



Farm Credit Canada

First Quarter Financial Report 2025-26

As at and for the three months ended June 30, 2025



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Contact Corporate Communication at communications@fcc-fac.ca for more information

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Basis of preparation of financial information

The following management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) is a summary of the financial position and results of operations of Farm Credit Canada (FCC) and was prepared by management. Pursuant to the authority delegated by FCC's Board of Directors, the MD&A was reviewed and approved for issue by the Audit Committee of the Board on August 27, 2025. The MD&A was prepared in accordance with the Treasury Board of Canada's Directive on Accounting Standards: GC 5200 Crown Corporations Quarterly Financial Reports.

The MD&A is based on FCC's unaudited condensed consolidated quarterly financial statements as at and for the three months ended June 30, 2025, and may be read in conjunction with the most recent Annual Report and Corporate Plan Summary.¹

Caution regarding forward-looking statements

The MD&A includes forward-looking financial information based on certain assumptions that reflect management's planned course of action with the most probable set of economic conditions. By nature, assumptions are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. There is significant risk that actual results may vary and the differences may be material. Some factors that could cause differences include changes in general economic and market conditions, which could include, but are not limited to, extreme weather conditions, inflationary pressure, interest rates, supply chain challenges and trade disruptions.

Overview

FCC is a federal Crown corporation reporting to Canadians and Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food. FCC provides financing and other services to more than 103,000 customers. We have more than 2,500 employees operating from 101 offices located primarily in rural Canada and the corporate office in Regina, Saskatchewan.

¹ These documents are available at www.fcc-fac.ca/en/about-fcc/governance/reports.html.

Economic environment¹

The Canadian agriculture and food industry faced many challenges in 2024 and, in 2025, is dealing with tremendous uncertainty stemming from global trade disruptions. Borrowing costs continue to trend lower this year after the Bank of Canada lowered its overnight rate to 2.75%, while slow economic growth in Canada and around the world has pressured most agricultural commodity prices. Farm cash receipts declined 1.6% in 2024 after reaching a record \$99.5 billion the previous year. For 2025, farm cash receipts are projected to increase 8.5%, but given all the uncertainty ahead, this forecast could be revised lower. If the current forecast is realized, 2025 farm cash receipts would be a record \$106.3 billion, providing support to the farm sector balance sheet.

After real GDP growth averaged 1.5% over the last two years, Canada is set for another couple of years of economic challenges. Lower immigration is expected to slow population growth in 2025, dampening the country's potential GDP. A weak labour market and declining household purchasing power are curbing consumer spending, which makes up about 60% of GDP. Meanwhile, business investment is being held back by low confidence amid global trade disruptions and uncertainty. Continued economic softness suggests the Bank of Canada may cut interest rates further this year. Combined with the tariff-related uncertainty, these rate cuts limit the likelihood that the Canadian dollar will significantly appreciate against the U.S. dollar in 2025.

High demand for farmland and low availability strengthened farmland values in 2023, with growth of 7.8%. However, land value appreciation is projected to have slowed to 4.5% in 2024 due to elevated interest rates and lower farm cash receipts. Continued growth is expected in 2025, at 4.9%.

Geopolitical tensions have had a substantial impact on global markets in recent years, and Canadian agriculture is facing significant uncertainty due to major disruptions in international trade. Canada's CUSMA-compliant exports, which include nearly all agriculture and food exports, have, for now, been exempt from tariffs. However, non-compliant CUSMA goods are subject to a minimum tariff rate of 10%, while a 50% rate has been imposed on steel and aluminum. These steel and aluminum tariffs will impact the cost of agricultural equipment currently being manufactured and the cost of cans imported for the food and beverage sector.

India applied tariffs on lentil imports in March 2025 but has extended yellow pea duty-free access until March 31, 2026. China recently announced that effective August 14, a 75.8% tariff will be imposed on Canadian canola seed imports as a preliminary result of its "anti-dumping" investigation. This is in addition to its 100% tariff on Canadian exports of canola oil, canola meal and peas and 25% tariff on pork and seafood applied since March 2025. In contrast, changes to U.S. biofuel policy are favourable, as the U.S. is only accepting feedstocks from the U.S., Canada and Mexico.

The Canadian agriculture and agri-food industry is also feeling the effects of U.S.-China trade tensions, since U.S. agricultural futures serve as benchmark prices for Canadian markets. Although the trade war between the U.S. and China is currently in a 90-day pause and both sides have agreed to a tentative trade framework with reduced tariffs (U.S. tariffs at 55% and Chinese tariffs at 10%), the disruptions are still expected to have significant economic consequences worldwide – including higher consumer prices, disrupted supply chains and increased operational costs for businesses. As a result, already-weak global economic growth may slow further. In short, financial markets, including commodities, are likely to remain volatile for the foreseeable future.

¹ References within Economic environment refer to calendar year. At the time of writing, references to 2024 economic data are still estimates and are referred to as such throughout the overview. These values will change in subsequent reports as actual data becomes available.

Agriculture and agri-food industry overview¹

Primary production

Total Canadian grain and oilseed production was roughly 94.6 million tonnes in 2024, which was 3.3% above the five-year average (2019-2023). This increase was largely due to recovery in durum, lentil and pulse production from the 2023 drought. Despite higher production, the portion of the small crop from 2023 but sold in 2024, along with lower commodity prices, resulted in a 10.8% decline in field crop receipts in 2024. For 2025, field crops receipts are projected to increase 8.0%, driven by strong exports of wheat and canola along with improved market prices in the second quarter of the calendar year.

Uncertainty regarding global trade makes it difficult to forecast margins. Futures prices (in USD) have recovered from declines earlier in 2025 following tariff reductions between the U.S. and China. As a result, forecasted margins in both Western and Eastern Canada have improved, with estimated returns being on average slightly above breakeven. The tariffs applied to Canadian canola exports to China are expected to pressure margins lower before the end of the year; yet the markets' response to tariffs have been muted so far. Prices will also be driven by North American weather over the next couple of months.

The dairy sector had a very positive year in 2024 after a difficult past five years. Demand for dairy products has been strong, resulting in marketing boards issuing additional quota and incentive days to increase milk supply. Dairy margin estimates have improved since costs have eased slightly for feed, fixed and other variable expenses – resulting in an increase in estimated revenue. Stronger than expected blended prices are supporting the outlook for the rest of the year, and there is a level of optimism in the sector that hasn't existed for quite some time.

There was strong profitability in the beef sector last year and margins for cow-calf producers are expected to remain significantly above the five-year average in 2025. However, despite strong prices, the Canadian beef herd continues to decline and is at a three-decade low, while Canada's beef cow and replacement heifer herd is the smallest since 1987. Tariffs remain a concern, but most producers in the Prairies are focused on the hay crop size and pasture conditions for the remainder of summer, which will likely constrain any herd rebuilding.

In the poultry sector, avian influenza outbreaks slowed broiler production in 2024, leading to growth of 1.0% – the lowest rate of growth since 2014 (excluding 2020 and the onset of the pandemic). However, total meat production in 2024 still reached an all-time high. While the poultry sector was on high alert for the 2025 spring migration season, outbreaks were manageable given the biosecurity measures the industry has implemented to address the challenges that have come from outbreaks in recent years. Broiler production growth in the second half of this year should be strong given recent increases in quota production.

Canadian potato growers had a record-breaking harvest for the fourth year in a row in 2024, with production increasing by 1.2% to 128 million hundredweight. New Brunswick and Quebec saw significant production increases, recovering from wet conditions in 2023. Alberta remained Canada's top potato producer, contributing nearly a quarter of the country's supply. This record harvest means that Canadian supplies of potatoes remain plentiful. Paired with the uncertainty around potential tariffs, these larger supplies have weighed on contract prices and acreage for the 2025-26 marketing season.

Greenhouse vegetable cash receipts rose 8.5% in 2024 and are projected to rise 6.5% in 2025. However, greenhouse profitability is expected to be tight in 2025 as input and labour costs remain high. Field vegetable cash receipts were up 6.2% in 2024, but profitability was pressured due to labour challenges and high input costs. For 2025, vegetable receipts are projected to increase 3.8%. Fresh fruit receipts declined 1.7% in 2024 but are projected to increase 4.7% for 2025, assuming average production.

In the hog sector, margins were under pressure during 2024 due to soft global demand and oversupply. However, at the end of the year, hog prices increased and feed costs declined, improving profitability. Profitability estimates for 2025 are projected to continue to improve from last year, driven by lower feed costs and stronger than expected prices, although trade disruptions with the U.S. and China threaten the sector's outlook.

¹ References within Agriculture and agri-food industry overview refer to calendar year. At the time of writing, references to 2024 economic data are still estimates and are referred to as such throughout the overview. These values will change in subsequent reports as actual data becomes available.

Agribusiness and agri-food

In the agribusiness sector, farm equipment sales were slow in 2024. Demand will be further limited for the remainder of the year, with the industry already facing high equipment prices and reduced farm profitability – and now dealing with the impacts of global trade disruptions, including steel and aluminum tariffs. Fertilizer prices except for phosphate trended lower through 2024. Global phosphate supplies remain tight, which is keeping prices elevated for 2025. Nitrogen prices are expected to be volatile and could trend higher as conflict in the Middle East threatens global supply.

As 2025 unfolds, Canadian food and beverage manufacturers are navigating a complex business environment and it's beginning to affect their performance. The impacts of changing trade policy around the world and elevated input prices (courtesy of tariffs) are being passed along the supply chain as the cost of goods sold increases and sales volumes decline. In addition, wages and benefits are expected to rise again in 2025, even as job vacancies ease.

Enterprise risk management

As a financial institution, we take risk into account when lending to customers, delivering services, identifying priorities, and developing business strategies and initiatives. Our four major categories of risk are strategic, financial, operational and reputational. Each category has distinct risks that are assessed for likelihood and impact using various tools.

Our Enterprise Risk Management framework provides the governance structure for management of these risks as well as the process to identify, assess and measure, control and mitigate, and monitor and report on risk. We continually improve our enterprise risk management practices and we measure our activities against a formal risk appetite and tolerance statement that defines and measures acceptable risk.

We continue following our Enterprise Risk Management framework as outlined in the March 31, 2025 annual report.

Financial performance

The discussion of net income is a comparison of the results for the three months ended June 30, 2025, to the results for the three months ended June 30, 2024.

Net income

(\$ millions)	Three months ended June 30		
	2025	2024	Variance
Net interest income	388	349	39
Provision for credit losses	(18)	(25)	7
Non-interest income	3	10	(7)
Administration expenses	(172)	(158)	(14)
Net income	201	176	25

Three months ended June 30

Net income increased by \$25 million, a 14% increase compared to the same period in 2024. This growth was primarily driven by higher lending volumes, which contributed to an increase in net interest income. The provision for credit losses decreased quarter-over-quarter, primarily because the growth in impaired loans was lower compared to the same period last year. Non-interest income decreased as more net unrealized gains on capital investments were experienced in the three months ended June 30, 2024. Higher administration expenses were attributed to increased salaries and benefits resulting from the addition of new positions to support business growth, as well as increased spending on professional services due to additional investments made to advance our strategy and drive initiatives forward.

Net interest income, loans receivable and borrowings

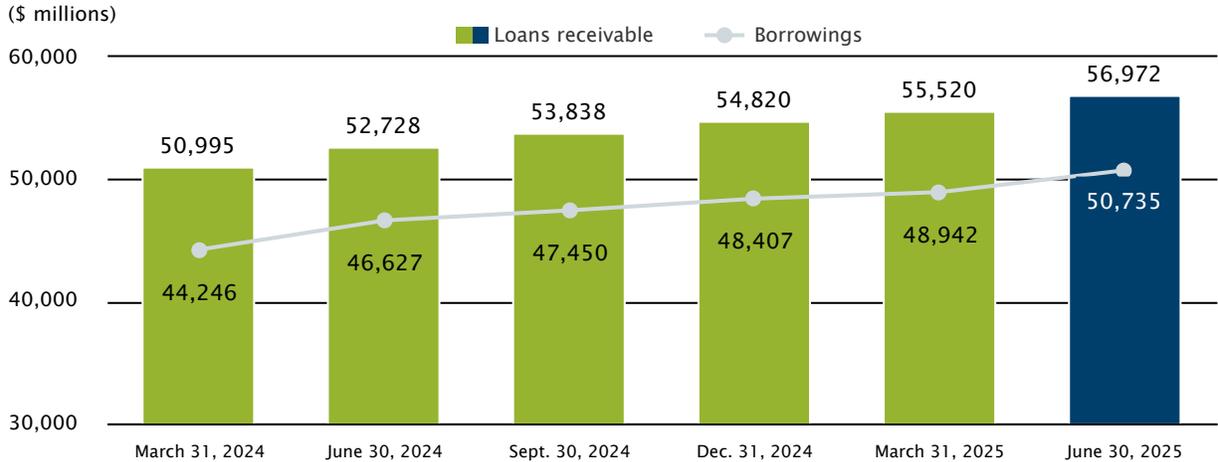
Net interest income

(\$ millions)	Three months ended
	June 30, 2025
Year-over-year increase in net interest income due to:	
Increase in volume	30
Increase in net interest margin	9
Total increase in net interest income	39

Three months ended June 30

Net interest income increased by \$39 million. This growth was primarily driven by an 8% year-over-year increase in the volume of interest-earning assets, contributing \$30 million. Portfolio expansion was experienced across all sectors but especially in Alliance lending. Net interest margin was enhanced by a more stable interest rate environment which contributed an additional \$9 million to net interest income.

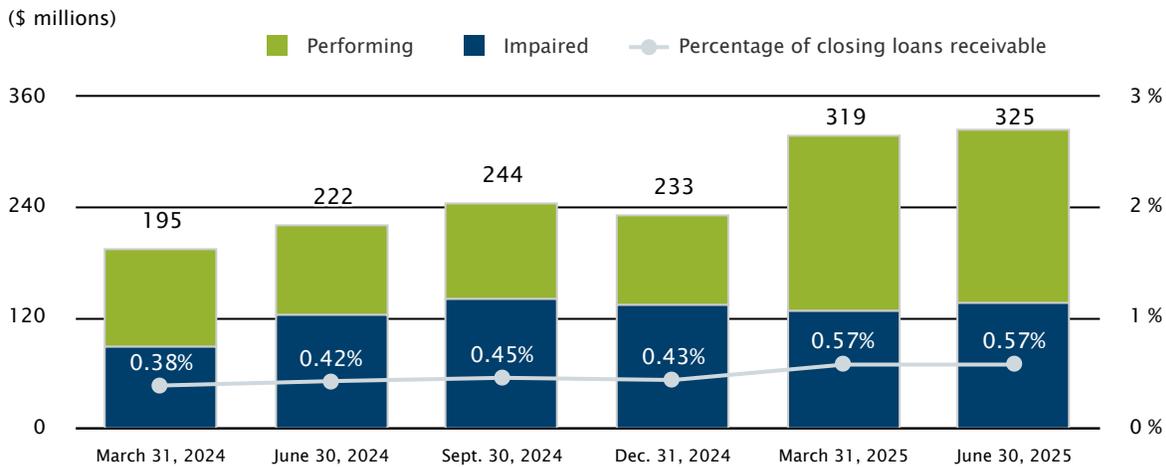
Loans receivable and borrowings



Loans receivable increased 2.6% since March 31, 2025, with growth observed across all industry sectors and geographic regions. The largest dollar increase and highest growth rate were seen in Alliance lending, primarily due to seasonal crop input purchases for the 2025 planting season – a trend that aligns with typical first quarter activity. Lending in the oilseed and grain sector also rose, supported by continued demand for farmland and increased borrowing associated with rising farm equipment costs.

Borrowings increased 3.7% over the same period, to fund the growth of loans receivable and investments, reflecting both new long-term and short-term borrowings.

Allowance for credit losses and credit quality



Overall, the allowance for credit losses increased by \$6 million since March 31, 2025. This was primarily driven by an \$8 million rise in the allowance for credit losses on impaired loans, as customers from various sectors and geographical locations faced ongoing profitability challenges that led to higher past-due loan balances and requests for loan amendments. The agri-food sector experienced the most significant increase in impaired loans, and accounted for the majority of write-offs, which partially offset the overall increase in the allowance for credit losses by removing uncollectible amounts. Write-offs to June 30, 2025, were \$17 million compared to \$106 million for the year-ended March 31, 2025.

Financial position

(\$ millions)	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025	Variance
Cash and cash equivalents	2,070	1,514	556
Short-term investments	405	485	(80)
Loans receivable – net	56,647	55,201	1,446
Investments	471	456	15
Other	484	499	(15)
Total assets	60,077	58,155	1,922
Borrowings	50,735	48,942	1,793
Other	541	563	(22)
Total liabilities	51,276	49,505	1,771
Equity	8,801	8,650	151

In addition to the growth in loans receivable and borrowings discussed above, cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, which collectively support overall liquidity management, increased by a net \$476 million due to higher liquidity and cash flow needs during the quarter. The increase in equity was due to year-to-date net income of \$201 million offset by a \$50 million dividend payment made to the Government of Canada on June 24, 2025.

Performance against plan

Key financial measures	Three months ended June 30, 2025	
	Actual	Plan
Net income	\$201M	\$184M
Loans receivable growth rate ⁽¹⁾	8.0%	5.9%
Return on equity ⁽¹⁾	7.0%	8.1%
Efficiency ratio ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	45.2%	48.1%
Total capital ratio ⁽³⁾	15.8%	16.3%
Administration expenses	\$172M	\$185M

⁽¹⁾ These measures are calculated using 12-month rolling data up to June 30, 2025.

⁽²⁾ This measure may not have a standardized meaning under generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and may not be comparable to similar measures disclosed in industry. For further details, refer to the non-GAAP measures section of the March 31, 2025 annual report.

⁽³⁾ The Plan value for this measure is projected for 12 months ended March 31, 2026.

As of the first quarter, many key financial measures exceeded plan expectations. This strong performance was driven by favourable portfolio growth and interest rate conditions, and lower-than-expected administration expenses. The efficiency ratio was stronger than plan due to lower administration expenses primarily from delays in project spend and savings on outsourced service expenses, coupled with increased revenues from stronger loans receivable growth.

Return on equity was below plan, primarily driven by above plan provision for credit losses over the last twelve months. Total capital ratio was below plan as a result of higher portfolio growth and some increased portfolio risk, which increased capital requirements.

Statement of management responsibility

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these condensed consolidated quarterly financial statements in accordance with the Treasury Board of Canada's Directive on Accounting Standards: GC 5200 Crown Corporations Quarterly Financial Reports, and for such internal controls as management determines are necessary to enable the preparation of condensed consolidated quarterly financial statements that are free from material misstatement. Management is also responsible for ensuring all other information in this quarterly financial report is consistent, where appropriate, with the condensed consolidated quarterly financial statements.

Based on our knowledge, these unaudited condensed consolidated quarterly financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the corporation, as at the date of and for the periods presented in the condensed consolidated quarterly financial statements.



Justine Hendricks, MBA
President and Chief Executive Officer



Corinna Mitchell-Beaudin, CPA, CA, CFA
Executive Vice-President, Finance

Regina, Canada
August 27, 2025

Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Unaudited) (millions of Canadian dollars)	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,070	1,514
Short-term investments	405	485
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	29	43
Loans receivable		
Loans receivable – total (Note 2)	56,972	55,520
Allowance for credit losses (Note 3)	(325)	(319)
Loans receivable – net	56,647	55,201
Other loans receivable – net	8	8
Investments	464	449
Investments in associates	7	7
Right-of-use assets	149	147
Property and equipment	22	21
Intangible assets	5	6
Post-employment benefit assets	266	267
Other assets	5	7
Total assets	60,077	58,155
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	66	111
Borrowings		
Short-term debt (Note 4)	11,900	10,933
Long-term debt (Note 4)	38,835	38,009
Total borrowings	50,735	48,942
Transition loan liabilities	207	186
Lease liabilities	154	153
Post-employment benefit liabilities	105	104
Other liabilities	9	9
Total liabilities	51,276	49,505
Equity		
Retained earnings	8,801	8,650
Total equity	8,801	8,650
Total liabilities and equity	60,077	58,155

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

Consolidated Statement of Income

(Unaudited) (millions of Canadian dollars)	For the three months ended	
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Interest income	737	746
Interest expense	(349)	(397)
Net interest income	388	349
Insurance distribution income	5	5
Net (loss) gain from financial instruments carried at fair value	(1)	5
Other expenses	(1)	–
Non-interest income	3	10
Total revenue	391	359
Provision for credit losses	(18)	(25)
Administration expenses	(172)	(158)
Net income	201	176

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

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the three months ended June 30

(Unaudited) (millions of Canadian dollars)	Balance March 31, 2025	Net income	Dividend paid	Balance June 30, 2025
Retained earnings	8,650	201	(50)	8,801
Total equity	8,650	201	(50)	8,801

(Unaudited) (millions of Canadian dollars)	Balance March 31, 2024	Net income	Dividend paid	Balance June 30, 2024
Retained earnings	8,736	176	(690)	8,222
Total equity	8,736	176	(690)	8,222

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

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Unaudited) (millions of Canadian dollars)	For the three months ended	
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Operating activities		
Net income	201	176
Adjustments to determine net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Interest income	(737)	(746)
Interest expense	349	397
Provision for credit losses	18	25
Net unrealized loss (gain) from financial instruments carried at fair value	1	(5)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	4	4
Depreciation of property and equipment	2	2
Amortization of intangible assets	1	1
Net unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain) ⁽¹⁾	59	(15)
Net cash outflow from loans receivable	(1,564)	(1,756)
Net change in other operating assets and liabilities	(10)	(46)
Interest received	781	780
Interest paid	(381)	(407)
Cash used in operating activities	(1,276)	(1,590)
Investing activities		
Purchase of short-term investments	(243)	(258)
Proceeds from maturity of short-term investments	323	187
Repayments from other loans receivable	–	13
Acquisition of investments	(24)	(9)
Proceeds from sale and repayment of investments	1	1
Purchase of property and equipment	(3)	(1)
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities	54	(67)
Financing activities		
Long-term debt issued	3,297	3,732
Long-term debt repaid	(1,759)	(1,485)
Short-term debt issued	4,363	3,237
Short-term debt repaid	(4,069)	(3,091)
Principal repayment of lease liabilities	(4)	(4)
Dividend paid	(50)	(690)
Cash provided by financing activities	1,778	1,699
Change in cash and cash equivalents	556	42
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	1,514	1,559
Effects of exchange rate changes on the balances of cash held and due in foreign currencies	–	3
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	2,070	1,604
Cash and cash equivalents consists of:		
Cash	1,698	1,397
Short-term investments	372	207

⁽¹⁾ The presentation has been updated to clarify the composition of balances.

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

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Quarterly Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

1. Significant accounting policies

Basis of presentation

These unaudited condensed consolidated quarterly financial statements (quarterly financial statements) comply with the Treasury Board of Canada's Directive on Accounting Standards: GC 5200 Crown Corporations Quarterly Financial Reports.

These quarterly financial statements do not include all the information required for complete annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the annual audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025.

Unless otherwise stated, the financial statements are presented in millions of Canadian dollars, which is the functional currency of Farm Credit Canada (FCC).

These quarterly financial statements are as at and for the three months ended June 30, 2025, and were approved and authorized for issue by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors on August 27, 2025.

Accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these quarterly financial statements are consistent with those followed in the annual audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025.

Material management judgments and estimates

The preparation of the quarterly financial statements requires that management makes judgments, estimates and assumptions concerning the future that affect the reported amounts in the quarterly financial statements and accompanying notes. Judgments, estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from these judgments, estimates and assumptions.

For information about the judgments, estimates and assumptions that have the most material effect on the amounts reported in the quarterly financial statements, refer to the respective notes of the annual audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025.

2. Loans receivable – net

	Term to maturity			As at June 30, 2025
	Within 1 year	1 – 5 years	Over 5 years	
Floating	5,071	12,948	420	18,439
Fixed	8,601	23,118	6,855	38,574
Loans receivable – gross	13,672	36,066	7,275	57,013
Deferred loan fees				(41)
Loans receivable – total				56,972
Allowance for credit losses (Note 3)				(325)
Loans receivable – net				56,647

	Term to maturity			As at March 31, 2025
	Within 1 year	1 – 5 years	Over 5 years	
Floating	4,152	12,684	382	17,218
Fixed	7,638	23,400	7,304	38,342
Loans receivable – gross	11,790	36,084	7,686	55,560
Deferred loan fees				(40)
Loans receivable – total				55,520
Allowance for credit losses (Note 3)				(319)
Loans receivable – net				55,201

Concentrations of credit risk

Sector distribution

	As at June 30, 2025		As at March 31, 2025	
	Gross	Impaired	Gross	Impaired
Oilseed and grain	17,738	269	17,501	211
Dairy	7,759	131	7,684	106
Agribusiness	5,843	125	5,739	140
Beef	4,829	80	4,678	83
Other	4,619	129	4,527	119
Agri-food	3,813	220	3,721	138
Poultry	3,644	78	3,619	27
Alliances	2,861	54	2,254	19
Greenhouse	2,669	167	2,638	194
Hogs	1,653	124	1,626	88
Fruit	1,585	123	1,573	106
Total	57,013	1,500	55,560	1,231

Geographic distribution

	As at June 30, 2025		As at March 31, 2025	
	Gross	Impaired	Gross	Impaired
Ontario	17,191	331	16,918	300
Saskatchewan	10,742	165	10,408	107
Alberta	10,336	231	10,022	171
Quebec	7,905	234	7,613	280
British Columbia	4,882	348	4,831	259
Manitoba	4,252	111	4,085	66
Atlantic	1,705	80	1,683	48
Total	57,013	1,500	55,560	1,231

3. Allowance for credit losses – loans receivable

As at June 30, 2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Allowance for credit losses, beginning of year	77	113	129	319
Transfer to stage 1	5	(4)	(1)	–
Transfer to stage 2	(3)	26	(23)	–
Transfer to stage 3	–	(7)	7	–
Changes due to new loans originated	11	1	2	14
Loans receivable derecognized during the period	(2)	(2)	(5)	(9)
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(9)	(18)	45	18
Write-offs	–	–	(17)	(17)
Total allowance	79	109	137	325

As at March 31, 2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Allowance for credit losses, beginning of year	34	72	89	195
Transfer to stage 1	16	(14)	(2)	–
Transfer to stage 2	(8)	68	(60)	–
Transfer to stage 3	(2)	(24)	26	–
Changes due to new loans originated	38	5	6	49
Loans receivable derecognized during the period	(14)	(7)	(19)	(40)
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	13	14	194	221
Write-offs	–	(1)	(105)	(106)
Total allowance	77	113	129	319

4. Borrowings

Short-term debt

	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Government of Canada debt		
Floating-rate borrowings	661	641
Fixed-rate borrowings	10,058	9,067
	10,719	9,708
Capital markets debt		
USD fixed-rate promissory notes	1,181	1,225
Total	11,900	10,933

Long-term debt

	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Government of Canada debt		
Floating-rate borrowings	18,756	16,384
Fixed-rate borrowings	20,079	21,625
Total	38,835	38,009