interest rate. As a result, we enter into cash flow hedge relationships on a "rolling" basis utilizing interest rate swaps to mitigate such risks. The maximum length of time over which we are hedging this exposure is 15 years. We reclassify amounts in AOCI into our **Statements of Income** in the same periods during which the hedged forecasted transaction affects our earnings. We had no discontinued cash flow hedges for the periods presented. There were no deferred net gains (losses) on derivative instruments in AOCI that are expected to be reclassified to earnings during the next 12 months as of December 31, 2025.

The following table presents our cash flow hedging results by type of hedged item. Additionally, the table indicates where cash flow hedging results are classified in our **Statements of Income**. In this regard, the **Amount Reclassified from AOCI into Net Interest Income** column below includes the following:

- The amortization of closed cash flow hedging adjustments, which are reclassified from AOCI into the interest income/expense line item of the respective hedged item type.
- The effect of net interest settlements attributable to open derivative hedging instruments, which are initially recorded in AOCI and are reclassified to the interest income/expense line item of the respective hedged item type.

For the years ended December 31,	Gross Amount Initially Recognized in AOCI	Amount Reclassified from AOCI into Net Interest Income
<b>2025</b>		
Discount notes	\$ (7)	\$ 18
Bonds	(13)	5
<b>Total</b>	<u>\$ (20)</u>	<u>\$ 23</u>
<b>2024</b>		
Discount notes	\$ 20	\$ 36
Bonds	15	4
<b>Total</b>	<u>\$ 35</u>	<u>\$ 40</u>
<b>2023</b>		
Discount notes	\$ 12	\$ 42


**Notes to Financial Statements**

(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

**Note 10 - Consolidated Obligations**

The FHLBs issue consolidated obligations through the Office of Finance as their agent. Consolidated obligations consist of discount notes and consolidated obligation bonds. Consolidated obligation discount notes are issued to raise short-term funds, are issued at less than their face amount and redeemed at par value when they mature. The maturity of consolidated obligation bonds may range from less than one year to over 20 years, but they are not subject to any statutory or regulatory limits on maturity.

The following table presents our consolidated obligation discount notes for which we are the primary obligor. All are due in one year or less.

As of	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Consolidated obligation discount notes - carrying amount	\$ 53,179	\$ 36,739
Consolidated obligation discount notes - principal amount	53,430	36,921
Weighted Average Interest Rate	3.76 %	4.41 %

The following table presents the remaining life of our consolidated obligation bonds by contractual maturity and the related weighted average interest rate, for which we are the primary obligor, including callable bonds that are redeemable in whole, or in part, at our discretion on predetermined call dates.

As of December 31, 2025	Contractual Maturity	Weighted Average Interest Rate	By Maturity or Next Call Date
Due in one year or less	\$ 40,067	3.03 %	\$ 62,200
One to two years	11,835	3.23 %	9,671
Two to three years	5,792	3.40 %	3,365
Three to four years	4,169	3.92 %	823
Four to five years	2,217	3.67 %	181
Thereafter	12,816	3.61 %	656
<b>Total par value</b>	<b>\$ 76,896</b>	<b>3.26 %</b>	<b>\$ 76,896</b>

The following table presents consolidated obligation bonds, for which we are the primary obligor, outstanding by call feature.

As of	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Noncallable	\$ 34,722	\$ 32,933
Callable	42,174	50,237
<b>Par value</b>	<b>76,896</b>	<b>83,170</b>
Fair value hedging adjustments	(596)	(1,394)
Other adjustments	(5)	83
<b>Consolidated obligation bonds</b>	<b>\$ 76,295</b>	<b>\$ 81,859</b>


**Notes to Financial Statements**
**(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

Consolidated obligations are issued with either fixed or variable-rate payment terms that may use a variety of indices for interest rate resets (e.g. SOFR). Additionally, both fixed-rate bonds and variable-rate bonds may contain an embedded derivative, such as a call feature or complex coupon payment terms, if requested by investors. When such consolidated obligations are issued, we may concurrently enter into an interest rate swap containing offsetting features that effectively convert the terms of the bond to a variable-rate bond tied to an index or a fixed-rate bond.

Consolidated obligation bonds, beyond having fixed-rate or variable-rate payment terms, may also have the following broad terms regarding either principal repayment or coupon payment terms:

*Step-Up Bonds and Step-Down Bonds* - Bonds that pay interest at increasing or decreasing fixed rates for specified intervals over their life. These bonds are callable at our option on the step-up or step-down dates.

The following table presents interest rate payment terms for consolidated obligation bonds for which we are primary obligor at the dates indicated.

As of	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Fixed-rate	\$ 58,135	\$ 64,926
Variable-rate	14,866	12,645
Step-up	3,895	5,584
Step-down	—	15
<b>Par value</b>	<b>\$ 76,896</b>	<b>\$ 83,170</b>

The following table summarizes the consolidated obligations of the FHLBs and those for which we are the primary obligor. We did not accrue a liability for our joint and several liability related to the other FHLBs' share of the consolidated obligations as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024. Refer to **Note 16 - Commitments and Contingencies** for further details.

Par value as of	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Bonds	Discount Notes	Total	Bonds	Discount Notes	Total
FHLB System total consolidated obligations	\$ 716,005	\$ 435,779	\$ 1,151,784	\$ 863,788	\$ 329,180	\$ 1,192,968
FHLB Chicago as primary obligor	76,896	53,430	130,326	83,170	36,921	120,091
As a percent of the FHLB System	11 %	12 %	11 %	10 %	11 %	10 %


**Notes to Financial Statements**
**(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**
**Note 11 - Affordable Housing Program**

The Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 (FIRREA) contains provisions for the establishment of an AHP by each FHLB. Through this program, we provide subsidies in the form of direct grants for members to support the acquisition, construction, and/or rehabilitation of affordable housing. Annually, each FHLB must set aside for its AHP the greater of 10% of its current year's income subject to assessments (e.g., excluding any interest expense related to MRCS), or the prorated sum required to ensure the aggregate contribution by the FHLBs is no less than \$100 million. The exclusion of interest expense related to MRCS is a regulatory calculation that was established by the FHFA. Interest expense related to MRCS for 2025, 2024, and 2023, was, respectively, \$2 million, \$7 million, and \$17 million. We accrue the statutory AHP assessment monthly based on our income subject to assessments and recognize an AHP liability. Corresponding AHP awards are primarily granted in the subsequent year, and as disbursements are made, the AHP liability is reduced. The statutory AHP assessment funds affordable housing grants through our AHP General Fund and DPP Programs.

The Bank also voluntarily contributes additional amounts to our DPP programs above the statutory AHP assessment. Expenses related to voluntary contributions to the DPP programs are accrued when considered to be probable and estimable based on member demand (not to exceed a limit established by the Bank's Board of Directors). Such expenses are recorded to the AHP liability until disbursed.

The income statement effect of our voluntary Community Investment contributions reduces net income before assessments which, in turn, reduces the statutory AHP assessment each year. As such, we have committed to make supplemental voluntary contributions to AHP by an amount that equals what the statutory AHP assessment would be in the absence of these effects. The line item below titled "Supplemental voluntary contributions to AHP" represents this amount. Our supplemental voluntary contributions to AHP are accrued and disbursed in the same manner as our statutory AHP assessment.

The following table summarizes the changes in the AHP liability for the periods indicated.

For the years ended December 31,	2025	2024	2023
<b>AHP liability balance at beginning of year</b>	<b>\$ 160</b>	<b>\$ 139</b>	<b>\$ 99</b>
AHP assessment	73	70	75
Voluntary DPP expense <sup>a</sup>	10	11	20
Supplemental voluntary contributions to AHP <sup>a</sup>	6	10	—
Cash disbursements for voluntary DPP	(10)	(11)	(17)
AHP assessments paid	(64)	(59)	(38)
<b>AHP liability balance at end of year</b>	<b>\$ 175</b>	<b>\$ 160</b>	<b>\$ 139</b>

<sup>a</sup> Voluntary DPP expense and supplemental voluntary contributions to AHP are recorded in voluntary Community Investment contributions in our **Statements of Income**.


**Notes to Financial Statements**
**(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**
**Note 12 - Capital and Mandatorily Redeemable Capital Stock (MRCS)**

Under our Capital Plan our stock consists of two sub-classes of stock, Class B1 activity stock and Class B2 membership stock (together, Class B stock), both with a par value of \$100 and redeemable on five years' written notice, subject to certain conditions. Under the Capital Plan, each member is required to own capital stock in an amount equal to the greater of a membership stock requirement or an activity stock requirement. All stock that supports a member's activity stock requirement with the Bank is classified as Class B1 activity stock. Any additional amount of stock necessary for the total amount of Class B stock held to equal a member's minimum investment amount will be classified as Class B2 membership stock. Members purchase Class B2 membership stock to satisfy their membership stock requirement with the Bank. Stock held in excess of a member's minimum investment requirement is classified as Class B2 excess capital stock.

Members that withdraw from membership must wait at least five years after their membership was terminated and all of their capital stock was redeemed or repurchased before being readmitted to membership in any FHLB.

Under our Capital Plan, any dividend declared on Class B1 shares must be greater than or equal to the dividend declared on Class B2 shares for the same period. We have paid an enhanced dividend on Class B1 activity stock since the fourth quarter of 2013. Future dividend payments remain subject to declaration by our Board and will depend on future operating results, our Retained Earnings and Dividend Policy and any other factors the Board determines to be relevant.

Minimum Capital Requirements

We are subject by FHFA regulation to the following three capital requirements:

- Total regulatory capital ratio;
- Leverage capital ratio; and
- Risk-based capital.

For purposes of calculating our compliance with these minimum capital requirements in effect:

- "Permanent capital" includes our retained earnings plus the amount paid in for our Class B stock, including Class B stock classified as mandatorily redeemable.
- "Total capital" means the sum of (1) our permanent capital plus (2) any general allowance for losses.
- "Total assets" are the total assets determined in accordance with GAAP.

Permanent capital and total capital do not include accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

*Total Regulatory Capital Ratio.* We must maintain a minimum ratio of total capital to total assets of at least 4.00%. For safety and soundness reasons, this ratio may be increased by the FHFA with respect to an individual FHLB.

*Leverage Capital Ratio.* We must also maintain a leverage ratio of total capital to total assets of at least 5.00%. For purposes of determining this leverage ratio, total capital is computed by multiplying our permanent capital by 1.5 and adding to this product all other components of total capital. This ratio also may be increased by the FHFA with respect to an individual FHLB.

*Risk-Based Capital.* Under the risk-based capital requirement, we must maintain permanent capital in an amount at least equal to the sum of our: (i) credit risk capital requirement, (ii) market risk capital requirement, and (iii) operational risk capital requirement; all of which are calculated in accordance with the rules and regulations of the FHFA.

As of	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Requirement	Actual	Requirement	Actual
Total regulatory capital	\$ 5,648	\$ 9,267	\$ 5,164	\$ 8,582
Total regulatory capital ratio	4.00 %	6.56 %	4.00 %	6.65 %
Leverage capital	\$ 7,060	\$ 13,899	\$ 6,456	\$ 12,873
Leverage capital ratio	5.00 %	9.84 %	5.00 %	9.97 %
Risk-based capital	\$ 1,948	\$ 9,267	\$ 1,845	\$ 8,582


**Notes to Financial Statements**
**(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

Total regulatory capital and leverage capital includes MRCS but does not include AOCI. Under the FHFA regulation on capital classifications and critical capital levels for the FHLBs, we are adequately capitalized.

Additionally, an FHFA Advisory Bulletin sets forth guidance for each FHLB to maintain a ratio of at least two percent of capital stock to total assets. In accordance with this guidance, the FHFA considers the proportion of capital stock to assets, measured on a daily average basis at month end, when assessing each FHLB's capital management practices.

Capital Concentration

There were no members (including any successors) that had regulatory capital stock exceeding 10% of our total regulatory capital stock outstanding (which includes MRCS) as of December 31, 2025.

Mandatorily Redeemable Capital Stock (MRCS)

The following table shows our MRCS redemption terms by year payable.

<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Two to three years	\$ 1
Three to four years	2
Four to five years	27
<b>Mandatorily Redeemable Capital Stock</b>	<b>\$ 30</b>

Repurchase of Excess Capital Stock

Members may request repurchases of excess stock on any business day. Additionally, on a monthly basis, the Bank repurchases excess capital stock held by each member or former member that exceeds certain limits set by the Bank. All repurchases of excess capital stock, including any future monthly repurchases, will continue until otherwise announced, but remain subject to our regulatory requirements, certain financial and capital thresholds, and prudent business practices.

Dividends

Our ability to pay dividends is subject to the FHLB Act and FHFA regulations. On January 23, 2026 our Board of Directors declared a 9.25% dividend (annualized) for Class B1 activity stock and a 3.90% dividend (annualized) for Class B2 membership stock based on our preliminary financial results for the fourth quarter of 2025. This dividend totaled \$80 million (recorded as \$79 million dividends on capital stock and \$1 million interest expense on mandatorily redeemable capital stock) and was paid on February 13, 2026. Any future dividend payment remains subject to declaration by the Board and will depend on future operating results, our Retained Earnings and Dividend Policy and any other factors the Board determines to be relevant.

**Notes to Financial Statements****(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**Joint Capital Enhancement Agreement

All of the FHLBs, including us, entered into a Joint Capital Enhancement Agreement (as later amended, the JCE Agreement) and implemented it in our respective capital plans. The intent of the JCE Agreement is to enhance the capital position of each FHLB by allocating that portion of each FHLB's earnings to a separate restricted retained earnings account at that FHLB.

The JCE Agreement provides that each FHLB is required to contribute 20% of its net income each quarter to a restricted retained earnings account until the balance of that account equals at least one percent of that FHLB's average balance of outstanding consolidated obligations for the calendar quarter.

Additionally, the JCE Agreement provides that amounts in restricted retained earnings in excess of 150% of an FHLB's restricted retained earnings minimum (i.e., one percent of that FHLB's total consolidated obligations calculated as of the last day of each calendar quarter) may be released from restricted retained earnings.

Although restricted retained earnings under the JCE Agreement are included in determining whether we have attained the retained earnings target under the Bank's Retained Earnings and Dividend Policy, these restricted retained earnings will not be available to pay dividends. We do not believe that the requirement to contribute 20% of our future net income to a restricted retained earnings account under the JCE Agreement will have an impact on our ability to pay dividends except in the most extreme circumstances. There is a provision in the JCE Agreement that if, at any time, our restricted retained earnings were to fall below the required level, we would only be permitted to pay dividends out of (1) current net income not required to be added to our restricted retained earnings and (2) retained earnings that are not restricted.


**Notes to Financial Statements**

(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

**Note 13 - Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)**

The following table summarizes the gains (losses) in AOCI for the reporting periods indicated.

	Net Unrealized - Available- for-sale Debt Securities	Net Unrealized - Cash Flow Hedges	Post- Retirement Plans	AOCI
For the years ended December 31,				
<b>2025</b>				
<b>Beginning balance</b>	\$ (33)	\$ 67	\$ 8	\$ 42
Other comprehensive income before reclassification - recorded to the Statements of Condition	218	(20)	2	200
<b>Amounts reclassified in period to Statements of Income:</b>				
Net interest income		(23)		(23)
Noninterest expense			(1)	(1)
<b>Ending balance</b>	<u>\$ 185</u>	<u>\$ 24</u>	<u>\$ 9</u>	<u>\$ 218</u>
<b>2024</b>				
<b>Beginning balance</b>	\$ (198)	\$ 72	\$ 10	\$ (116)
Other comprehensive income before reclassification - recorded to the Statements of Condition	165	35	(2)	198
<b>Amounts reclassified in period to Statements of Income:</b>				
Net interest income		(40)		(40)
<b>Ending balance</b>	<u>\$ (33)</u>	<u>\$ 67</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>	<u>\$ 42</u>
<b>2023</b>				
<b>Beginning balance</b>	\$ (179)	\$ 102	\$ (11)	\$ (88)
Other comprehensive income before reclassification - recorded to the Statements of Condition	(19)	12	22	15
<b>Amounts reclassified in period to Statements of Income:</b>				
Net interest income		(42)		(42)
Noninterest expense			(1)	(1)
<b>Ending balance</b>	<u>\$ (198)</u>	<u>\$ 72</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>	<u>\$ (116)</u>


**Notes to Financial Statements**
**(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**
**Note 14 - Employee Retirement Plans**

We participate in the Pentegra Defined Benefit (DB) Plan for Financial Institutions (the Pension Plan), a multiple employer, tax-qualified noncontributory defined-benefit pension plan. The Pension Plan year runs from July 1 to June 30. Substantially all of our officers and employees participate in the Pension Plan. Our risks in participating in the Pension Plan are as follows:

- The Pension Plan is a single plan under Internal Revenue Code Section 413(c) and, as a result, all of the assets stand behind all of the liabilities. Accordingly, contributions made by us may be used to provide benefits to participants of other participating employers.
- If a participating employer withdraws from the Pension Plan, the unfunded obligations of the Pension Plan may be borne by the remaining participating employers, which would include us.
- If we choose to withdraw from the Pension Plan, we may be required to pay the Pension Plan an amount based on the underfunded status of the Pension Plan, referred to as a withdrawal liability.

Relevant information concerning the Pension Plan is outlined below:

- The Pension Plan's Employer Identification Number is 13-5645888 and the Plan Number is 333.
- A single Form 5500 is filed on behalf of all employers who participate in the Pension Plan. A Form 5500 was not available for the Pension Plan year ended June 30, 2025, as of the date of filing of this Form 10-K filing.
- Our contributions for the years ended December 31, 2025, December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023 was not more than 5% of the total contributions to the Pension Plan.
- The Pension Plan is not a collective bargaining agreement.
- We did not pay any surcharges to the Pension Plan.
- There was no funding improvement plan or rehabilitation plan implemented, nor is any such plan pending.

Contributions to the Pension Plan include both mandatory amounts required under federal law and discretionary contributions to improve the Plan's funded status. The Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act ("MAP-21"), enacted in 2012, provided temporary relief for employers like the Bank who participate in plans for which funding contributions are determined under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. Specifically, MAP-21 allows the Bank to use a 25-year average discount rate within an upper and lower range rather than the current discount rate when determining its minimum funding obligation. At the time, the discount rate under MAP-21 was higher than the current discount rate, which reduced the Bank's minimum funding obligation and expense recognized into earnings. This is due to the inverse relationship between the discount rate and the pension liability and expense - that is, the higher the discount rate, the lower the liability and expense amount. This discount rate relief was extended in 2014 when the Highway and Transportation Funding Act (HATFA) was signed into law; again extended through 2020 when the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (BBA 2015) was enacted in 2015; and again extended through 2021 with the American Rescue Plan of 2021 (ARPA). The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), also known as the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), was signed into law on November 15, 2021 which further extended this discount rate relief through 2031. However, recent increases in interest rates have significantly minimized the impact of this relief.

The following table provides details on our multiemployer Pension Plan. The funded status is calculated as the market value of plan assets divided by the funding target and reflects contributions received through the plan year ended June 30.

Pension Plan	2025	2024	2023
Net pension cost (minimum required contribution) including administrative fees, charged to compensation and benefits expense for the years ended December 31,	\$ 9	\$ 10	\$ 10
Prepaid pension contributions, in other assets, as of December 31,	39	47	55
Plan funded status as of the plan years ended June 30,	114 %	112 %	114 %
Our portion of plan funded status as of the plan years ended June 30,	132 %	135 %	145 %

In addition to the above Pension Plan we have a tax-qualified defined contribution 401(k) plan, an unfunded non-qualified deferred compensation plan, and a postretirement health and life insurance benefit plan. The financial amounts related to these plans were not material.


**Notes to Financial Statements**
**(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**
**Note 15 - Fair Value**

Fair value represents the exit price that we would receive to sell an asset or pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction with a market participant at the measurement date. Refer to **Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies** for our fair value measurement policies.

Valuation Techniques and Significant Inputs

Outlined below is a description of our valuation techniques and significant assumptions.

*Assets for which fair value approximates carrying amount.* Due to the short-term nature and negligible credit risk, we use the carrying amount to estimate fair value of cash and due from banks, interest-bearing deposits, and accrued interest receivable.

*Investment debt securities—non-MBS and MBS.* We use one of the valuation approaches outlined below to determine fair value.

- Prices received from third party pricing vendors provided we believe their pricing models are consistent with what other market participants would use; or
- An income approach based on a market-observable interest rate curve adjusted for a spread.

The significant inputs and assumptions utilized by third party pricing vendors in their proprietary pricing models are derived as outlined below for these securities.

- Market observable sources (Level 1), which include, but are not limited to, benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, benchmark securities, bids, offers, and other market related data, for securities that are actively traded.
- Available market observable inputs (Level 2) rather than quoted market prices are used when valuing securities primarily comprised of our portfolio of government, mortgage and asset-backed securities. Available market information is used, such as benchmark curves, benchmarking of like securities, sector groupings, and matrix pricing for fixed income securities that do not trade on a daily basis.
- Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for securities. Valuations are derived from techniques that use significant assumptions not observable in the market, which include pricing models, discounted cash flow models, or similar techniques.

We annually review the multiple third party pricing vendors we utilize to measure the fair value of our agency MBS and FFELP ABS. Our annual review includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- Confirming and further augmenting our understanding of the vendors' pricing processes, methodologies and control procedures.
- Reviewing, if available, the vendors' independent auditors' reports to assess the vendors' internal controls over their valuation processes.
- Assessing our third party vendors' proprietary pricing models for reasonableness, including the underlying inputs and assumptions utilized. This is achieved by sampling securities across different asset classes and utilizing deep dive analyses since we do not have direct access to their propriety pricing models.
- Using our internal model price in cases where a fair value is not provided by any third party pricing vendor to measure the fair value. In this process, we compare prices for comparable securities provided by third party pricing vendors to our internal pricing model to test for reasonableness.
- Using our third party vendor's pricing challenge process, which is in place for all security valuations. The pricing challenge process facilitates identification and resolution of potentially erroneous prices.


**Notes to Financial Statements**
**(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

*Non-MBS securities - SBA, agency bonds and housing development bonds.* We use one third party pricing vendor to measure the fair value of these securities. If available, we compare the prices received from that service to two other third party pricing vendors to determine if the price is reasonable. If no other third party prices are available, we validate against internal models.

*Advances.* We determine the fair value of an advance by calculating the present value of its expected future cash flows. Accrued interest receivable is included in the expected future cash flows for an advance carried at fair value under the fair value option, and accordingly, accrued interest receivable on such an advance is classified in Advances in our **Statements of Condition**. Accrued interest receivable is not included in the expected future cash flows on an advance carried on an amortized cost basis, and accordingly, accrued interest receivable on such an advance is classified in Other Assets in our **Statements of Condition**. In determining fair value we do not factor in prepayment risk in cases where an advance carries a prepayment fee since we are financially indifferent whether or not the borrower prepays.

The significant inputs used to determine fair value for advances carried under the fair value option in our **Statements of Condition** are shown below.

- Consolidated Obligation Curve (CO Curve). The Office of Finance constructs this market-observable curve using the U.S. Treasury Curve as a base which is then adjusted by adding indicative spreads obtained largely from market observable sources, which includes the benchmark component interest rate. These market indications are derived from pricing indications from dealers, historical pricing relationships, market activity such as recent GSE trades, and other secondary market activity. The CO Curve best represents our cost of funds and is an integral factor with respect to pricing our advance products, and accordingly, we utilize it to measure an advance's fair value.
- Volatility assumption. Market-based expectations of future interest rate volatility implied from current market prices for similar options.
- Target spread assumption. The target spread relative to the cost of funds that we expect to earn for a given advance.

*MPF Loans held in portfolio.* We measure the fair value of our entire mortgage loan portfolio based on to-be-announced (TBA) securities, which represent quoted market prices for new mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. government-sponsored enterprises, and adjust that fair value amount for nonaccrual MPF Loans held in portfolio. The prices of the referenced mortgage-backed securities and the MPF Loans are highly dependent upon the underlying prepayment assumptions priced in the secondary market. Prices are then adjusted for differences in coupon, average loan rate, seasoning, settlements, purchase market spread, loan balance, and cash flow remittance between our MPF Loans and the referenced mortgage-backed securities.

*MPF Loans held for sale (included in Other Assets).* We measure the fair value of our MPF Loans HFS portfolio based on TBA securities, which represent quoted market prices for new mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. government-sponsored enterprises.

*Derivative assets/liabilities.* Derivative instruments are primarily transacted in the institutional dealer market and priced with observable market assumptions at a mid-market valuation point. We estimate the fair value of a derivative that is not transacted in such an active market using standard valuation techniques, such as discounted cash-flow analysis. We are subject to nonperformance risk in derivative transactions due to the potential default by our derivative counterparties or a DCO. To mitigate this risk, we have entered into master netting agreements and credit support agreements with our derivative counterparties for our bilaterally executed derivative contracts that provide for the daily delivery of collateral. We apply the "portfolio exception" for purposes of determining the nonperformance risk adjustment, if any, to the fair value of our derivative instruments. As a result, we measure the nonperformance risk adjustment on our derivative instruments by taking into consideration the effects of legally enforceable master netting agreements that allow us to settle positive and negative positions and offset collateral with the same counterparty on a net basis.


**Notes to Financial Statements**
**(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**

For transactions executed as a cleared derivative, we settle our variation margin exposure daily in cash and pledge securities collateral for initial margin exposure. We also have established the enforceability of offsetting rights incorporated in the agreements for the cleared derivative transactions. Our net counterparty position equals the amount attributable to a particular credit exposure that we would receive to sell a net long position or that we would pay to transfer a net short position. Based on our risk management practices described above and our assessment of any change in our own credit spread, we concluded that the effect of the credit differential between us and our derivative counterparties and the DCO was sufficiently mitigated, to an immaterial level, so that no nonperformance risk adjustments were deemed necessary to the recorded fair value of our derivative assets/liabilities in our **Statements of Condition**. See **Note 9 - Derivatives and Hedging Activities** for further discussion of our credit risk management practices.

In estimating a derivative's fair value, we use a discounted cash flow analysis utilizing market-observable inputs (inputs that are actively quoted and can be validated to external sources). Inputs by class of derivative are shown below.

**Interest-rate related:**

- Discount rate assumption. OIS or SOFR swap curve depending on the terms of the derivative.
- Forward interest rate assumption for rate resets. Swap curve of index rate of the instrument (e.g., SOFR or Fed Funds Effective Rate).
- Volatility assumption. Market-based expectations of future interest rate volatility implied from current market prices for similar options.

**Mortgage delivery commitments and TBA mortgage-backed securities:**

- TBA price. Market-based prices of TBAs are determined by coupon class and expected term until settlement.

*Deposits.* We determine the fair values of deposits by their book values.

*Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell.* We determine the fair values of federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell using zero spread on the OIS curve.

*Consolidated obligations.* For consolidated obligations with embedded options, we estimate fair values based on clustering of two pricing vendors and our internal valuation model if the instrument has vendor pricing coverage. For consolidated obligations without embedded options or no vendor pricing coverage, we use our internal valuation model only. Our internal valuation models use standard valuation techniques and estimate fair values based on the following significant inputs for those consolidated obligations carried at fair value:

- CO Curve for fixed-rate, noncallable (bullet) consolidated obligations and a spread to a benchmark swap curve for callable consolidated obligations based on price indications for callable consolidated obligations from the Office of Finance, if there is no vendor pricing coverage.
- Volatility assumption. Market-based expectations of future interest rate volatility implied from current market prices for similar options.
- Spread assumption. A spread adjustment to a benchmark swap curve used to value callable consolidated obligations carried at fair value.


**Notes to Financial Statements**

(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

**Fair Value Estimates**

The following table is a summary of the fair value estimates and related levels in the hierarchy. The carrying amounts are per the **Statements of Condition**. Fair value estimates represent the exit prices that we would receive to sell assets or pay to transfer liabilities in an orderly transaction with market participants at the measurement date. They do not represent an estimate of our overall market value as a going concern, as they do not take into account future business opportunities or profitability of assets and liabilities. We measure instrument-specific credit risk attributable to our consolidated obligations based on our nonperformance risk, which includes the credit risk associated with the joint and several liability of other FHLBs, see **Note 16 - Commitments and Contingencies**. As a result, we did not recognize any instrument-specific credit risk attributable to our consolidated obligations that are carried at fair value. See **Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies** for our fair value policies and **Note 9 - Derivatives and Hedging Activities** for more information on the Netting and Cash Collateral amounts. The net carrying amount in the below table is net of any allowance for credit losses.

	Net Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting & Cash Collateral
<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>						
<b>Carried at amortized cost</b>						
Cash and due from banks and interest-bearing deposits	\$ 2,893	\$ 2,893	\$ 2,893			
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	27,470	27,470		\$ 27,470		
Held-to-maturity debt securities	1,463	1,466		1,462	\$ 4	
Advances	61,004	61,188		61,188		
MPF Loans held in portfolio, net	14,722	13,998		13,987	11	
Other assets	400	400		400		
<b>Carried at fair value on a recurring basis</b>						
Trading debt securities	4,749	4,749		4,749		
Available-for-sale debt securities	28,032	28,032		28,032		
Advances	141	141		141		
Derivative assets	53	53		800		\$ (747)
Other assets	53	53		53		
<b>Carried at fair value on a nonrecurring basis</b>						
MPF Loans held in portfolio, net	9	9			9	
<b>Financial assets</b>	<b>140,989</b>	<b>\$ 140,452</b>	<b>\$ 2,893</b>	<b>\$ 138,282</b>	<b>\$ 24</b>	<b>\$ (747)</b>
Other nonfinancial assets	213					
<b>Assets</b>	<b>\$ 141,202</b>					
<b>Carried at amortized cost</b>						
Deposits	\$ (1,279)	\$ (1,279)		\$ (1,279)		
Consolidated obligation discount notes	(6,731)	(6,728)		(6,728)		
Consolidated obligation bonds	(75,788)	(75,091)		(75,091)		
Mandatorily redeemable capital stock	(30)	(30)	\$ (30)			
Other liabilities	(530)	(530)		(530)		
<b>Carried at fair value on a recurring basis</b>						
Consolidated obligation discount notes	(46,448)	(46,448)		(46,448)		
Consolidated obligation bonds	(507)	(507)		(507)		
Derivative liabilities	(3)	(3)		(732)		\$ 729
<b>Financial liabilities</b>	<b>(131,316)</b>	<b>\$(130,616)</b>	<b>\$ (30)</b>	<b>\$(131,315)</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 729</b>
Other nonfinancial liabilities	(431)					
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>\$(131,747)</b>					


**Notes to Financial Statements**

(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

	<u>Net Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Netting &amp; Cash Collateral</u>
As of December 31, 2024						
<b>Carried at amortized cost</b>						
Cash and due from banks and interest-bearing deposits	\$ 2,602	\$ 2,602	\$ 2,602			
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	27,113	27,113		\$ 27,113		
Held-to-maturity debt securities	1,666	1,662		1,657	\$ 5	
Advances	55,717	55,852		55,852		
MPF Loans held in portfolio, net	13,309	12,112		12,103	9	
Other assets	377	377		377		
<b>Carried at fair value on a recurring basis</b>						
Trading debt securities	3,240	3,240		3,240		
Available-for-sale debt securities	24,654	24,654		24,654		
Advances	130	130		130		
Derivative assets	18	18		1,084		\$ (1,066)
Other assets	57	57		57		
<b>Carried at fair value on a nonrecurring basis</b>						
MPF Loans held in portfolio, net	11	11			11	
<b>Financial assets</b>	128,894	<u>\$ 127,828</u>	<u>\$ 2,602</u>	<u>\$ 126,267</u>	<u>\$ 25</u>	<u>\$ (1,066)</u>
Other nonfinancial assets	218					
<b>Assets</b>	<u>\$ 129,112</u>					
<b>Carried at amortized cost</b>						
Deposits	\$ (840)	\$ (840)		\$ (840)		
Consolidated obligation discount notes	(36,739)	(36,738)		(36,738)		
Consolidated obligation bonds	(73,469)	(72,213)		(72,213)		
Mandatorily redeemable capital stock	(4)	(4)	\$ (4)			
Other liabilities	(505)	(505)		(505)		
<b>Carried at fair value on a recurring basis</b>						
Consolidated obligation bonds	(8,390)	(8,390)		(8,390)		
Derivative liabilities	(27)	(27)		(1,421)		\$ 1,394
<b>Financial liabilities</b>	(119,974)	<u>\$(118,717)</u>	<u>\$ (4)</u>	<u>\$(120,107)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,394</u>
Other nonfinancial liabilities	(518)					
<b>Liabilities</b>	<u>\$(120,492)</u>					

We had no transfers between levels for the periods shown.

Level 3 Roll forward

There was no material activity for the periods reported for recurring Level 3 assets.


**Notes to Financial Statements**
**(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)**
Fair Value Option

We may elect the fair value option for financial instruments, such as advances, MPF Loans held for sale, and consolidated obligation discount notes and bonds, in cases where hedge accounting treatment may not be achieved due to the inability to meet the hedge effectiveness testing criteria, or in certain cases where we wish to mitigate the risk associated with selecting the fair value option for other instruments. Financial instruments for which we elected the fair value option along with their related fair value are shown on our **Statements of Condition**. Refer to **Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies** for further details.

The following table presents the gains (losses) in fair values of financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value under the fair value option, which are recognized in noninterest income (loss) - instruments held under the fair value option in our **Statements of Income**.

For the years ended December 31,	2025	2024	2023
Advances	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 10
Discount notes	(7)	(2)	1
Bonds	(3)	—	(21)
Other	(1)	(1)	(1)
<b>Noninterest income (loss) - Instruments held under the fair value option</b>	<b>\$ (5)</b>	<b>\$ (3)</b>	<b>\$ (11)</b>

The following table reflects the difference between the aggregate UPB outstanding and the aggregate fair value for our long term financial instruments for which the fair value option has been elected. None of the advances were 90 days or more past due and none were on nonaccrual status.

As of	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Advances	Consolidated Obligation Bonds	Advances	Consolidated Obligation Bonds
Unpaid principal balance	\$ 145	\$ 500	\$ 140	\$ 8,290
Fair value over (under) UPB	(4)	7	(10)	100
Fair value	<b>\$ 141</b>	<b>\$ 507</b>	<b>\$ 130</b>	<b>\$ 8,390</b>


**Notes to Financial Statements**

(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

**Note 16 - Commitments and Contingencies**

The following table shows our commitments outstanding, which represent off-balance sheet obligations.

As of	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Expire within one year	Expire after one year	Total	Expire within one year	Expire after one year	Total
Member standby letters of credit	\$ 6,651	\$ 6,223 <sup>a</sup>	\$ 12,874	\$ 6,252	\$ 6,656 <sup>a</sup>	\$ 12,908
MPF delivery commitments	176	—	176	93	—	93
Advance commitments	10	—	10	445	—	445
Housing authority standby bond purchase agreements	150	427	577	134	388	522
Unsettled consolidated obligation discount notes	2,050	—	2,050	—	—	—
Unsettled consolidated obligation bonds	95	—	95	835	—	835
Other	—	—	—	2	—	2
<b>Commitments</b>	<b>\$ 9,132</b>	<b>\$ 6,650</b>	<b>\$ 15,782</b>	<b>\$ 7,761</b>	<b>\$ 7,044</b>	<b>\$ 14,805</b>

<sup>a</sup> Contains \$5.2 billion and \$5.9 billion of member standby letters of credit at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, which were renewable annually.

Commitments

*Member standby letters of credit.* A member standby letter of credit is a financing arrangement between us and our member. We execute a letter of credit with a member for a fee and require that member to fully collateralize the letter of credit at the time of issuance. If we are required to make payment for a beneficiary's draw, the payment amount is converted into a collateralized advance to the member if not reimbursed by the member. We monitor the creditworthiness of our members that have letters of credit. See **Note 8 - Allowance for Credit Losses** for information related to our credit risk for member standby letters of credit.

*Housing authority standby bond purchase agreements.* We enter into agreements with state housing authorities within our district to provide them liquidity for a fee. Specifically, if required under the terms of the agreement, we purchase and hold a state housing authority's bonds until their designated marketing agent can find a suitable investor or the state housing authority repurchases the bond. As of December 31, 2025, these standby bond purchase commitments expire no later than 2030, although some may be renewable at our option. We purchased no bonds under these agreements during the periods presented above.

*Advance commitments.* We enter into forward-starting advances, which lock in a predetermined interest rate for an advance that will be funded at a future date subject to certain conditions.

*MPF delivery commitments.* Includes delivery commitments to purchase all MPF Loans, including MPF Loans we hold in our portfolio and MPF Loans that are subsequently sold or securitized.

Contingencies

*Joint and Several Liability on Behalf of Another FHLB.* We have a contingent obligation for the payment of principal and interest on consolidated obligations of all the FHLBs resulting from our joint and several liability. We did not expect to pay any additional amounts under our joint and several liability as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

*Legal Proceedings.* We may be subject to various legal proceedings arising in the normal course of business. After consultation with legal counsel, management is not aware of any such proceedings that might result in our ultimate liability in an amount that would have a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations.


**Notes to Financial Statements**

(U.S. Dollars in tables in millions except per share amounts unless otherwise indicated)

**Note 17 - Transactions with Related Parties and Other FHLBs**

We define related parties as either members whose officers or directors serve on our Board of Directors, or members that control more than 10% of our total voting interests. We did not have any members that controlled more than 10% of our total voting interests for the periods presented in these financial statements.

In the normal course of business, we may extend credit to or enter into other transactions with a related party. These transactions are done at market terms that are no more favorable than the terms of comparable transactions with other members who are not considered related parties.

Members

The following table summarizes material balances we had with our members who are related parties as defined above (including their affiliates) as of the dates presented. The related net income impacts to our **Statements of Income** were not material.

As of	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Assets - Advances	\$ 313	\$ 580
Liabilities - Deposits	17	7
Equity - Capital Stock	21	31

Other FHLBs

From time to time, we may loan to, or borrow from, other FHLBs. These transactions are done at market terms that are no more favorable than the terms of comparable transactions with other counterparties. These transactions are overnight, maturing the following business day.

We have also, from time to time, assumed the outstanding consolidated obligations of another FHLB rather than issue new consolidated obligations. In connection with these transactions, the Bank becomes the primary obligor for the transferred debt. During the year ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank did not assume any debt from other FHLBs. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Bank assumed consolidated obligation discount notes with a par value of \$4.32 billion from the FHLB of Atlanta with a corresponding transfer of funds to the Bank from the FHLB of Atlanta.

In addition, we provide programmatic and operational support in our role as the administrator of the MPF Program on behalf of the other MPF Banks for which we receive a membership and volume-based administration fee.

Material transactions with other FHLBs, if any, are identified on the face of our financial statements.



### Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

#### FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK OF CHICAGO

/s/ Michael A. Ericson

By: Michael A. Ericson  
 Title: President and Chief Executive Officer  
 (Principal Executive Officer)

Date: March 10, 2026

/s/ Virxhini Gjonzeneli

By: Virxhini Gjonzeneli  
 Title: Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer  
 (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)

Date: March 10, 2026

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Michael A. Ericson</u> Michael A. Ericson	President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	March 10, 2026
<u>/s/ Virxhini Gjonzeneli</u> Virxhini Gjonzeneli	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)	March 10, 2026
<u>*/s/ Michelle L. Gross</u> Michelle L. Gross	Chairperson of the Board of Directors	March 10, 2026
<u>*/s/ Daniel G. Watts</u> Daniel G. Watts	Vice Chairperson of the Board of Directors	March 10, 2026
<u>*/s/ Dean A. Ahlers</u> Dean A. Ahlers	Director	March 10, 2026
<u>*/s/ Kathleen Burns</u> Kathleen Burns	Director	March 10, 2026
<u>*/s/ Joseph Fazio III</u> Joseph Fazio III	Director	March 10, 2026
<u>*/s/ Betsy A. Johnson</u> Betsy A. Johnson	Director	March 10, 2026



**FHLBank**  
Chicago

Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago

<b>Signature</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>
<u><i>*/s/ Phyllis Lockett</i></u> Phyllis Lockett	Director	March 10, 2026
<u><i>*/s/ Kevin L. Newell</i></u> Kevin L. Newell	Director	March 10, 2026
<u><i>*/s/ John W. Pietrowicz</i></u> John W. Pietrowicz	Director	March 10, 2026
<u><i>*/s/ Bradley J. Schroeder</i></u> Bradley J. Schroeder	Director	March 10, 2026
<u><i>*/s/ Lois A. Scott</i></u> Lois A. Scott	Director	March 10, 2026
<u><i>*/s/ Ty R. Taylor</i></u> Ty R. Taylor	Director	March 10, 2026
<u><i>*/s/ Kenneth D. Thompson</i></u> Kenneth D. Thompson	Director	March 10, 2026
<u><i>*/s/ Mary R. Wright</i></u> Mary R. Wright	Director	March 10, 2026
<u><i>* By: /s/ Laura M. Turnquest</i></u> Laura M. Turnquest, Attorney-in-fact		March 10, 2026