

## Note 3. Accounts Receivable, Net

<b>Accounts Receivable, net as of September 30, 2025, and 2024</b>		
(In billions of dollars)	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Taxes receivable:</b>		
Taxes receivable, gross	401.9	404.2
Allowance for uncollectible amounts	(284.9)	(257.2)
Taxes receivable, net	<u>117.0</u>	<u>147.0</u>
<b>Other accounts receivable:</b>		
Other accounts receivable, gross	235.1	227.2
Allowance for uncollectible amounts	(99.2)	(95.5)
Other accounts receivable, net	<u>135.9</u>	<u>131.7</u>
Total accounts receivable, net	<u><u>252.9</u></u>	<u><u>278.7</u></u>

Taxes receivable is listed first above due to being the significant portion of total accounts receivable, and the rest are referred to as other accounts receivable. Other accounts receivable, gross includes related interest receivable of \$6.4 billion and \$5.4 billion as of September 30, 2025, and 2024, respectively.

Treasury comprises approximately 37.0 percent of the government's reported accounts receivable, net, as of September 30, 2025. Treasury accounts for nearly all the reported taxes receivable, which consist of unpaid assessments (taxes and associated penalties and interest) supported by a taxpayer agreement, and unpaid taxes related to IRC section 965. Examples of receivables supported by a taxpayer agreement are the filing of a tax return without sufficient payment or a court ruling in favor of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Section 965(h) of the IRC requires taxpayers who are shareholders of certain specified foreign corporations to pay a transition tax on foreign earnings as if those earnings had been repatriated to the U.S. IRC 965(h) allows taxpayers to elect to pay their tax on an eight-year installment schedule. The increase in the allowance for uncollectible accounts is primarily due to Treasury's \$19.5 billion increase in delinquent unpaid assessments. The decrease in taxes receivable, net is mainly due to payments from taxpayers resulting in a \$48.8 billion decrease in unpaid transition taxes on foreign earnings pursuant to IRC section 965(h). The decrease is primarily offset by a \$17.4 billion increase in taxes receivable, net attributable to other entities.

Pursuant to Section 13(c)(4)(G) of the *Federal Deposit Insurance Act*, on March 12, 2023, the Secretary of the Treasury invoked the statutory systemic risk exception to allow the FDIC to complete its resolution of both Silicon Valley Bank, Santa Clara, California, and Signature Bank, New York, New York, in a manner that protects uninsured depositors. Accordingly, the FDIC Board issued a final rule to impose a special assessment on applicable insured depository institutions to recover the loss to the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) arising from the protection of uninsured depositors. The special assessment receivable amounts were \$4.1 billion and \$14.7 billion, as of September 30, 2025, and 2024, respectively.

Treasury, HHS, DHS, DOD, SSA, Department of Justice (DOJ), DOL, FDIC, Department of the Interior (DOI), and VA are the main contributors to the government's reported accounts receivable, net as of September 30, 2025. Refer to each entity's financial statements for additional information.