



# FARM CREDIT

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## FIRST QUARTER 2015 QUARTERLY INFORMATION STATEMENT OF THE FARM CREDIT SYSTEM

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**Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation**  
10 Exchange Place, Suite 1401 • Jersey City, New Jersey 07302 • 201-200-8000

MAY 7, 2015

This quarterly information statement provides important information for investors in the debt securities jointly issued by the four Farm Credit System Banks — AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, AgriBank, FCB, CoBank, ACB and Farm Credit Bank of Texas (collectively, the Banks). These debt securities, which we refer to as Systemwide Debt Securities, include:

- Federal Farm Credit Banks Consolidated Systemwide Bonds,
- Federal Farm Credit Banks Consolidated Systemwide Discount Notes,
- Federal Farm Credit Banks Consolidated Systemwide Medium-Term Notes, and
- any other debt securities that the Farm Credit System Banks may jointly issue from time to time.

This quarterly information statement does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy Systemwide Debt Securities. Systemwide Debt Securities are offered by the Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation on behalf of the Banks pursuant to offering circulars for each type of debt offering. The relevant offering circular as of this date is the Federal Farm Credit Banks Consolidated Systemwide Bonds and Discount Notes Offering Circular dated December 8, 2014.

The offering circular may be amended or supplemented from time to time and a new offering circular may be issued. Before purchasing Systemwide Debt Securities, you should carefully read the relevant offering circular, the most recent annual and quarterly information statements and other current information released by the Funding Corporation regarding the Banks and/or Systemwide Debt Securities. At this time, no Systemwide Debt Securities are being offered under the Federal Farm Credit Banks Global Debt Program Offering Circular dated October 10, 1996, the Federal Farm Credit Banks Consolidated Systemwide Medium-Term Notes Offering Circular dated July 19, 1993, as amended by supplements dated February 26, 1997 and June 11, 1999, or the Federal Farm Credit Banks Consolidated Systemwide Master Notes Offering Circular dated December 21, 1999, as amended by the supplement dated August 20, 2001. No securities previously offered under the Global Debt Program Offering Circular or the Master Notes Offering Circular are currently outstanding.

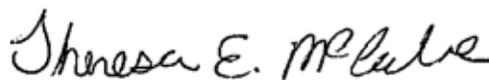
**Systemwide Debt Securities are the joint and several obligations of the Banks and are not obligations of or guaranteed by the United States government.** Systemwide Debt Securities are not required to be registered and have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933. In addition, the Banks are not required to file and do not file periodic reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Systemwide Debt Securities have not been recommended by any federal or state securities commission or regulatory authority. Furthermore, these authorities have not confirmed the accuracy or determined the adequacy of any offering material.

#### Certification

**The undersigned certify that (1) we have reviewed this quarterly information statement, (2) this quarterly information statement has been prepared in accordance with all applicable statutory or regulatory requirements, and (3) the information contained in this quarterly information statement is true, accurate, and complete to the best of the signatories' knowledge and belief.**



J. Less Guthrie  
Chairman of the Board



Theresa E. McCabe  
President and CEO

Karen R. Brenner  
Managing Director — Financial  
Management Division

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### WHERE YOU CAN FIND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Farm Credit System quarterly and annual information statements and press releases relating to financial results or other developments affecting the System issued by the Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation for the current fiscal year and the two preceding fiscal years, as well as offering circulars relating to Systemwide Debt Securities, are available for inspection at, or will be furnished without charge upon request to, the Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation, 10 Exchange Place, Suite 1401, Jersey City, New Jersey 07302; telephone (201) 200-8000. These documents are also available on the Funding Corporation's website located at [www.farmcreditfunding.com](http://www.farmcreditfunding.com). Other information regarding the System can be found on the System's website located at [www.farmcredit.com](http://www.farmcredit.com).

In addition, copies of quarterly and annual reports of each Bank and each Farm Credit Bank (AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, AgriBank, FCB and Farm Credit Bank of Texas) combined with its affiliated Associations may be obtained from the individual Bank. Bank addresses and telephone numbers where copies of these documents may be obtained are listed on page S-5 of this quarterly information statement. These documents and further information on each Bank or each Farm Credit Bank combined with its affiliated Associations and links to a Bank's affiliated Associations' websites are also available on each Bank's website as follows:

- AgFirst Farm Credit Bank — [www.agfirst.com](http://www.agfirst.com)
- AgriBank, FCB — [www.agribank.com](http://www.agribank.com)
- CoBank, ACB — [www.cobank.com](http://www.cobank.com)
- Farm Credit Bank of Texas — [www.farmcreditbank.com](http://www.farmcreditbank.com)

Information contained on these websites is not incorporated by reference into this quarterly information statement and you should not consider information contained on these websites to be part of this quarterly information statement.

## BUSINESS

### Overview of the Farm Credit System

The Farm Credit System is a federally chartered network of borrower-owned lending institutions comprised of cooperatives and related service organizations. Cooperatives are organizations that are owned and controlled by their members who use the cooperatives' products or services. The U.S. Congress authorized the creation of the first System institutions in 1916. Our mission is to provide sound and dependable credit to American farmers, ranchers, producers or harvesters of aquatic products, their cooperatives, and certain farm-related businesses. We do this by making appropriately structured loans to qualified individuals and businesses at competitive

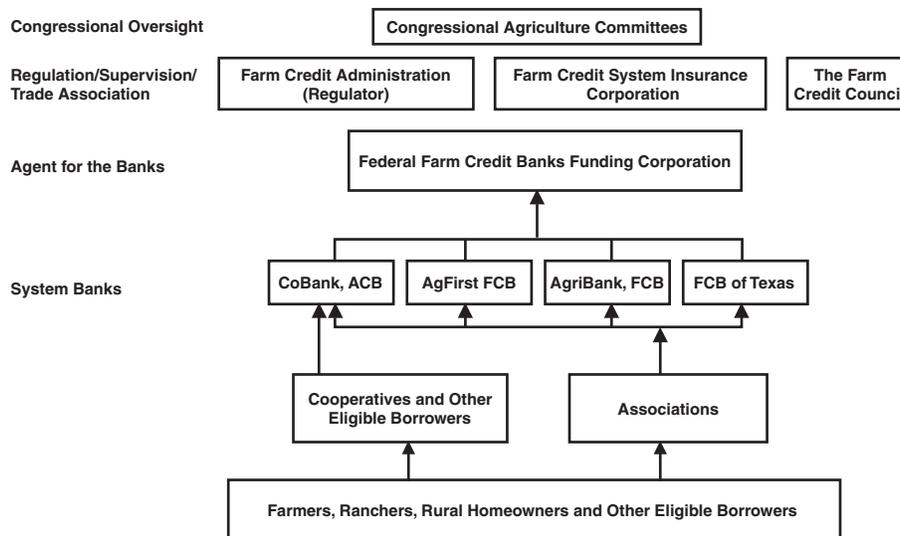
rates and providing financial services and advice to those persons and businesses.

Consistent with our mission of serving rural America, we also make rural residential real estate loans, finance rural communication, energy and water infrastructures and make loans to support agricultural exports and to finance other eligible entities.

Congress established the Farm Credit Administration as the System's independent federal regulator to examine and regulate System institutions, including their safety and soundness. System institutions are federal instrumentalities.

### Structure/Ownership of the Farm Credit System

The following chart depicts the overall structure and ownership of the System.



The Associations are cooperatives owned by their borrowers, and the Farm Credit Banks (AgFirst, AgriBank and Texas) are cooperatives primarily owned by their affiliated Associations. The Agricultural Credit Bank (CoBank) is a cooperative principally owned by cooperatives, other eligible borrowers and its affiliated Associations. The Banks and Associations each have their own board of directors and are not commonly owned. Each Bank and Association manages and controls its own business activities, operations and financial performance.

The Banks jointly own the Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation (Funding Corporation).

The Funding Corporation, as agent for the Banks, issues and markets Systemwide Debt Securities in order to raise funds for the lending activities and operations of the Banks and Associations. The Funding Corporation also provides the Banks with certain consulting, accounting and financial reporting services, including the preparation of the System's quarterly and annual information statements and the System's combined financial statements contained in those information statements. As the System's financial spokesperson, the Funding Corporation is primarily responsible for financial disclosure and the release of public information concerning the financial condition and performance of the System.

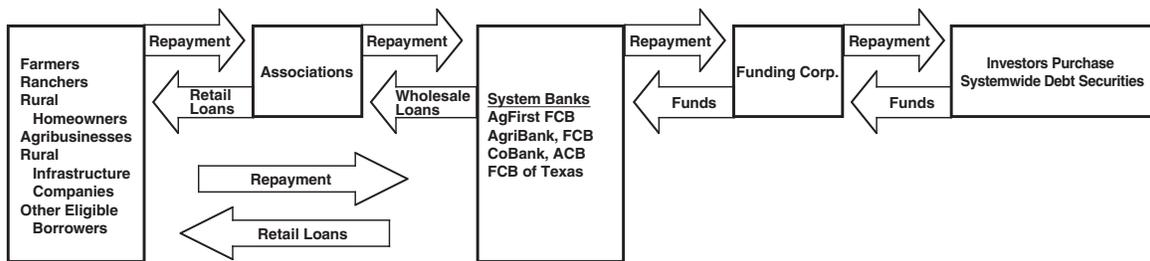
**Systemwide Debt Securities are the general unsecured joint and several obligations of the Banks. Systemwide Debt Securities are not obligations of and are not guaranteed by the United States government. In addition, Systemwide Debt Securities are not the direct obligations of the Associations and, as a result, the capital of the Associations may not be available to support principal or interest payments on Systemwide Debt Securities.**

**Our Business Model**

A Bank and its affiliated Associations are financially and operationally interdependent as the Bank is statutorily required to serve as an intermediary between the financial markets and the retail lending activities of its affiliated Associations. The Banks are the primary source of funds for the Associations. Associations are not legally authorized to accept deposits and may not borrow from other financial institutions without the approval of their affiliated Bank. The Banks are not legally authorized to accept deposits and they principally obtain their funds

through the issuance of Systemwide Debt Securities. Other less significant sources of funding for the Banks include internally generated earnings, the issuance of common and preferred equities and the issuance of subordinated debt. As a result, the loans made by the Associations are primarily funded by the issuance of Systemwide Debt Securities by the Banks. The repayment of Systemwide Debt Securities is dependent upon the ability of borrowers to repay their loans from the Associations. In addition, CoBank makes retail loans and leases directly to cooperatives, rural infrastructure companies, and other eligible borrowers. The Banks also purchase retail loan participations from Associations, other Banks and non-System lenders. Therefore, the repayment of Systemwide Debt Securities is also dependent upon the ability of these borrowers to repay their loans.

The chart below illustrates the flow of funds from investors in Systemwide Debt Securities to the System’s borrowers and the ultimate repayment of funds to investors resulting from borrower loan repayments.



**Overview of Our Business**

As required by the Farm Credit Act, we specialize in providing financing and related services to eligible, creditworthy borrowers in the agricultural and rural sectors, to certain related entities, and to domestic or foreign parties in connection with the export of U.S. agricultural products. We make credit available in all 50 states, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and, under conditions set forth in the Farm Credit Act, U.S. territories.

System institutions may also provide a variety of services to their borrowers designed to enhance their business, including acting as agent or broker for: credit and mortgage-life insurance, disability insurance, various types of crop insurance, livestock risk protection, estate planning, record keeping services, tax planning and preparation, fee appraisal services, cash management products and services, and consulting. The insurance is made available through private insurers.

As more fully discussed on pages 9-10 in the 2014 Annual Information Statement, a limited number of Associations have entered into a contractual arrangement to provide financial support to a captive reinsurance company. That reinsurance company provides reinsurance for crop insurance policies.

In addition, some System institutions provide leasing and related services to their customers.

**Government-Sponsored Enterprise Status**

In order to better accomplish our mission, Congress has granted the System certain attributes that result in government-sponsored enterprise status for the System. As a government-sponsored enterprise, we have traditionally been able to raise funds at competitive rates and terms, in varying economic environments. This ability to raise funds has historically allowed us to make competitively priced loans

to eligible borrowers through all economic cycles and thus accomplish our mission. (See “Risk Factors” in the *2014 Annual Information Statement* for a discussion of the potential impact of changes on the sovereign credit rating of the U.S. on the System given its government-sponsored enterprise status and the uncertainty about the future of government-sponsored enterprises.)

### **Agricultural Industry Overview**

The agricultural sector has been a key economic force in the U.S. economy and is strongly affected by domestic and global economic conditions. The System was created to provide support for this sector because of its significance to the well-being of the U.S. economy and the U.S. consumer. Profitability in our business is dependent on the health of the U.S. agricultural sector, which is heavily influenced by domestic and world demand for agricultural products, and impacted by government support programs, including crop insurance, to producers of certain agricultural commodities. (See “Risk Factors” in the *2014 Annual Information Statement* for a discussion of potential changes in the agricultural spending policies of the U.S. government in light of the U.S. budget deficit and its potential impact on the System’s borrowers.) Further, off-farm income is important to the repayment ability of many agricultural producers. Accordingly, our business also may be impacted by the health of the general U.S. economy.

### **System Lending Institutions**

The two types of entities through which we conduct our lending business are the Banks and the Associations.

#### ***Banks***

At March 31, 2015, the System had four Banks (three Farm Credit Banks and one Agricultural Credit Bank). The Banks’ lending operations include wholesale loans to their affiliated Associations and loan participations in eligible loans purchased from Associations, other Banks and non-System lenders. In addition, CoBank, as the Agricultural Credit Bank, has additional nationwide authority to make retail loans directly to agricultural and rural infrastructure cooperatives and businesses and other eligible entities.

The Banks obtain a substantial majority of funds for their lending operations through the issuance of Systemwide Debt Securities, but also obtain some of

their funds from internally generated earnings, from the issuance of common and preferred equities and from the issuance of subordinated debt.

#### ***Associations***

At March 31, 2015, the System had 76 Associations throughout the nation and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. There were 74 Agricultural Credit Associations with Production Credit Association subsidiaries and Federal Land Credit Association subsidiaries, and two Federal Land Credit Associations. The Federal Land Credit Associations make real estate mortgage loans, including rural residential real estate loans. Agricultural Credit Associations may, directly or through their subsidiaries, make real estate mortgage loans, production and intermediate-term loans, agribusiness loans (processing and marketing loans, and certain farm-related business loans) and rural residential real estate loans. These retail loans are made to farmers, ranchers, producers or harvesters of aquatic products, farm-related businesses and rural homeowners. Associations may also purchase eligible loan participations from other System entities and non-System lenders.

The Associations obtain a substantial majority of the funds for their lending operations from their affiliated Bank, but also obtain some of their funds from internally generated earnings and from the issuance of equities.

#### ***Farm Credit Insurance Fund***

As more fully discussed on page 22 in the *2014 Annual Information Statement*, the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation’s primary purpose is to insure the timely payment of principal and interest on Systemwide Debt Securities. The Insurance Corporation maintains the Insurance Fund for this purpose and for certain other mandatory and discretionary purposes. In the event a Bank is unable to timely pay principal or interest on any insured debt obligation for which that Bank is primarily liable, the Insurance Corporation must expend amounts in the Insurance Fund to the extent available to insure the timely payment of principal and interest on the debt obligation. The provisions of the Farm Credit Act providing for joint and several liability of the Banks on the debt obligation cannot be invoked until the Insurance Fund has been exhausted. The insurance provided through use of the Insurance Fund is not an obligation of and is not a guarantee by the United States government.

### ***Disclosure Obligations***

The Farm Credit Administration has promulgated regulations intended to ensure the appropriate disclosure of financial and other information concerning the System to investors in Systemwide Debt Securities and other interested parties. These disclosures are the responsibility of the System Disclosure Entities, which consist of the Banks and the Funding Corporation. For a description of the responsibilities of the System Disclosure Entities, see page 18 of the *2014 Annual Information Statement*.

### ***Governance — Code of Ethics***

Each Bank and the Funding Corporation have adopted codes of ethics that apply to their chief executive officers, certain other executives, and senior professionals in the finance and accounting areas who are involved with the preparation of the System's financial statements and the maintenance of the financial records supporting the financial statements.

The Funding Corporation will disclose material amendments to or any waivers from a required provision of the codes of ethics for any individual covered by the Banks' or the Funding Corporation's codes of ethics by including that information in future information statements. No such amendments or waivers were made during the first quarter of 2015. A copy of the Funding Corporation's code of ethics related to the preparation of the System's quarterly and annual information statements can be accessed on the Funding Corporation's website at [www.farmcreditfunding.com](http://www.farmcreditfunding.com). Each Bank's code of ethics includes similar content and can be accessed through each of their respective websites listed on page 2.

### **Risk Factors**

There have been no material changes to the risk factors previously disclosed in the System's *2014 Annual Information Statement*.

## **OTHER BUSINESS MATTERS**

### **Legal Proceedings**

At March 31, 2015, various lawsuits were pending or threatened against System institutions. In the opinion of management, based on information currently available and taking into account the advice of

legal counsel, the ultimate liability, if any, of pending legal actions will not have a material adverse impact on the System's combined results of operations or financial position.

## SELECTED COMBINED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected combined financial data for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014 has been derived from the audited combined financial statements of the Farm Credit System. The selected combined financial data and combined financial statements of the System combine the financial condition and operating results of each of the Banks, their affiliated Associations, the Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation, and the Farm Credit Insurance Fund, and reflect the investments in, and allocated earnings of, certain service organizations owned by the Banks or Associations. All significant intra-System transactions and balances have been eliminated in combination. Because System entities are financially and operationally interdependent, we believe providing the combined financial information is more meaningful to investors in Systemwide Debt Securities than financial information relating to the Banks on a stand-alone basis (i.e., without the Associations).

While this quarterly information statement reports on the combined financial position and results of operations of the Banks, Associations, and other System entities specified above, only the Banks are jointly and severally liable for the repayment of Systemwide Debt Securities. See Note 14 to the accompanying condensed combined financial statements for combining Bank-only financial condition and results of operations. Also, copies of quarterly and annual reports of each Bank are available on each of their respective websites; see page 2 for a listing of their websites.

The combined financial data for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 has been derived from the System's unaudited condensed combined financial statements appearing elsewhere herein, which include all adjustments necessary for a fair statement of the results for these interim periods.

	March 31,		December 31,		
	2015	2014	2014	2013	2012
	(unaudited)		(in millions)		
<b>Combined Statement of Condition Data</b>					
Loans	\$216,163	\$204,563	\$217,054	\$201,060	\$191,904
Allowance for loan losses	(1,251)	(1,221)	(1,237)	(1,238)	(1,343)
Net loans	214,912	203,342	215,817	199,822	190,561
Cash, Federal funds sold and investments	54,946	51,739	57,839	51,893	46,928
Accrued interest receivable	1,686	1,605	1,824	1,719	1,668
Other property owned	110	194	132	198	324
Total assets	278,969	263,842	282,844	260,782	246,664
Systemwide bonds	201,667	188,008	198,329	188,702	183,076
Systemwide medium-term notes	135	149	135	150	342
Systemwide discount notes	20,370	23,501	26,973	18,637	14,548
Subordinated debt	1,555	1,555	1,555	1,555	1,555
Other bonds	2,496	1,840	3,627	3,215	2,399
Total liabilities	232,125	220,174	237,138	218,181	208,055
Capital	46,844	43,668	45,706	42,601	38,609
	For the Three Months Ended March 31,		For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2014	2013	2012
	(unaudited)		(in millions)		
<b>Combined Statement of Income Data</b>					
Net interest income	\$ 1,727	\$ 1,660	\$ 6,804	\$ 6,674	\$ 6,477
(Provision for loan losses) loan loss reversal	(27)	12	(40)	31	(313)
Net noninterest expense	(506)	(462)	(1,819)	(1,844)	(1,824)
Income before income taxes	1,194	1,210	4,945	4,861	4,340
Provision for income taxes	(62)	(65)	(221)	(221)	(222)
Net income	<u>\$ 1,132</u>	<u>\$ 1,145</u>	<u>\$ 4,724</u>	<u>\$ 4,640</u>	<u>\$ 4,118</u>

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND QUARTERLY RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The System's *2014 Annual Information Statement* contains the December 31, 2014 combined financial statements together with commentary that explains the principal aspects of the System's combined financial position and results of operations. The following commentary represents a quarterly supplement to that information statement and includes a discussion of significant financial developments for the three months ended March 31, 2015. This commentary should be read in conjunction with the *2014 Annual Information Statement* and with the condensed combined financial statements of the System beginning on page F-1 of this quarterly information statement.

### Basis of Presentation

The accompanying condensed combined financial statements and related financial information contained in this quarterly information statement present the combined assets, liabilities and capital of the Banks, the Associations, the Funding Corporation, and the Insurance Fund, and reflect the investments in and allocated earnings of certain service organizations owned by the Banks or Associations. All significant intra-System transactions and balances have been eliminated in combination. (See Note 1 to the accompanying condensed combined financial statements for additional information on organization and significant accounting policies and the Supplemental Combining Information on pages F-47 through F-53). This quarterly information statement has been prepared under the oversight of the System Audit Committee.

Our financial statements are presented on a combined basis due to the financial and operational interdependence of System entities as discussed in the "Business" section contained elsewhere in this quarterly information statement.

While this quarterly information statement reports on the combined financial position and results of operations of the Banks, Associations and other System entities specified above, only the Banks are jointly and severally liable for the payment of principal and interest on Systemwide Debt Securities. Each Bank is also primarily liable for the payment of principal and interest on Systemwide Debt Securities issued to fund its operations. (See Note 8 to the accompanying condensed combined financial statements for information about the capital of the Banks, Note 14 for information related to the financial con-

dition and results of operations of the Banks, and the Supplemental Combining Information on pages F-47 through F-49 for information related to the financial condition of the combined Banks.) Because the Associations are not directly liable for the payment of principal or interest on Systemwide Debt Securities, their capital may not be available to support those payments. Under the Farm Credit Act, the timely payment of the principal and interest on Systemwide Debt Securities is insured by the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation to the extent funds are available in the Insurance Fund. (See Note 5 to the accompanying condensed combined financial statements.)

### Forward-Looking Information

Certain sections of this quarterly information statement contain forward-looking statements concerning financial information and statements about future economic performance and events, plans and objectives and assumptions underlying these projections and statements. These projections and statements are not based on historical facts but instead represent our current assumptions and expectations regarding our business, the economy and other future conditions. However, actual results and developments may differ materially from our expectations and predictions due to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control. Forward-looking statements can be identified by words such as "anticipates," "believes," "could," "estimates," "may," "should," "will," or other variations of these terms that are intended to reference future periods.

These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks and uncertainties and actual results may differ from those in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to:

- political, legal, regulatory, financial markets and economic conditions and developments in the United States and abroad;
- economic fluctuations in the agricultural, rural utility, international, and farm-related business sectors;
- weather-related, disease, and other adverse climatic or biological conditions that periodically occur that impact agricultural productivity and income;

- changes in U.S. government support of the agricultural industry and the System as a government-sponsored enterprise, as well as investor and rating agency reactions to events involving the U.S. government, other government-sponsored enterprises and other financial institutions;
- actions taken by the Federal Reserve System in implementing monetary policy;
- credit, interest rate and liquidity risk inherent in our lending activities;
- changes in our assumptions for determining the allowance for loan losses, other than temporary impairment and fair value measurements; and
- industry outlooks for agricultural conditions.

## Overview

### *General*

The System's combined net income was \$1.132 billion for the first quarter of 2015, as compared with net income of \$1.145 billion for the same period of 2014. The decrease resulted primarily from an increase in noninterest expense of \$40 million, a decrease in noninterest income of \$4 million and a provision for loan losses of \$27 million, as compared with a loan loss reversal of \$12 million for the first quarter of 2014, partially offset by an increase in net interest income of \$67 million and a decrease in provision for income taxes of \$3 million.

Combined net interest income increased to \$1.727 billion primarily due to a higher level of average earning assets. The net interest margin declined six basis points to 2.57% for the first quarter of 2015 due to a six basis point decline in the net interest spread. The decline in the net interest spread resulted primarily from competitive pressures.

The System's loan portfolio decreased \$891 million or 0.4% to \$216.163 billion since year-end 2014. The decrease primarily resulted from a decrease in production and intermediate-term loans due to seasonal repayments on operating lines of credit. This decrease was offset, in part, by an increase in loans to cooperatives due to increased lending to food and agribusiness companies as well as seasonal borrowings by agribusiness cooperatives.

The System's nonperforming loans (which consist of nonaccrual loans, accruing restructured and accruing loans 90 days for more past due) increased \$34 million

to \$1.771 billion at March 31, 2015, as compared with \$1.737 billion at December 31, 2014, representing 0.82% and 0.80% of total loans for the corresponding periods.

### *Funding*

The System continues to have reliable access to the debt capital markets to support its mission of providing credit to farmers, ranchers and other eligible borrowers. During the first three months of 2015, investor demand for Systemwide Debt Securities has remained favorable across all products. Given the prevailing low interest rate environment, the Banks continued to refinance callable bonds when advantageous in order to lower their cost of funds.

The System is a government-sponsored enterprise that has benefitted from broad access to domestic and global capital markets. This access has provided us with a dependable source of competitively priced debt which is critical for supporting our mission of providing credit to agriculture and rural America.

### **Drought and Other Conditions**

According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, approximately 37% of the U.S. was experiencing moderate to exceptional drought conditions, concentrated mainly in California, other western states, parts of Texas and Oklahoma as of March 31, 2015, as compared with 29% of the U.S. at the end of 2014. California has entered a fourth consecutive year of drought. Over 97% of California's \$43 billion agricultural sector was experiencing severe, extreme or exceptional drought with the livestock sector more directly exposed to exceptional drought than the crop sector. Persistent drought conditions may lead to increased prices and decreased supplies of agricultural products produced in affected areas, including livestock, dairy products, fruits, nuts and vegetables. Prolonged drought conditions could result in credit stress and reduced income for these producers and processors.

Numerous cases of avian influenza have been reported in the U.S. since the beginning of 2015, mainly impacting commercial turkey flocks and chickens for egg production; however, risk to human health is believed to be negligible. Regardless, many countries have imposed import restrictions on U.S. poultry from certain regions. Trade restrictions on poultry have reduced turkey exports and is likely to depress U.S. poultry prices. However, the impact to the System is not expected to be material as our concentration in the poultry sector represented approximately 2.5% of total loans at March 31, 2015.

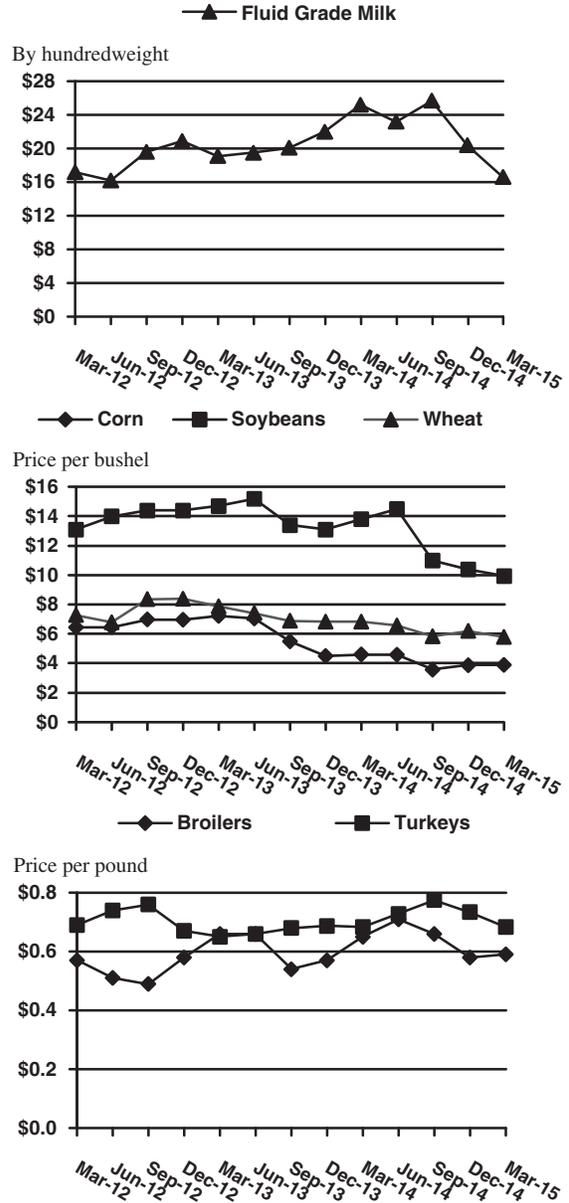
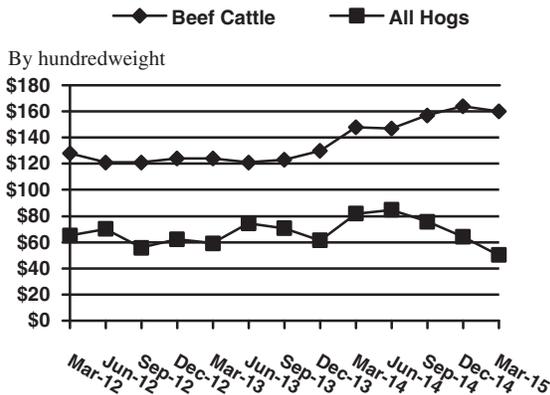
## Agricultural Outlook

### USDA Information

We utilize the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) analysis to provide a general understanding of the U.S. agricultural economic outlook; however, this outlook does not take into account all aspects of our business or events that occurred subsequent to its issuance. References to USDA information in this section refer to U.S. agricultural market data and not System data.

The USDA forecast (February 10, 2015) estimates that farmers' net cash income (a measure of the cash income after payment of business expenses) for 2015 will be \$89.4 billion, a \$25.7 billion decrease from 2014 and \$8.1 billion below the 10-year average. The forecasted decrease in farmers' net cash income for 2015 is primarily due to an expected decrease in cash receipts of \$25.8 billion. Crop receipts are projected to decrease \$15.6 billion in 2015, with approximately a \$6.7 billion decline in corn receipts. Corn used for grain is expected to experience drops in both quantity sold and price in 2015. Livestock receipts are predicted to decrease \$10.2 billion in 2015 primarily due to decreased dairy and hog receipts despite anticipated record high cattle receipts.

The following charts set forth the commodity prices utilizing the average monthly price for the last month of each quarter by hundredweight for beef cattle, hogs and milk, per bushel for corn, soybeans and wheat and by pound for poultry on certain dates during the period from March 31, 2012 to March 31, 2015:



### Other Information

Production agriculture is a cyclical business that is heavily influenced by commodity prices, weather and various other factors. During the past several years agriculture has generally experienced favorable economic conditions driven by high commodity and livestock prices and increased farmland values during this period. However, more recently, the agricultural sector has entered a period of significant transition. Grain and oilseed prices have declined sharply due to record levels of corn and soybean production in 2014, which is stabilizing the growth in farmland values and compressing producer margins. A strong

U.S. dollar has also had a dampening effect on the export competitiveness of U.S. agricultural commodities and products. While U.S. agriculture faces realignments in commodity prices and farmland values, the generally strong financial positions of U.S. crop producers is expected to greatly reduce the impact of lower margins. In addition, crop producers may benefit from payments under the new government support programs approved in the 2014 Farm Bill. Meanwhile, the livestock sector has benefitted from lower feed costs.

In an environment of less favorable conditions in agriculture, the System's financial performance and credit quality measures would likely be negatively impacted. Any negative impact from these less favorable conditions should be partially mitigated by geographic and commodity diversification across the System and the influence of off-farm income sources supporting agricultural-related debt. However, due to the geographic territories served by Banks and Associations, most institutions have higher geographic, borrower and commodity concentrations than does the System as a whole.

## Results of Operations

### *Net Interest Income*

Net interest income increased \$67 million or 4.0% to \$1.727 billion for the quarter ended March 31, 2015, as compared with \$1.660 billion for the quarter ended March 31, 2014. The effects of changes in volume and interest rates on net interest income in the first quarter of 2015, as compared with the first quarter of 2014, are presented in the follow-

ing table. The table distinguishes between the changes in interest income and interest expense related to average outstanding balances and to the levels of average interest rates. Accordingly, the benefit derived from funding earning-assets with interest-free funds (principally capital) is reflected solely as a volume increase.

	<b>For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2015 vs. 2014</b>		
	<b>Increase (decrease) due to</b>		
	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>(in millions)</b>		
Interest income:			
Loans .....	\$121	\$(24)	\$ 97
Investments .....	13	(8)	5
Total interest income .....	134	(32)	102
Interest expense:			
Systemwide Debt Securities and other .....	36	(1)	35
Changes in net interest income .....	<u>\$ 98</u>	<u>\$(31)</u>	<u>\$ 67</u>

The changes in rates earned on interest-earning assets (which consist of accrual and nonaccrual loans, Federal funds sold and investments) and rates paid on interest-bearing funds are further illustrated in the following presentation of interest rate spreads:

	For the Three Months Ended					
	March 31, 2015			March 31, 2014		
	Average Balance	Interest	Annualized Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Annualized Rate
	(\$ in millions)					
<b>Assets</b>						
Real estate mortgage loans	\$ 97,739	\$1,081	4.42%	\$ 92,999	\$1,040	4.47%
Production and intermediate-term loans	44,946	423	3.76	42,200	404	3.83
Agribusiness loans	34,626	267	3.08	31,739	245	3.09
Energy and water/waste water loans	16,597	162	3.90	15,611	155	3.97
Rural residential real estate loans	6,774	75	4.43	6,504	73	4.49
Communication loans	5,277	44	3.34	4,358	38	3.49
Agricultural export finance loans	4,424	10	0.90	4,680	10	0.85
Lease receivables	2,958	27	3.65	2,639	27	4.09
Loans to other financing institutions	818	2	0.98	707	2	1.13
Nonaccrual loans	1,363	19	5.58	1,692	19	4.49
Total loans	215,522	2,110	3.92	203,129	2,013	3.96
Federal funds sold and investments	53,030	173	1.30	49,056	168	1.37
Total earning assets	268,552	2,283	3.40	252,185	2,181	3.46
Allowance for loan losses	(1,240)			(1,229)		
Other noninterest-earning assets	13,084			11,209		
Total assets	\$280,396			\$262,165		
<b>Liabilities and Capital</b>						
Systemwide bonds and medium-term notes	\$200,111	522	1.04	\$188,782	489	1.04
Systemwide discount notes	23,108	8	0.14	20,759	6	0.12
Subordinated debt	1,555	24	6.17	1,555	24	6.17
Other interest-bearing liabilities	4,237	2	0.19	3,249	2	0.25
Total interest-bearing liabilities	229,011	556	0.97	214,345	521	0.97
Noninterest-bearing liabilities	5,240			4,786		
Capital	46,145			43,034		
Total liabilities and capital	\$280,396			\$262,165		
Net interest spread(1)			2.43			2.49
Impact of noninterest-bearing sources			0.14			0.14
Net interest income and net interest margin(2)		\$1,727	2.57%		\$1,660	2.63%

(1) Net interest spread is the difference between the rate earned on total earning assets and the rate paid on total interest-bearing liabilities.

(2) Net interest margin is net interest income divided by average earning assets.

As illustrated in the above tables, net interest income increased in the first quarter of 2015, as compared with the same period of the prior year. The increase resulted from a higher level of average earning assets, driven largely by increased loan volume and, to a lesser extent, growth in the investment portfolio. Average earning assets increased \$16.367 bil-

lion or 6.5% to \$268.552 billion for the first quarter of 2015, as compared with the first quarter of 2014.

The net interest margin was 2.57% for the quarter ended March 31, 2015, as compared with 2.63% for the quarter ended March 31, 2014. The decline in net interest margin resulted from a decrease in the net interest spread of six basis points to 2.43%, as com-

pared with 2.49% for the first quarter of 2014. The decline in the net interest spread resulted primarily from competitive pressures. The net interest spread for both quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 was positively impacted by the Banks' ability to refinance outstanding debt at favorable interest rates. The Banks called debt totaling \$6.6 billion and \$6.4 billion during the first quarters of 2015 and 2014. As our loan product mix changes, interest rates change and assets prepay or reprice in a manner more consistent with historical experience, the positive impact on the net interest spread experienced over the past several years from calling Systemwide Debt Securities will continue to decline.

***Provision for Loan Losses/Loan Loss Reversal***

The System recognized a provision for loan losses of \$27 million for the first quarter of 2015, as compared with a loan loss reversal of \$12 million for the first quarter of 2014. The provision for loan losses consisted of \$38 million of provisions for loan losses recorded by certain System institutions, partially offset by \$11 million of loan loss reversals recorded by other System institutions. The provision for loan losses primarily reflected industry-specific reserves due to continued low grain commodity prices and modest deterioration in credit quality in certain sectors of the loan portfolio. The loan loss reversal during the first quarter of 2014 reflected the overall strong credit quality of the loan portfolio.

***Noninterest Income***

Noninterest income consisted of the following:

	<b>For the Three Months Ended March 31,</b>	
	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>(in millions)</b>	
Loan-related fee income . . . . .	\$ 56	\$ 52
Fees for financially related services . .	36	33
Mineral income . . . . .	22	25
Operating lease income . . . . .	9	10
Income earned on Insurance Fund assets . . . . .	3	7
Net other-than-temporary impairment losses included in earnings . . . . .		(2)
Losses on extinguishment of debt . . . .	(11)	(10)
Net gains on sales of investments and other assets . . . . .	1	6
Net gains on derivative and other transactions . . . . .	1	5
Other noninterest income . . . . .	<u>24</u>	<u>19</u>
Total noninterest income . . . . .	<u>\$141</u>	<u>\$145</u>

Noninterest income decreased \$4 million or 2.8% to \$141 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015, as compared with \$145 million for the same period of the previous year.

### **Noninterest Expense**

Noninterest expense consisted of the following:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
	(in millions)	
Salaries and employee benefits . . . . .	\$429	\$400
Occupancy and equipment . . . . .	51	49
Purchased services . . . . .	36	30
Other operating expense . . . . .	<u>134</u>	<u>127</u>
Total operating expense . . . . .	650	606
Net (gains) losses on other property owned . . . . .	<u>(3)</u>	<u>1</u>
Total noninterest expense . . . . .	<u>\$647</u>	<u>\$607</u>

Noninterest expense increased \$40 million or 6.6% to \$647 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015, as compared with \$607 million for the same period of the prior year. Employee benefits increased \$21 million or 19.3% to \$130 million primarily due to an increase in pension expense resulting from a decrease in the discount rate used to calculate the net periodic benefit cost and updated mortality tables reflecting increases in life expectancy. In addition, employee benefits increased due to rising health insurance costs and increased staffing levels. Salaries expense increased \$8 million or 2.7% to \$299 million as a result of annual merit increases and higher staffing levels at certain System institutions. Other operating expense increased \$7 million primarily due to increases in various administrative expenses. Operating expense (salaries and employee benefits, occupancy, equipment and other operating expense) statistics are as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
	(\$ in millions)	
Excess of net interest income over operating expense . . . . .	\$1,077	\$1,054
Operating expense as a percentage of net interest income and noninterest income . . . . .	34.8%	33.6%
Annualized operating expense as a percentage of average earning assets . . . . .	0.97%	0.96%

### **Provision for Income Taxes**

The provision for income taxes was \$62 million for the first quarter of 2015, as compared with \$65 million

for the first quarter of 2014. The effective tax rate decreased from 5.4% for the first quarter of 2014 to 5.2% for the first quarter of 2015 due primarily to decreased earnings at certain taxable System institutions.

### **Risk Management**

#### **Overview**

The System is in the business of making agricultural and other loans that require us to take certain risks in exchange for compensation for the risks undertaken. Management of risks inherent in our business is essential for our current and long-term financial performance. Prudent and disciplined risk management includes an enterprise risk management structure to identify emerging risks and evaluate risk implications of decisions and actions taken. Each System institution's goal is to mitigate risk, where appropriate, and to properly and effectively identify, measure, price, monitor and report risks in our business activities.

The major types of risk for which we have exposure are structural risk, credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, reputational risk and political risk.

#### **Structural Risk Management**

Structural risk results from the fact that the System is comprised of Banks and Associations that are cooperatively owned, directly or indirectly, by their borrowers. While System institutions are financially and operationally interdependent, they are not commonly owned. Each System institution is responsible for its own risk management and there are no formal processes or procedures in place to mandate Systemwide risk mitigation actions, including, but not limited to, reducing concentration, interest rate and counterparty credit risk across the System. This structure at times requires action by consensus or contractual agreement. Further, there is structural risk in that only the Banks are jointly and severally liable for the payment of principal and interest on Systemwide Debt Securities. Although capital at the Association level reduces a Bank's credit exposure with respect to its wholesale loans to its affiliated Associations, this capital may not be available to support the payment of principal and interest on Systemwide Debt Securities. (See Notes 8 and 14 to the accompanying condensed combined financial statements for additional information.)

In order to monitor and mitigate the joint and several liability risk, we utilize two integrated intra-System financial performance agreements — the Amended and Restated Contractual Interbank Per-

formance Agreement, or CIPA, and the Second Amended and Restated Market Access Agreement, or MAA. Under provisions of the CIPA, a score (CIPA score) is calculated quarterly to measure the financial condition and performance of each District (a Bank and its affiliated Associations) using various ratios that take into account the District's and Bank's capital, asset quality, earnings, interest-rate risk and liquidity. The CIPA score is then compared against the agreed-upon standard of financial condition and performance that each District must achieve and maintain. The measurement standard established under the CIPA is intended to provide an early-warning mechanism to assist in monitoring the financial condition of each District. The performance standard under the CIPA is based on the average CIPA score over a four-quarter period.

The MAA is designed to provide for the timely identification and resolution of individual Bank financial issues and establishes performance criteria and procedures for the Banks that provide operational oversight and control over a Bank's access to System funding. The performance criteria set forth in the MAA are as follows:

- the defined CIPA scores,
- the net collateral ratio of a Bank, and
- the permanent capital ratio of a Bank.

The Bank net collateral ratio is net collateral (primarily loans and investments) divided by total liabilities less subordinated debt, subject to certain limits, and the Bank permanent capital ratio is primarily the Bank's common stock, preferred stock and subordinated debt, subject to certain limits, and surplus divided by risk-adjusted assets.

If a Bank fails to meet the above performance criteria, it will be placed into one of three categories. Each category gives the other System Banks and the Funding Corporation (collectively, MAA Committee) progressively more control over a Bank that has declining financial performance under the MAA performance criteria. A "Category I" Bank is subject to additional monitoring and reporting requirements; a "Category II" Bank's ability to participate in issuances of Systemwide Debt Securities may, subject to the discretion of the MAA Committee, be limited to refinancing maturing debt obligations; and a "Category III" Bank may, subject to the discretion of the MAA Committee, not be permitted to participate in issuances of Systemwide Debt Securities. Decisions by the MAA Committee to permit, limit or prohibit a "Category II" or "Category III" Bank to

participate in the issuance of Systemwide Debt Securities are subject to oversight and override by the Farm Credit Administration. A Bank exits these categories by returning to compliance with the agreed-upon performance criteria.

The criteria for the net collateral ratio and the permanent capital ratio are:

	Net Collateral Ratio	Permanent Capital Ratio
Category I .....	<104%*	<8.0%
Category II. ....	<103%	<7.0%
Category III .....	<102%	<5.0%

\* As set forth in the MAA, a Bank may be subject to a higher net collateral ratio set by the Farm Credit Administration.

Periodically, the CIPA model and the MAA performance criteria are reviewed to take into consideration current performance standards in the financial services industry. A review was conducted in 2014 and no adjustments to the CIPA model or the MAA criteria were warranted.

During the first quarter of 2015, all Banks met the agreed-upon standard of financial condition and performance required by the CIPA and none of the Banks was placed in any of the three categories designated for Banks failing to meet MAA's specified financial criteria. (See Note 14 for each Bank's net collateral and permanent capital ratios.) For additional information regarding the CIPA or the MAA, see pages 21, 22, 46 and 47 in the *2014 Annual Information Statement*.

### ***Credit Risk Management***

Credit risk arises from the potential inability of an obligor to meet its payment obligation and exists in our outstanding loans, letters of credit, unfunded loan commitments, investment portfolios and derivative counterparty credit exposures. (See pages 26 and 27 for a discussion regarding derivative counterparty exposures.)

System institutions manage credit risk associated with their retail lending activities through an analysis of the credit risk profile of an individual borrower. Each Bank and Association has its own set of underwriting standards and lending policies, approved by its board of directors, that provides direction to its loan officers. Underwriting standards include, among other things, an evaluation of:

- character — borrower integrity and credit history,

- capacity — repayment capacity of the borrower based on cash flows from operations or other sources of income,
- collateral — protects the lender in the event of default and represents a potential secondary source of loan repayment,
- capital — ability of the operation to survive unanticipated risks, and
- conditions — intended use of the loan funds.

The retail credit risk management process begins with an analysis of the borrower's credit history, repayment capacity, financial position, and collateral. Repayment capacity focuses on the borrower's ability to repay the loan based on cash flows from operations or other sources of income, including off-farm income.

Although System institutions monitor credit risk individually, the System has established a quarterly process to report System large loan exposures (outstanding loan amounts plus any unfunded loan commitments). A System risk management committee reviews and monitors large loan exposures to

existing individual customers that may reach \$1.0 billion. Since it is possible that one or more System institutions may simultaneously make credit available to a customer that may, in the aggregate, exceed \$1.0 billion, the process provides for quarterly data to be compiled on existing large loan exposures with notice provided to the Banks and Associations of the largest loan exposures, including all loan exposures to a borrower greater than 75% of the \$1.0 billion level or \$750 million. While this process captures information regarding large loan exposures, any credit decision resides with the individual System institutions. At March 31, 2015, one exposure was slightly above \$1 billion, while at December 31, 2014 no exposures exceeded \$1.0 billion. Additionally, four exposures at March 31, 2015 and five exposures at December 31, 2014 exceeded \$750 million. Subsequent to March 31, 2015, the committee increased the threshold for monitoring large loan exposures to \$1.5 billion from \$1.0 billion. The increase in the exposure level reflects the growth in the System's risk-bearing capacity.

For a detailed discussion of our credit risk management practices, see pages 47 and 48 in the *2014 Annual Information Statement*.

### *Loan Portfolio*

The System's loan portfolio consists only of retail loans. Bank loans to affiliated Associations have been eliminated in the condensed combined financial statements. Loans outstanding consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	(in millions)	
Real estate mortgage loans . . . . .	\$ 99,101	\$ 98,681
Production and intermediate-term loans . . . . .	44,938	48,991
Agribusiness loans:		
Loans to cooperatives . . . . .	15,865	14,741
Processing and marketing loans . . . . .	15,429	14,604
Farm-related business loans . . . . .	3,499	3,413
Energy and water/waste water loans . . . . .	16,742	16,377
Rural residential real estate loans . . . . .	6,826	6,799
Communication loans . . . . .	5,544	5,033
Agricultural export finance . . . . .	4,440	4,571
Lease receivables . . . . .	2,976	2,976
Loans to other financing institutions . . . . .	803	868
Total loans . . . . .	<u>\$216,163</u>	<u>\$217,054</u>

Loan volume decreased \$891 million or 0.4% to \$216.163 billion at March 31, 2015, as compared with \$217.054 billion at December 31, 2014, as a result of a decrease in production and intermediate-term loans offset, in part, by an increase in agribusiness loans.

Production and intermediate-term loans decreased \$4.053 billion or 8.3%, as compared with December 31, 2014, primarily driven by borrowers' tax planning strategies at the end of 2014 which resulted in significant repayments in early 2015 and to seasonal repayments on operating lines of credit as

many borrowers sold crops and paid down lines of credit in the first quarter of 2015.

Loans to cooperatives increased \$1.124 billion or 7.6%, as compared with December 31, 2014, primarily due to increased lending to food and agribusiness companies as well as seasonal borrowings to agribusiness cooperatives.

Processing and marketing loans increased \$825 million or 5.6% during the first quarter of 2015, primarily due to advances on existing loans within certain industries.

We use various guarantees to reduce credit risk of certain loans. At March 31, 2015, 39% of agricul-

tural export finance transactions were guaranteed through the USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation, a federal government-sponsored trade financing program, as compared with 40% at December 31, 2014. For certain real estate mortgage loans we have entered into agreements that provide long-term standby commitments to purchase System loans and other credit guarantees. The amount of loans under credit guarantees was \$4.299 billion at March 31, 2015 and \$4.449 billion at December 31, 2014, of which \$2.056 billion and \$2.116 billion was provided by Farmer Mac at March 31, 2015 and at December 31, 2014. For additional information on Farmer Mac, see page 12 in the 2014 Annual Information Statement.

### Nonperforming Assets

Nonperforming assets (including related accrued interest) and related credit quality statistics are as follows:

	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	(in millions)	
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate mortgage . . . . .	\$ 759	\$ 751
Production and intermediate-term . . . . .	407	371
Agribusiness . . . . .	70	75
Energy and water/waste water . . . . .	44	45
Rural residential real estate . . . . .	56	56
Communication . . . . .	65	71
Lease receivables . . . . .	7	6
Total nonaccrual loans . . . . .	<u>1,408</u>	<u>1,375</u>
Accruing restructured loans:		
Real estate mortgage . . . . .	188	209
Production and intermediate-term . . . . .	118	121
Agribusiness . . . . .	1	1
Rural residential real estate . . . . .	5	6
Total accruing restructured loans . . . . .	<u>312</u>	<u>337</u>
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:		
Real estate mortgage . . . . .	40	14
Production and intermediate-term . . . . .	10	8
Rural residential real estate . . . . .	1	3
Total accruing loans 90 days or more past due . . . . .	<u>51</u>	<u>25</u>
Total nonperforming loans . . . . .	1,771	1,737
Other property owned . . . . .	110	132
Total nonperforming assets . . . . .	<u>\$1,881</u>	<u>\$1,869</u>
	<b>March 31, 2015</b>	<b>December 31, 2014</b>
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans . . . . .	0.65%	0.63%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned . . . . .	0.87	0.86
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital . . . . .	4.02	4.09

The following table presents the nonaccrual loan activity during the quarter:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
	(in millions)	
Balance at beginning of period	\$1,375	\$1,736
Additions:		
Gross amounts transferred into nonaccrual	161	151
Recoveries	13	10
Advances	34	72
Other, net	7	5
Reductions:		
Charge-offs	(12)	(13)
Transfers to other property owned	(12)	(24)
Returned to accrual status	(23)	(19)
Repayments	(135)	(207)
Balance at end of period	<u>\$1,408</u>	<u>\$1,711</u>

Nonaccrual loans increased \$33 million or 2.4%, as compared with December 31, 2014, primarily due to loans transferred into nonaccrual status in excess of loan repayments. Nonaccrual loans that were current as to principal and interest were 57.7% of total nonaccrual loans at March 31, 2015, as compared with 62.4% at December 31, 2014. Accruing loans 90 days or more past due increased \$26 million to \$51 million at March 31, 2015. These loans, which are considered well secured and in the process of collec-

tion, are traditionally at their highest level at the end of the first quarter due to the seasonal payment pattern of the System's real estate mortgage loans.

Other property owned, which is held for sale and consists of real and personal property acquired through collection actions, decreased \$22 million to \$110 million at March 31, 2015 from \$132 million at December 31, 2014 primarily due to sales in excess of loans transferred into other property owned.

The following table presents other property owned activity during the quarter:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
	(in millions)	
Balance at beginning of period	\$132	\$198
Additions:		
Gross amounts transferred into other property owned (fair value)	13	28
Reductions:		
Other property owned disposed of through cash sales	(33)	(29)
Other property owned disposed of through financed sales	(4)	(2)
Other property owned valuation adjustments	2	(1)
Balance at end of period	<u>\$110</u>	<u>\$194</u>

Credit quality indicators remained favorable during the first quarter of 2015. Loan delinquencies (accruing loans 30 days or more past due) as a percentage of accruing loans was 0.28% at March 31, 2015, as compared with 0.30% at March 31, 2014. Loans classified under the Farm Credit Administration's Uniform Loan Classification System as a percentage of total loans and accrued interest receivable was as follows:

	<u>March 31, 2015</u>	<u>December 31, 2014</u>
Acceptable .....	96.2%	96.4%
Other assets especially mentioned .....	1.8	1.8
Substandard/doubtful .....	<u>2.0</u>	<u>1.8</u>
Total .....	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

*Allowance for Loan Losses*

The allowance for loan losses was \$1.251 billion at March 31, 2015 and \$1.237 billion at December 31, 2014. Net loan recoveries of \$1 million were recorded during the first quarter of 2015, as compared with net loan charge-offs of \$3 million for the first quarter of 2014. The System's allowance for loan losses reflected the aggregate of each System entity's individual evaluation of its allowance for loan losses requirements. Although aggregated in the System's condensed combined financial statements,

the allowance for loan losses of each System entity is particular to that institution and is not available to absorb losses realized by other System entities. Managements' evaluations consider factors that include loan loss experience, portfolio quality, collateral value, loan portfolio composition, current production conditions and economic conditions.

Even though certain System borrowers have been faced with challenges due to the volatility in commodity prices and input costs and, to a lesser extent, the overall continued weakness in the general U.S. economy and housing industry, their financial positions remained generally strong given the past decade of favorable U.S. farm economic conditions. In this regard, nonaccrual loans current as to principal and interest were 57.7% of total nonaccrual loans at March 31, 2015. Further, System underwriting standards require strong collateral support for loans. By regulation, all non-guaranteed real estate mortgage loans must have a loan-to-value ratio of 85% or less at origination. Most of the System's real estate mortgage loans had a loan-to-value ratio generally lower than the statutory maximum of 85%. These factors help to mitigate the System's exposure to loan losses. At March 31, 2015, \$496 million of the System's \$1.771 billion of nonperforming loans had specific reserves (representing probable losses) of \$165 million. The remaining \$1.275 billion of nonperforming loans were evaluated and determined not to need a specific reserve.

The following table presents the activity in the allowance for loan losses:

	<b>For the Three Months Ended March 31,</b>	
	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	(\$ in millions)	
Balance at beginning of period .....	\$1,237	\$1,238
Charge-offs:		
Real estate mortgage .....	(5)	(5)
Production and intermediate-term .....	(6)	(4)
Agribusiness .....		(1)
Rural residential real estate .....	(1)	(1)
Communication .....		(2)
Total charge-offs .....	<u>(12)</u>	<u>(13)</u>
Recoveries:		
Real estate mortgage .....	3	3
Production and intermediate-term .....	7	4
Agribusiness .....	3	2
Communication .....		1
Total recoveries .....	<u>13</u>	<u>10</u>
Net recoveries (charge-offs) .....	1	(3)
Provision for loan losses (loan loss reversal) .....	27	(12)
Adjustment due to Association mergers* .....	(2)	(8)
Reclassification to/from reserve for unfunded commitments** .....	(12)	6
Balance at end of period .....	<u>\$1,251</u>	<u>\$1,221</u>
Annualized ratio of net recoveries (charge-offs) during the period to average loans outstanding during the period .....	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>(0.01)%</u>

\* Represents the elimination of the allowance for loan losses in connection with Association mergers that were accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting. See Note 7 to the accompanying condensed combined financial statements.

\*\* Represents reclassifications between the allowance for loan losses and the reserve for unfunded commitments primarily as a result of advances on or repayments of seasonal lines of credit or other loans.

Allowance for loan losses by loan type is as follows:

	<b>March 31, 2015</b>		<b>December 31, 2014</b>	
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>%</b>
	(\$ in millions)			
Real estate mortgage .....	\$ 289	23.1%	\$ 290	23.4%
Production and intermediate-term .....	360	28.8	365	29.5
Agribusiness .....	345	27.6	327	26.4
Energy and water/waste water .....	128	10.2	128	10.3
Rural residential real estate .....	22	1.7	22	1.8
Communication .....	61	4.9	60	4.9
Agricultural export finance .....	10	0.8	10	0.8
Lease receivables .....	35	2.8	34	2.8
Loans to other financing institutions .....	1	0.1	1	0.1
Total .....	<u>\$1,251</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$1,237</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

The allowance for loan losses as a percentage of loans outstanding and as a percentage of certain other credit quality indicators is shown below:

	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Allowance for loan losses as a percentage of:		
Total loans . . . . .	0.58%	0.57%
Nonperforming loans . . . . .	70.6	71.2
Nonaccrual loans . . . . .	88.8	90.0

***Interest Rate Risk Management***

Interest rate risk is the risk of loss of future earnings or long-term market value of equity that may result from changes in interest rates. This risk can produce variability in System earnings (net interest spread achieved and net interest income earned) and, ultimately, the long-term capital position of the System. The System actively manages the following risks:

- Yield curve risk — results from changes in the level, shape, and implied volatility of the yield curve. Changes in the yield curve often arise due to the market’s expectation of future interest rates at different points along the yield curve.
- Repricing risk — results from the timing differences (mismatches) between financial assets and related funding that limit the ability to alter or adjust the rates earned on assets or paid on liabilities in response to changes in market interest rates.
- Option risk — results from “embedded options” that are present in many financial instruments, including the right to prepay loans before the contractual maturity date. Lending practices or loan features that provide the borrower with flexibility frequently introduce a risk exposure for the lender. For example, a fixed-rate loan product may provide a potential borrower with a rate guarantee, an option to lock-in the loan rate for a period of time prior to closing, which protects the borrower from an increase in interest rates between the time loan terms are negotiated and the loan closes. If interest rates increase while the rate guarantee is in effect and if we do not take measures to hedge the rate guarantee, we might realize a lower spread than expected when the loan is funded.

After the loan settles, the borrower may also have the option to repay the loan’s principal ahead of schedule. If interest rates have fallen, System institutions may be forced to reinvest principal returned from higher rate loans at a lower rate, which may reduce the interest rate spread unless the underlying debt can be similarly refinanced.

Interest rate caps are another form of embedded options that may be present in certain investments and floating and adjustable rate loans. Interest rate caps typically prevent the investment or loan rate from increasing above a defined limit. In a rising interest rate environment, the spread may be reduced if caps limit upward adjustments to floating investment or loan rates while debt costs continue to increase.

- Basis risk — results from unexpected changes in the relationships among interest rates and interest rate indexes. Basis risk can produce volatility in the spread earned on a loan or an investment relative to its cost of funds. This risk arises when the floating-rate index tied to a loan or investment differs from the index on the Systemwide Debt Security issued to fund the loan or investment.

The goal of the Banks in managing interest rate risk is to maintain long-term value of equity and stable earnings over both the short- and long-term time horizons. In most cases, the wholesale funding provided by a Bank to an Association matches the terms and embedded options of the Association’s retail loans. This funding approach shifts the majority of the interest rate risk connected with retail loans from the Association to its funding Bank. The Banks are responsible for developing asset/liability management policies and strategies to manage interest rate risk and for monitoring this risk on a regular basis. These policies include guidelines for measuring and evaluating exposures to interest rate risk. In addition, the policies establish limits for interest rate risk and define the role of the board of directors in delegating day-to-day responsibility for interest rate risk management to Bank management. That authority is delegated to an asset/liability management committee, made up of senior Bank managers. The policies define the composition of the committee and its responsibilities. Interest rate risk management is also subject to certain intra-System agreements, including the CIPA and the MAA, and regulatory oversight by the Farm Credit Administration.

Historically, one of the primary benefits of our status as a government-sponsored enterprise debt issuer has been that, through the Funding Corporation and its selling group, the System has had daily access to the debt markets and a great deal of flexibility in structuring the maturity and types of debt securities we issued. The ability to quickly access the debt markets helped us minimize the risk that interest rates might change between the time a loan commitment is made and the time it is funded.

Flexibility in structuring debt enabled us to issue Systemwide Debt Securities that offset most of the primary interest rate risk exposures embedded in our loans. For example, by issuing LIBOR-indexed, floating-rate Systemwide Debt Securities we are able to minimize the basis risk exposure presented by our LIBOR-indexed, floating-rate loans. As we discussed above, some of our fixed-rate loans may provide borrowers with the option to prepay their loans. In most interest rate environments we were able to significantly offset the risk created by an embedded prepayment option by funding prepayable fixed-rate loans with callable debt. Callable debt provides us with the option to retire debt early in order to maintain a better match between the duration of our assets and our liabilities.

Approximately 70% of our fixed-rate loans provide the borrowers with the option to prepay their loan at any time without fees, and the remainder of the System's fixed-rate loans contain provisions requiring prepayment fees to partially or fully compensate the System for the cost of retiring the debt, some of which may be non-callable.

The Banks participate in the derivatives markets, which provide additional tools to manage interest rate risk. Our use of derivatives is detailed later in this section.

#### Interest Rate Risk Measurements

The Banks measure interest rate risk using interest rate gap analysis, net interest income sensitivity analysis and market value of equity sensitivity analysis and duration gap analysis. These measures are calculated on a monthly basis and the assumptions used in these analyses are monitored routinely and adjusted as necessary.

#### Interest Rate Risk Management Results

##### *Interest Rate Gap Analysis*

The interest rate gap analysis presents a comparison of interest-sensitive assets and liabilities in defined time segments as of March 31, 2015. The interest rate gap analysis is a static indicator, which does not reflect the dynamics of balance sheet, cash flows, rate and spread changes, and may not necessarily indicate the sensitivity of net interest income in a changing rate environment. Within the gap analysis, gaps are created when an institution uses its capital to fund assets. Capital reduces the amount of debt that otherwise would be required to fund a certain level of assets. The quantity of assets will exceed the quantity of interest-bearing liabilities in any repricing interval where capital provides part of the funding. The gap table below includes anticipated cash flows on interest sensitive assets and liabilities given the current level of interest rates.

	Repricing Intervals				Total
	0-6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	
	(\$ in millions)				
Floating-rate loans:					
Indexed/adjustable-rate loans . . . . .	\$ 34,731	\$ 700	\$ 1,596	\$ 774	\$ 37,801
Administered-rate loans . . . . .	40,162				40,162
Fixed-rate loans:					
Fixed-rate with prepayment or conversion fees . . . . .	10,743	3,611	12,771	12,820	39,945
Fixed-rate without prepayment or conversion fees . . . . .	22,096	12,357	41,755	20,639	96,847
Nonaccrual loans . . . . .			451	957	1,408
Total gross loans . . . . .	107,732	16,668	56,573	35,190	216,163
Federal funds sold and investments . . . . .	27,618	4,741	15,131	5,236	52,726
Total earning assets . . . . .	135,350	21,409	71,704	40,426	268,889
Interest-bearing liabilities:					
Callable bonds and notes . . . . .	5,955	8,836	27,531	15,785	58,107
Noncallable bonds and notes . . . . .	108,446	14,647	27,391	13,581	164,065
Subordinated debt . . . . .	500		955	100	1,555
Other interest-bearing liabilities . . . . .	3,904			181	4,085
Total interest-bearing liabilities . . . . .	118,805	23,483	55,877	29,647	227,812
Effect of interest rate swaps and other derivatives . . . . .	10,457	(3,038)	(7,948)	529	
Total interest-bearing liabilities adjusted for swaps and other derivatives . . . . .	129,262	20,445	47,929	30,176	227,812
Interest rate sensitivity gap (total earning assets less total interest-bearing liabilities adjusted for swaps and other derivatives) . . . . .	\$ 6,088	\$ 964	\$23,775	\$10,250	\$ 41,077
Cumulative gap . . . . .	\$ 6,088	\$ 7,052	\$30,827	\$41,077	
Cumulative gap as a percentage of total earning assets . . . . .	2.26%	2.62%	11.46%	15.28%	

Consistent with the positive gap between the System’s earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities as reflected in the table above, the System’s interest rate sensitivity position at March 31, 2015 for the six-month repricing interval is characterized as “asset sensitive,” i.e., interest rates earned on interest-earning assets may change or be changed more quickly than interest rates on interest-bearing liabilities used to fund these assets.

Typically, the net interest margin of an institution that is “asset sensitive” will be unfavorably impacted in a declining interest-rate environment or an environment characterized by relatively stable interest rates and a steep yield curve, and favorably impacted in a rising interest-rate environment. The System’s capital is invested in loans and investment securities that reprice to lower yields when interest rates are falling and to higher yields when interest rates increase. However, the net inter-

est spread, a component of net interest margin, may react in a different manner due to competitive conditions at the time of repricing. Further, a significant portion of the System’s floating-rate loans are management administered-rate loans that, unlike indexed loans, require definitive action at the discretion of the lending Bank or Association to change the interest rates charged and may reflect managements’ assessments of whether rate changes are warranted or feasible in view of competitive market conditions. The actual interest rates charged on the administered-rate loans may not mirror the movement of some market interest rates, thereby moderating the overall net interest income impact of market fluctuations.

Additionally, the Banks issue callable debt to accelerate the repricing of debt in a declining interest rate environment and thereby moderate the impact of falling interest rates on net interest income of institutions in an asset-sensitive position. During the

first quarter of 2015, \$6.6 billion of debt was called and at March 31, 2015, \$58.1 billion of callable debt obligations were outstanding. The System's cumulative gap position in the 0-6 months repricing interval decreased from 5.14% at December 31, 2014 to 2.26% at March 31, 2015.

### *Sensitivity Analysis*

In addition to the static view of interest rate sensitivity shown by the gap analysis, each Bank conducts simulations of net interest income and market value of equity. The market value of equity sensitivity analysis incorporates the effects of leverage and the optionality of interest sensitive assets and liabilities due to interest rate changes. The two primary scenarios used for the analysis reflect the impact of interest rate shocks upward and downward (i.e., immediate, parallel changes upward and downward in the yield curve) on projected net interest income and on market value of equity. The Banks also use other types of measures to model exposures to interest rate changes, such as rate ramps (gradual change in rates) and yield curve slope changes.

The upward and downward shocks are generally based on movements in interest rates of 100 and 200 basis points, which are considered significant enough to capture the effects of embedded options and convexity within the assets and liabilities so that underlying risk may be revealed. However, in the current, relatively low interest rate environment, the downward shock is based on one-half of the three-month Treasury bill rate, which was 1 basis point at March 31, 2015 and 2 basis points at December 31, 2014. Under these simulations, the System's sensitivity to interest rate changes (sum of Districts' sensitivity analyses) was:

	<b>March 31, 2015</b>		
	<b>-1</b>	<b>+100</b>	<b>+200</b>
Change in net interest income . . . . .	-0.03%	1.98%	2.80%
Change in market value of equity . . . . .	0.04%	-3.39%	-6.84%

	<b>December 31, 2014</b>		
	<b>-2</b>	<b>+100</b>	<b>+200</b>
Change in net interest income . . . . .	-0.09%	2.85%	4.45%
Change in market value of equity . . . . .	0.05%	-2.99%	-6.16%

Each Bank measures District interest rate sensitivity under these simulations in accordance with its asset/liability management policies. District measurements are presented in the Supplemental Financial Information on page F-55.

In addition to the interest rate scenarios required for reporting and regulatory purposes, the Banks also periodically perform additional scenario analyses to study the effects of changes in critical modeling assumptions — for example, the impact of increased/decreased prepayments, changes in the relationship of the System's funding cost to other benchmark interest rates, additional non-parallel shifts in the yield curve, and changes in market volatility. (For a more detailed discussion of sensitivity analysis and prepayment modeling assumptions, see pages 63 and 64 in the *2014 Annual Information Statement*.)

### *Duration Gap Analysis*

Another risk measurement is duration, which we calculate using a simulation model. Duration is the weighted average maturity (typically measured in months or years) of an instrument's cash flows, weighted by the present value of those cash flows. As such, duration provides an estimate of an instrument's sensitivity to small changes in market interest rates. The duration gap is the difference between the estimated durations of assets and liabilities. All else being equal, an institution with a small duration gap has less exposure to interest rate risk than an institution with a large duration gap.

The System's aggregate duration gap (the sum of the Banks' duration gaps) was a positive 2.4 months at March 31, 2015 and a positive 3.1 months at December 31, 2014. Generally, a duration gap within the range of a positive six months to a negative six months indicates a small exposure to changes in interest rates.

Duration gap provides a relatively concise and simple measure of the interest rate risk inherent in the balance sheet, but it is not directly linked to expected future earnings performance. An institution's overall exposure to interest rate risk is a function not only of the duration gap, but also of the financial leverage inherent in the institution's capital structure. For the same duration gap, an institution with more equity or capital will have a lower overall percentage exposure to interest rate risk, stated in terms of the percentage change in the market value of equity, than one with less capital and more leverage.

There are some limitations to duration analysis as balance sheets are dynamic. Durations change over time and as the composition of a portfolio changes.

### Derivative Products

Derivative products are a part of our interest rate risk management activities and supplement our issuance of debt securities in the capital markets. We use derivative financial instruments as hedges against interest rate and liquidity risks and to lower the overall cost of funds. We do not hold or enter into derivative transactions for trading purposes. Our abil-

ity to modify the debt securities by using derivative instruments provides us with greater flexibility to manage our interest rate risk.

The primary types of derivative products used and hedging strategies employed are summarized in the following table. For additional information, see Note 11 to the accompanying condensed combined financial statements.

Derivative Products/Hedged Item	Purpose of the Hedge Transaction	Strategic Impact
Receive-fixed, pay-floating interest rate swap hedging callable or non-callable fixed-rate debt	To protect against the decline in interest rates on floating-rate assets by exchanging the debt's fixed-rate payment for a floating-rate payment that better reflects the timing of interest reset on the assets.	A common use is to create a substitute for conventional floating-rate funding. The fixed-rate received on the swap largely offsets the fixed-rate paid on the associated debt leaving a net floating payment. The strategy frequently provides cost savings or promotes liquidity by permitting access to longer maturity floating-rate funding than the outright issuance of floating-rate debt.
Pay-fixed, receive-floating interest rate swap hedging floating-rate debt	To protect against an increase in interest rates by exchanging the debt's floating-rate payment for a fixed-rate payment that matches the cash flows of assets.	The combination of the pay-fixed, receive-floating swap with floating-rate funding results in a net fixed-rate payment. This strategy may provide lower cost fixed-rate funding than outright issuance of fixed-rate debt.
Floating-for-floating swap hedging floating-rate assets and liabilities	Used to manage the basis risk that can result when assets and liabilities are based on different floating-rate indexes or reprice at different times.	The System's floating-rate loans and floating-rate investments are tied to a number of floating-rate indexes including Farm Credit's short-term debt cost, the prime rate, Federal funds and LIBOR. Ideally, floating-rate loans would be funded by issuing floating-rate funding tied to the same floating-rate index with identical reset terms. However, floating-rate funding is not consistently available to exactly meet these requirements. Floating-for-floating or "basis" swaps are used to bridge this gap.
Interest rate caps hedging floating-rate assets and debt	To replace income lost from floating-rate assets that have reached cap levels or to put a ceiling on interest cost on floating-rate debt.	Some floating-rate loans and investments may specify a maximum interest rate to limit the borrower's exposure to rising interest rates. Interest rate caps are purchased to provide offsetting protection against rising interest rates.
Interest rate floors hedging floating-rate loans	To protect against falling interest rates on floating-rate assets.	A purchased floor option will produce a cash flow when the index rate falls below the strike rate. Cash flow from the floor can be used to offset income lost on floating-rate assets when interest rates decline. Floor options may also be used in combination with interest rate caps to create interest rate collars or otherwise limit or modify floating-rate cash flows in both rising and declining interest rate environment.

The aggregate notional amount of the System's derivative products, most of which consisted of interest rate swaps, increased \$3.140 billion to \$29.978 billion at March 31, 2015, as compared with \$26.838 billion at December 31, 2014. The aggregate notional amount of these instruments, which is not included in the Condensed Combined Statement of Condition, is indicative of the System's activities in derivative financial instruments, but is not an indicator of the level of credit risk associated with these instruments. The exposure to credit risk is a small fraction of the aggregate notional amount. The majority of the swaps used by the Banks were receive-fixed swaps, which are used to improve liquidity or lower their cost of debt by issuing fixed-rate debt and swapping the debt to floating to create synthetic floating-rate debt.

By using derivative instruments, we are exposed to counterparty credit risk. If a counterparty fails to fulfill its performance obligations under a derivative contract, the Bank's credit risk (exposure) will equal the fair value gain in a derivative. When the fair value of a derivative is positive, the counterparty would owe the Bank on early termination of the derivative, thus creating a credit risk for the Bank. When the fair value of the derivative is negative, the Bank would owe the counterparty on early termination of the derivative, and, therefore, assumes no credit risk.

To minimize the risk of credit losses from derivatives, the Banks typically enter into master agreements that govern all derivative transactions with a counterparty, which include bilateral collateral agreements with counterparties requiring the posting

of collateral in the event certain dollar thresholds of exposure of one party to the other one are reached. These thresholds may vary for certain Banks depending on the terms of these bilateral collateral agreements, which consider a counterparty's credit worthiness. For additional information related to derivatives, see pages 67 and 68 in the *2014 Annual Information Statement*.

The Dodd-Frank Act requires the centralized clearing of certain over-the-counter swaps by swap dealers and major swap participants, as well as certain other market participants, including financial institutions. Currently, instrument types that must be cleared will primarily be interest rate swaps and credit default swaps. Many end users of swaps, including certain banks, credit unions and System institutions with less than \$10 billion in assets, qualify for an exemption from clearing if the swap is used to hedge commercial risk. The U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission has also established a clearing exemption for certain swaps entered into by cooperatives. All System institutions qualify for this "Cooperative Exemption," and therefore will be able to elect the clearing exemption for any swap that meets the criteria stipulated in the exemption. This exemption does not cover all swaps that are executed by System institutions, and is generally limited to transactions entered into in connection with loans to members. (For a more detailed discussion, see "Financial Regulatory Reform" on pages 83 and 84 in the *2014 Annual Information Statement*.) At March 31, 2015, the notional amount of cleared derivatives was \$370 million.

The exposure on derivatives by counterparty credit rating (Moody's) that would be owed to us due to a default or early termination by our counterparties at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were:

	March 31, 2015					December 31, 2014				
	Number of Counterparties	Notional Principal	Credit Exposure	Collateral Held	Exposure, Net of Collateral	Number of Counterparties	Notional Principal	Credit Exposure	Collateral Held	Exposure, Net of Collateral
(\$ in millions)										
Bilateral derivatives:										
Aa1	1	\$ 1,057	\$ 8	\$ 8		1	\$ 563	\$ 8	\$ 8	
Aa2	2	179				2	266	1	1	
Aa3	4	11,348	100	97	\$ 3	4	9,595	130	130	
A1	3	7,647	63	43	20	3	6,943	83	64	\$19
A2	4	2,912	55	53	2	4	3,102	60	58	2
A3	1	520	1	1		1	610	1	1	
Baa1	1	40				1	40			
Baa2	2	1,434	41	36	5	2	1,183	50	44	6
Cleared derivatives(1)										
	1	370				1	305			
Total	19	\$25,507	\$268	\$238	\$30	19	\$22,607	\$333	\$306	\$27

(1) Represents derivative transactions cleared with central counterparties, which are not rated. Excluded from the table is initial margin posted by one Bank of \$11 million and \$8 million at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 related to cleared derivative transactions.

Note: The remaining notional amounts of derivative financial instruments of \$4.471 billion and \$4.231 billion at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are related to interest rate swaps that two Banks entered into with certain of its customers. The risk from these transactions is offset by concurrently entering into offsetting derivative transactions with some of the above counterparties.

At March 31, 2015, the Banks' counterparties posted \$198 million in cash and \$40 million in securities with us, as compared with \$246 million of cash and \$60 million in securities at December 31, 2014. At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 two Banks had posted collateral with respect to its obligations under these agreements of \$44 million and \$29 million.

### Liquidity Risk Management

#### General

Liquidity risk management is necessary to ensure our ability to meet our financial obligations. These obligations include the repayment of Systemwide Debt Securities as they mature, the ability to fund new and existing loan and other funding commitments, and the ability to fund operations in a cost-effective manner. A primary objective of liquidity risk management is to plan for unanticipated changes in the capital markets. The Banks have established a Contingency Funding Program to provide for contingency financing mechanisms and procedures to address potential disruptions in the System's communications, operations and payments systems, as well as the ability to handle events that

threaten continuous market access by the Banks or disrupt the Funding Corporation's normal operations. Under this Program, the Funding Corporation has the authority to finance all Systemwide Debt Securities through the issuance of Systemwide discount notes either directly to institutional investors or through the selling group. The Funding Corporation, on behalf of the Banks, may also incur other obligations, such as Federal funds purchased, that would be the joint and several obligations of the Banks and would be insured by the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation to the extent funds are available in the Insurance Fund.

The System does not have a guaranteed line of credit from the U.S. Treasury or the Federal Reserve. However, the Insurance Corporation has an agreement with the Federal Financing Bank, a federal instrumentality subject to the supervision and direction of the U.S. Treasury, pursuant to which the Federal Financing Bank would advance funds to the Insurance Corporation. Under its existing statutory authority, the Insurance Corporation may use these funds to provide assistance to the System Banks in exigent market circumstances which threaten the Banks' ability to pay maturing debt obligations. The agreement provides for advances of up to \$10 billion

and terminates on September 30, 2015, unless otherwise renewed. The decision whether to seek funds from the Federal Financing Bank is in the discretion of the Insurance Corporation, and each funding obligation of the Federal Financing Bank is subject to various terms and conditions and, as a result, there can be no assurance that funding would be available if needed by the System.

#### Funding Sources

Our primary source of liquidity is the ability to issue Systemwide Debt Securities, which are the general unsecured joint and several obligations of the Banks. We continually raise funds to support our mission to provide credit and related services to the agricultural and rural sectors, repay maturing Systemwide Debt Securities, and meet other obligations. As a government-sponsored enterprise, we have had access to the global capital markets. This access has traditionally provided us with a dependable source of competitively priced debt that is critical to support our mission of providing funding to the agricultural and rural sectors. The U.S. government does not guarantee, directly or indirectly, the payment of principal or interest on any Systemwide Debt Securities issued by the Banks.

Eligible investments (carried at fair value) based on credit ratings issued by Moody's Investors Service, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, or Fitch Ratings were as follows:

March 31, 2015	Eligible Investments				Total
	AAA/Aaa	A1/P1/F1	Split Rated(1)	A2/P2/F2	
			(in millions)		
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements		\$ 607	\$ 500	\$400	\$ 1,507
Commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit and other securities		3,276	2,116		5,392
U.S. Treasury securities			9,801		9,801
U.S. agency securities			6,084		6,084
Mortgage-backed securities:					
Agency collateralized			20,455		20,455
Agency whole-loan pass through			3,042		3,042
Non-agency	\$ 1				1
Private label-FHA/VA			100		100
Asset-backed securities	1,336		968		2,304
Total	<u>\$1,337</u>	<u>\$3,883</u>	<u>\$43,066</u>	<u>\$400</u>	<u>\$48,686</u>

#### Investments

As more fully described on page 70 in the 2014 Annual Information Statement, a Bank is authorized to hold Federal funds and available-for-sale investments in an amount not to exceed 35% of a Bank's average loans outstanding for the quarter. We utilize investments for the purposes of maintaining a diverse source of liquidity and managing short-term surplus funds and interest rate risk, and in so doing enhance profitability. Farm Credit Administration regulations also permit an Association to hold eligible investments for the purposes of managing short-term surplus funds and interest rate risk with the approval of its affiliated Bank. At March 31, 2015, no Bank exceeded the 35% limit.

Farm Credit Administration regulations define eligible investments by specifying credit rating criteria, final maturity limit, and percentage of investment portfolio limit for each investment type. At the time the investments are purchased, they must be highly rated by at least one Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization, such as Moody's Investors Service, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services or Fitch Ratings, as more fully described on page 70 of the 2014 Annual Information Statement.

December 31, 2014	Eligible Investments				
	AAA/Aaa	A1/P1/F1	Split Rated(1)	A2/P2/F2	Total
	(in millions)				
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements .....		\$ 709	\$ 500	\$375	\$ 1,584
Commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit and other securities .....		3,191	2,541		5,732
U.S. Treasury securities .....			10,190		10,190
U.S. agency securities .....			6,004		6,004
Mortgage-backed securities:					
Agency collateralized .....			20,664		20,664
Agency whole-loan pass through .....			3,146		3,146
Non-agency .....	\$ 1				1
Private label-FHA/VA .....			104		104
Asset-backed securities .....	1,211		993		2,204
Total .....	<u>\$1,212</u>	<u>\$3,900</u>	<u>\$44,142</u>	<u>\$375</u>	<u>\$49,629</u>

(1) Investment that received the highest credit rating from at least one rating organization.

As noted in the tables above, the split rating on investments in U.S. Treasury, U.S. agency and agency mortgage-backed securities is the result of the Standard & Poor's Ratings Services downgrade of the U.S. government's long-term sovereign credit rating from AAA to AA+ in 2011. Both Moody's Investors Service and Fitch Ratings maintain the triple-A ratings for U.S. government and agency securities.

If an investment no longer meets the eligibility criteria referred to above, the investment becomes ineligible for regulatory liquidity calculation purposes. Under Farm Credit Administration regulations, if an investment is eligible when purchased but no longer satisfies the eligibility criteria referred to above, the Bank may continue to hold it subject to the following requirements:

- Bank must notify the Farm Credit Administration within 15 calendar days after such determination,

- Bank must not use the investment to satisfy its liquidity requirement,
- Bank must continue to include the investment in the investment portfolio limit calculation,
- Bank may continue to include the investment as collateral and net collateral at lower of cost or market, and
- Bank must develop a plan to reduce the risk posed by the investment.

The Farm Credit Administration has the authority to require a Bank to divest any investment at any time for failure to comply with its regulation. As of March 31, 2015, the Farm Credit Administration has not required disposition of any of these securities. Bank managements do not believe that events will occur that would require them to dispose of any of these securities.

The following tables set forth ineligible securities (carried at fair value) by credit rating, which represented 2.3% of Federal funds and available-for-sale investments at both March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

March 31, 2015	Ineligible Investments										Amortized Cost
	Number of Securities	AA/Aa	A/A	BBB/Baa	BB/Ba	B/B	CCC/Caa	CC/Ca	D/C	Total	
	(\$ in millions)										
Non-agency mortgage-backed securities . . .	111	\$ 28	\$27	\$44	\$10	\$ 36	\$123	\$13	\$ 74	\$ 355	\$ 344
Private label-FHA/VA mortgage-backed securities . . . . .	26	192			58	302	24		55	631	655
Asset-backed securities . . . . .	42	7	4	1		60	32	15	26	145	84
Total . . . . .	<u>179</u>	<u>\$227</u>	<u>\$31</u>	<u>\$45</u>	<u>\$68</u>	<u>\$398</u>	<u>\$179</u>	<u>\$28</u>	<u>\$155</u>	<u>\$1,131</u>	<u>\$1,083</u>

December 31, 2014	Ineligible Investments										Amortized Cost
	Number of Securities	AA/Aa	A/A	BBB/Baa	BB/Ba	B/B	CCC/Caa	CC/Ca	D/C	Total	
	(\$ in millions)										
Non-agency mortgage-backed securities . . .	116	\$ 31	\$31	\$45	\$11	\$ 38	\$135	\$13	\$ 77	\$ 381	\$ 368
Private label-FHA/VA mortgage-backed securities . . . . .	26	197			59	311	25		58	650	672
Asset-backed securities . . . . .	41	7	4	1	1	59	32	14	27	145	89
Total . . . . .	<u>183</u>	<u>\$235</u>	<u>\$35</u>	<u>\$46</u>	<u>\$71</u>	<u>\$408</u>	<u>\$192</u>	<u>\$27</u>	<u>\$162</u>	<u>\$1,176</u>	<u>\$1,129</u>

Note: Investments are classified based on the indicated rating as the highest rating from at least one rating organization.

The types of mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities that are included in the System's investment portfolio were:

	March 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Unrealized Gains/(Losses)	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Unrealized Gains/(Losses)
(in millions)						
Mortgage-backed securities:						
Agency collateralized . . . . .	\$20,397	\$20,455	\$ 58	\$20,673	\$20,664	\$ (9)
Agency whole-loan pass through . . . .	2,934	3,042	108	3,028	3,146	118
Non-agency . . . . .	345	356	11	369	382	13
Private label-FHA/VA . . . . .	756	731	(25)	777	754	(23)
Total mortgage-backed securities . . . . .	<u>\$24,432</u>	<u>\$24,584</u>	<u>\$152</u>	<u>\$24,847</u>	<u>\$24,946</u>	<u>\$ 99</u>
Asset-backed securities:						
Home equity loans . . . . .	\$ 95	\$ 156	\$ 61	\$ 100	\$ 158	\$ 58
Small business loans . . . . .	950	957	7	974	981	7
Auto loans . . . . .	966	966		884	883	(1)
Equipment loans . . . . .	159	159		170	170	
Credit card receivables . . . . .	205	205		151	151	
Student loans . . . . .	6	6		6	6	
Total asset-backed securities . . . . .	<u>\$ 2,381</u>	<u>\$ 2,449</u>	<u>\$ 68</u>	<u>\$ 2,285</u>	<u>\$ 2,349</u>	<u>\$ 64</u>

### Mission-Related and Other Investments

The Farm Credit Act states that the mission of the System is “to provide for an adequate and flexible flow of money into rural areas.” Congress also recognized the “growing need for credit in rural areas” and declared that the System be designed to accomplish the objective of improving the income and well-being of America’s farmers and ranchers. To further the System’s mission to serve rural America, the System has initiated mission-related programs and other mission-related investments approved by the Farm Credit Administration. These investments are not included in the Banks’ liquidity calculations and are not covered by the eligible investment limitation discussed above. However, limitations on mission-related investments are determined by the Farm Credit Administration.

Mortgage-backed securities issued by Farmer Mac are also considered other investments and are excluded from the eligible investment limitation and the Banks’ liquidity calculations. These Farmer Mac securities are backed by loans originated by Associations and previously held by the Associations under Farmer Mac standby purchase commitments.

Mission-related and other investments outstanding that are classified as held-to-maturity (carried at amortized cost) are as follows:

	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	(in millions)	
Small Business Administration securities and other		
government guaranteed . . . .	\$1,411	\$1,467
Rural home loan securities . . .	515	531
Farmer Mac securities . . . . .	398	413
Rural America bonds and		
Agricultural Rural		
Community bonds . . . . .	217	219
Other . . . . .	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
Total . . . . .	<u>\$2,548</u>	<u>\$2,637</u>

Mission-related and other investments outstanding that are classified as available-for-sale (carried at fair value) are as follows:

	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	(in millions)	
Farmer Mac securities . . . . .	\$358	\$380
Asset-backed securities . . . . .	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Total . . . . .	<u>\$361</u>	<u>\$383</u>

### Other-Than-Temporarily Impaired Investments

An investment is considered impaired if its fair value is less than its amortized cost. System institutions perform other-than-temporary impairment assessments on impaired securities based on evaluations of both current and future market and credit conditions. Each Bank or Association has its own model that includes relevant assumptions and inputs such as housing prices, unemployment, delinquencies and loss severity trends. Subsequent changes in market or credit conditions could change these evaluations. An impaired available-for-sale security in an unrealized loss position is considered to be other-than-temporarily impaired if a Bank or Association (1) intends to sell the security, (2) is more likely than not to be required to sell the security before recovering its cost, or (3) does not expect to recover the security’s entire amortized cost basis even if the entity does not intend to sell. If a Bank or Association intends to sell an impaired security or it is more likely than not to be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, then the impairment is other-than-temporary and the difference between amortized cost and fair value of the impaired security should be recognized currently in earnings. As of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Banks and Associations did not intend to sell securities in unrealized loss positions and it is not more likely than not that they will be required to sell these securities.

A Bank or Association also assesses whether any credit losses exist. Any shortfall between the amortized cost basis of the security and the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the security is referred to as a “credit loss.” If the Bank or Association determines credit losses do exist, the impairment is other-than-temporary and should be separated into (1) the estimated amount relating to credit loss, and (2) the amount relating to all other factors. Only the estimated credit loss amount is recognized currently in earnings, with the remainder recognized in other comprehensive income.

### Liquidity Standard

The Farm Credit Administration regulations on liquidity set forth requirements for the Banks to:

- improve their capacity to pay their obligations and fund their operations by maintaining adequate liquidity to withstand various market disruptions and adverse economic or financial conditions;

- strengthen liquidity management;
- enhance the liquidity of assets that they hold in their liquidity reserves;
- maintain a three-tiered liquidity reserve. The first tier of the liquidity reserve must consist of a sufficient amount of cash and cash-like instruments to cover each Bank's financial obligations for 15 days. The second and third tiers of the liquidity reserve must contain cash and highly liquid instruments that are sufficient to cover the Bank's obligations for the next 15 and subsequent 60 days, respectively;
- establish an incremental liquidity reserve, in addition to the three tiers set forth immediately above, comprised of cash and eligible investments; and
- strengthen their Contingency Funding Plan.

The number of days of liquidity is calculated by comparing the principal portion of maturing Systemwide Debt Securities and other borrowings of the Banks with the total amount of cash, cash equivalents and investments maintained by that Bank. For purposes of calculating liquidity, liquid assets are subject to discounts that reflect potential exposure to adverse market value changes that might be recognized upon liquidation or sale and include only the eligible investments of the Banks.

At March 31, 2015, each Bank maintained the three tiers of the liquidity reserve and exceeded the regulatory minimum 90 days of liquidity. The System's liquidity position was 183 days at March 31, 2015, as compared with 173 days at December 31, 2014. (See Note 14 for each Bank's liquidity position at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.)

Cash provided by the System's operating activities (primarily generated from net interest income in excess of operating expenses) of \$1.415 billion and \$1.215 billion for the first three months of 2015 and 2014 provides an additional source of liquidity for the System that is not reflected in the individual Bank's calculation of days of liquidity under the

standard. Further, funds in the Insurance Fund would be used to repay maturing Systemwide Debt Securities, to the extent available, if no other sources existed to repay the debt.

#### Capital Adequacy and the Ability to Repay Systemwide Debt Securities

Capital serves to support asset growth and provide protection against unexpected credit and interest rate risk and operating losses. Capital is also needed for future growth and investment in new products and services. We believe a sound capital position is critical to providing protection to investors in Systemwide Debt Securities and our long-term financial success.

Over the past several years, we have built capital primarily through net income earned and retained. Capital accumulated through earnings has been partially offset by cash distributions to stockholders. Surplus of \$38.604 billion at March 31, 2015 and \$37.775 billion at December 31, 2014, is the most significant component of capital. As of March 31, 2015, surplus as a percentage of capital was 82.4%, as compared with 82.6% at December 31, 2014. Capital as a percentage of assets increased to 16.8% at March 31, 2015, as compared with 16.2% at December 31, 2014 due principally to earnings retained.

#### *FCA Capital Requirements*

The Farm Credit Administration sets minimum regulatory capital requirements for Banks and Associations. The Farm Credit Administration's capital regulations require that the Banks and Associations achieve and maintain permanent capital of at least seven percent of risk-adjusted assets. In addition to the net collateral requirement discussed above, Farm Credit Administration regulations require that all System institutions achieve and maintain a total surplus ratio of at least seven percent of risk-adjusted assets and a core surplus ratio of at least three and one-half percent of risk-adjusted assets. The Banks are also required to achieve and maintain a minimum net collateral ratio as discussed below.

At March 31, 2015, all System institutions maintained ratios in excess of these standards as follows:

<u>System Institutions</u>	<u>Permanent Capital Ratio</u>	<u>Total Surplus Ratio</u>	<u>Core Surplus Ratio**</u>	<u>Net Collateral Ratio</u>
Banks* . . . . .	15.6% - 21.0%	14.6% - 20.5%	9.3% - 18.2%	106.1% - 108.3%
Associations . . . . .	12.9% - 34.5%	12.5% - 34.0%	12.2% - 33.9%	Not Applicable
Regulatory minimum required . . . . .	7.0%	7.0%	3.5%	103%***

\* See Note 14 for each Bank's permanent capital ratio and net collateral ratio at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

\*\* Effective January 1, 2015, the Farm Credit Administration requires CoBank to maintain a core surplus ratio of 5.59% during a period in which it includes a portion of common stock as core surplus.

\*\*\* In connection with subordinated debt offerings, AgriBank, CoBank and the Farm Credit Bank of Texas are required by the Farm Credit Administration to maintain a minimum net collateral ratio of 104%. At March 31, 2015, AgFirst had no subordinated debt outstanding.

*Interdependency of the Banks and the Associations*

Understanding the System's structure and the interdependent nature of the Banks and the Associations is critical to understanding our capital adequacy.

As previously discussed, each Bank is primarily liable for the repayment of Systemwide Debt Securities issued on its behalf, as well as being liable for Systemwide Debt Securities issued on behalf of the other Banks. The Farm Credit Banks, through the issuance of Systemwide Debt Securities, generally finance the wholesale loans to their affiliated Associations who lend the proceeds to their customers. CoBank, as an Agricultural Credit Bank, makes loans to agricultural and rural infrastructure cooperatives and businesses, and other eligible borrowers, as well as Associations. Each Bank's ability to repay Systemwide Debt Securities is due, in large part, to each of its Association's ability to repay its loan from the Bank. As a result, the Banks continually monitor the risk-bearing capabilities of each affiliated Association through various mechanisms, including testing the reliability of each Association's credit classifications and prior-approval of certain Association loan transactions. Capital, allowance for loan losses and earnings at the Association level also reduce the credit exposure that each Bank has with respect to the loans between the Bank and its affiliated Associations.

Since an Association's ability to obtain funds from sources other than its affiliated Bank is significantly limited, the financial well-being of the Bank and its ability to continue to provide funds is very important to the Association. In addition to the equity the Associations are required to purchase in connection with their direct loans from their affiliated Bank, under each Bank's bylaws, the Bank is

authorized, under certain circumstances, to require its affiliated Associations and certain other equity holders to purchase additional Bank equity subject to certain limits or conditions. Further, the Banks generally possess indirect access to certain financial resources of their affiliated Associations through loan-pricing provisions and through Bank-influenced operating and financing policies and agreements for its District. (See Notes 8 and 14 to the accompanying condensed combined financial statements for further discussion of Bank and Association capital.)

Notwithstanding the foregoing, only the Banks, and not the Associations, are jointly and severally liable for repayment of Systemwide Debt Securities. Other than as described above, and subject to various regulatory and contractual conditions and limitations, the Banks do not have direct access to the capital of their affiliated Associations. In addition, any indirect access that the Banks may have to the capital of the Associations may be limited during stressed conditions in a deteriorating agricultural economic environment. Moreover, capital in one Association is not typically available to address capital needs of another Association or of a non-affiliated Bank.

*Insurance Fund*

An additional layer of protection for holders of Systemwide Debt Securities is the Insurance Fund that insures the timely payment of principal and interest on these securities.

The primary sources of funds for the Insurance Fund are:

- premiums paid by the Banks, the cost of which may be passed on to the Associations, and
- earnings on assets in the Insurance Fund.

The Insurance Corporation's primary purpose is to insure the timely payment of principal and interest on Systemwide Debt Securities. In the event a Bank is unable to timely pay Systemwide Debt Securities for which the Bank is primarily liable, the Insurance Corporation must expend amounts in the Insurance Fund to the extent available to insure the timely payment of principal and interest on the debt obligations. However, because of other authorized uses of the Insurance Fund, all of which benefit the Banks and Associations, or the magnitude of the default, there is no assurance that amounts in the Insurance Fund will be available and sufficient to fund the timely payment of principal and interest on Systemwide Debt Securities in the event of a default by a Bank.

Due to the restricted use of funds in the Insurance Fund, the assets of the Insurance Fund have been included as a restricted asset and the capital of the Insurance Fund as restricted capital in the System's condensed combined financial statements. As of March 31, 2015, the assets in the Insurance Fund totaled \$3.816 billion. (See Note 5 to the accompanying condensed combined financial statements and the Supplemental Combining Information on pages F-47 and F-49 for condensed combining statements of condition and income that illustrate the impact of including the Insurance Fund in the System's condensed combined financial statements.)

Insurance premiums are established by the Insurance Corporation with the objective of maintaining the "secure base amount," which is defined in the Farm Credit Act as 2% of the adjusted insured obligations (adjusted to reflect the reduced risk on loans or

investments guaranteed by the U.S. or state governments) or such other percentage of the adjusted insured obligations as the Insurance Corporation in its sole discretion determines to be actuarially sound. As required by the Farm Credit Act, as amended, the Insurance Corporation may return excess funds above the secure base amount to System institutions.

At March 31, 2015, as determined by the Insurance Corporation, the Insurance Fund for which no specific use has been identified or designated was 1.95% of adjusted insured obligations, as compared with 1.90% at December 31, 2014.

#### *Joint and Several Liability*

The provisions of joint and several liability of the Banks with respect to Systemwide Debt Securities would be invoked if the available amounts in the Insurance Fund were exhausted. Once joint and several liability is triggered, the Farm Credit Administration is required to make "calls" to satisfy the liability first on all non-defaulting Banks in the proportion that each non-defaulting Bank's available collateral (collateral in excess of the aggregate of the Bank's collateralized obligations) bears to the aggregate available collateral of all non-defaulting Banks. If these calls do not satisfy the liability, then a further call would be made in proportion to each non-defaulting Bank's remaining assets. On making a call on non-defaulting Banks with respect to a Systemwide Debt Security issued on behalf of a defaulting Bank, the Farm Credit Administration is required to appoint the Insurance Corporation as the receiver for the defaulting Bank, and the receiver must expeditiously liquidate the Bank.

### System Capitalization

The changes in capital for the quarter ended March 31, 2015 were:

	Combined Banks	Combined Associations	Capital		System Combined
			Insurance Fund	Combination Entries	
			(in millions)		
Balance at December 31, 2014 . . . . .	\$15,847	\$31,413	\$3,750	\$(5,304)	\$45,706
Net income . . . . .	477	755	66	(166)	1,132
Change in accumulated other comprehensive loss . . .	109	2		28	139
Preferred stock issued . . . . .		155			155
Preferred stock retired . . . . .		(121)			(121)
Preferred stock dividends . . . . .	(25)	(3)			(28)
Capital stock and participation certificates issued . . .	18	25		(16)	27
Capital stock, participation certificates and surplus retired . . . . .	(61)	(18)		28	(51)
Equity issued or recharacterized upon Association merger . . . . .		77			77
Equity retired or recharacterized upon Association merger . . . . .		(79)			(79)
Patronage . . . . .	(163)	(77)		127	(113)
Balance at March 31, 2015 . . . . .	<u>\$16,202</u>	<u>\$32,129</u>	<u>\$3,816</u>	<u>\$(5,303)</u>	<u>\$46,844</u>

Note: System combined capital reflected eliminations of approximately \$4.0 billion of Bank equities held by Associations as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014. System combined capital also reflected net eliminations of transactions between System entities, primarily related to accruals, and surplus allocations by certain Banks to their Associations. (See Notes 8 and 14 to the accompanying condensed combined financial statements.)

Combined Bank-only information is considered meaningful because only the Banks are jointly and severally liable for payment of principal and interest on Systemwide Debt Securities. Amounts in the Insurance Fund are included in the System's combined financial statements because, under the Farm Credit Act, these amounts can only be used for the benefit of the System. Before joint and several liability can be invoked, available amounts in the Insurance Fund would be used to make principal and interest payments on Systemwide Debt Securities. Combined Bank capital and the Insurance Fund increased \$421 million since December 31, 2014 to \$20.018 billion at March 31, 2015.

Combined Bank-only net income was \$477 million and \$482 million for the quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014. The combined Bank-only net income reflects the earnings from investments, Bank wholesale loans to Associations, and retail loans, principally consisting of CoBank's domestic loans to cooperatives and other eligible borrowers and loans to finance agricultural export transactions. The Banks' wholesale

loans to Associations represent approximately 53% of the assets on the combined Bank-only balance sheet. These loans carry less risk than retail loans because the Associations operate under General Financing Agreements with their affiliated Banks and a regulatory framework that includes maintaining certain minimum capital standards, adequate reserves, and prudent underwriting standards. Based on the lower risk of loans to the Associations, the Banks typically operate with more leverage and lower earnings than would be expected from a retail bank.

Combined Association capital increased \$716 million since December 31, 2014 to \$32.129 billion at March 31, 2015. The growth in Association capital resulted primarily from income earned and retained. Combined Association capital as a percentage of combined Association loans was 20.7% at March 31, 2015 and 19.9% at December 31, 2014. Capital at the Association level reduces the Banks' credit exposure with respect to wholesale loans between the Banks and each of their affiliated Associations.

Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax, at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 was comprised of the following components:

	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	(in millions)	
Unrealized gains on investments available-for-sale, net . . . . .	\$ 290	\$ 160
Unrealized gains/losses on other-than-temporarily impaired investments available-for-sale . . . . .	50	47
Unrealized losses on cash flow hedges, net . . . . .	(126)	(102)
Pension and other benefit plans . . . . .	(1,372)	(1,402)
	<u>\$ (1,158)</u>	<u>\$ (1,297)</u>

**Operational Risk Management**

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed processes or systems, human factors or external events, including the execution of unauthorized transactions by employees, errors relating to transaction processing and technology, breaches of the internal control system and the risk of fraud by employees or persons outside the System. Each Bank’s and Association’s board of directors is required, by regulation, to adopt an internal control policy that provides adequate direction to the institution in establishing effective control over and accountability for operations, programs and resources. The policy must include, at a minimum, the following items:

- direction to management that assigns responsibility for the internal control function to an officer of the institution,
- adoption of internal audit and control procedures,
- direction for the operation of a program to review and assess its assets,
- adoption of loan, loan-related assets and appraisal review standards, including standards for scope of review selection and standards for work papers and supporting documentation,
- adoption of asset quality classification standards,

- adoption of standards for assessing credit administration, including the appraisal of collateral, and
- adoption of standards for the training required to initiate a program.

However, no control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide absolute assurance that the objectives of the control systems are met, and no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud or errors can be detected. These inherent limitations include, but are not limited to, the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and the breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the control. The design of any system of controls also is based in part on certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, control may be inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

**Reputational Risk Management**

Reputation risk is defined as the negative impact resulting from events, real or perceived, that shape the image of the System or any of its entities. The System could be harmed if its reputation were impacted by negative publicity about the System as a whole, an individual System entity or the agricultural industry in general.

Given the unique structure of the System, managing reputational risk is the direct responsibility of each System entity. (See “Structural Risk Management” on page 14 of this Quarterly Information Statement for a discussion on the structure of the System).

At the national level, The Farm Credit Council, the Coordinating Committee and the Presidents’ Planning Committee communicate guidance to the System for reputational issues that have broader consequences for the System as a whole. (See pages 12, 13 and 14 in the 2014 Annual Information Statement for additional information).

### ***Political Risk Management***

System institutions are instrumentalities of the federal government and are intended to further governmental policy concerning the extension of credit to or for the benefit of agriculture and rural America. The System and its borrowers may be significantly affected by federal legislation that affects the System directly, such as changes to the Farm Credit Act, or indirectly, such as agricultural appropriations bills. Political risk to the System is the risk of loss of support for the System or agriculture by the U.S. government.

We manage political risk by actively supporting The Farm Credit Council, a trade association representing the System before Congress, the Executive Branch, and other public stakeholders. The Council provides the mechanism for grassroots involvement in the development of System positions and policies with respect to federal legislation and government actions that impact the System.

### **Regulatory Matters**

As of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Farm Credit Administration had entered into written agreements with three Associations whose assets in aggregate totaled \$1.171 billion and \$1.191 billion, respectively. The written agreements require the Associations to take corrective actions with respect to one or more of the following: asset quality, capital, portfolio management, and corporate governance.

On June 12, 2014, the Farm Credit Administration approved a proposed rule to revise the requirements governing the eligibility of investments for System Banks and Associations. The stated objectives of the proposed rule are as follows:

- To strengthen the safety and soundness of System Banks and Associations,
  - To ensure that System Banks hold sufficient liquidity to continue operations and pay maturing obligations in the event of market disruption,
  - To enhance the ability of the System Banks to supply credit to agricultural and aquatic producers,
  - To comply with the requirements of section 939A of the Dodd-Frank Act,
  - To modernize the investment eligibility criteria for System Banks, and
- To revise the investment regulation for System Associations to improve their investment management practices so they are more resilient to risk.

The public comment period ended on October 23, 2014.

On May 8, 2014, the Farm Credit Administration approved a proposed rule to modify the regulatory capital requirements for System Banks and Associations. The stated objectives of the proposed rule are as follows:

- To modernize capital requirements while ensuring that institutions continue to hold sufficient regulatory capital to fulfill their mission as a government-sponsored enterprise,
- To ensure that the System's capital requirements are comparable to the Basel III framework and the standardized approach that the federal banking regulatory agencies have adopted, but also to ensure that the rules recognize the cooperative structure and the organization of the System,
- To make System regulatory capital requirements more transparent, and
- To meet the requirements of section 939A of the Dodd-Frank Act.

The public comment period ended on February 16, 2015.

### **Recently Adopted or Issued Accounting Pronouncements**

In April 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance entitled "Interest — Imputation of Interest." The guidance requires debt issuance costs be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying value of the debt liability. Prior to the issuance of the standard, debt issuance costs were required to be presented in the balance sheet as a deferred charge (asset). This guidance becomes effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after December 15, 2015, and early application is permitted. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to impact the System's financial condition or its results of operations.

In August 2014, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Presentation of Financial Statements — Going

Concern.” The guidance governs management’s responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. This guidance requires management to perform interim and annual assessments of an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date the financial statements are issued or within one year after the financial statements are available to be issued, when applicable. Substantial doubt exists if it is probable that the entity will be unable to meet its obligations for the assessed period. This guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods ending after December 15, 2016, and early application is permitted. Management will be required to make its initial assessment as of December 31, 2016.

In May 2014, the FASB issued guidance entitled “Revenue from Contracts with Customers.” The

guidance governs revenue recognition from contracts with customers and requires an entity to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Financial instruments and other contractual rights within the scope of other guidance issued by the FASB are excluded from the scope of this new revenue recognition guidance. In this regard, a majority of our contracts would be excluded from the scope of this new guidance. In April 2015, this guidance was deferred by one year and results in the new revenue standard becoming effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after December 15, 2017. System institutions are in the process of reviewing contracts to determine the effect, if any, on the System’s financial condition or its results of operations.

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SUPPLEMENTAL COMBINING AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION  
March 31, 2015**

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**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENT OF CONDITION**  
(in millions)

	<u>March 31,</u> <u>2015</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2014</u>
	<u>(unaudited)</u>	
<b>A S S E T S</b>		
Cash .....	\$ 2,220	\$ 4,014
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements .....	1,507	1,584
Investments (Note 2)		
Available-for-sale (amortized cost of \$47,922 and \$48,991, respectively) .....	48,310	49,221
Mission-related and other held-to-maturity (fair value of \$2,580 and \$2,660, respectively) .....	2,548	2,637
Mission-related and other available-for-sale (amortized cost of \$361 and \$383, respectively) .....	361	383
Loans (Note 3) .....	216,163	217,054
Less: allowance for loan losses (Note 3) .....	(1,251)	(1,237)
Net loans .....	<u>214,912</u>	<u>215,817</u>
Accrued interest receivable .....	1,686	1,824
Premises and equipment .....	1,008	1,001
Other property owned .....	110	132
Other assets (Note 4) .....	2,491	2,481
Restricted assets (Note 5) .....	3,816	3,750
Total assets .....	<u>\$278,969</u>	<u>\$282,844</u>
<b>L I A B I L I T I E S   A N D   C A P I T A L</b>		
Systemwide Debt Securities		
Due within one year:		
Systemwide discount notes .....	\$ 20,370	\$ 26,973
Systemwide bonds and medium-term notes .....	61,479	59,959
	<u>81,849</u>	<u>86,932</u>
Due after one year:		
Systemwide bonds and medium-term notes .....	140,323	138,505
Total Systemwide Debt Securities (Note 6) .....	<u>222,172</u>	<u>225,437</u>
Subordinated debt .....	1,555	1,555
Other bonds .....	2,496	3,627
Notes payable and other interest-bearing liabilities .....	1,589	1,282
Accrued interest payable .....	582	562
Other liabilities (Note 4) .....	3,731	4,675
Total liabilities .....	<u>232,125</u>	<u>237,138</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 13)		
Capital (Note 8)		
Preferred stock .....	2,732	2,698
Capital stock and participation certificates .....	1,670	1,676
Additional paid-in-capital .....	1,180	1,104
Restricted capital (Note 5) .....	3,816	3,750
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax .....	(1,158)	(1,297)
Surplus .....	38,604	37,775
Total capital .....	<u>46,844</u>	<u>45,706</u>
Total liabilities and capital .....	<u>\$278,969</u>	<u>\$282,844</u>

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

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENT OF INCOME**  
(in millions)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
	(unaudited)	
Interest income		
Investments, Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements . . .	\$ 173	\$ 168
Loans . . . . .	<u>2,110</u>	<u>2,013</u>
Total interest income . . . . .	<u>2,283</u>	<u>2,181</u>
Interest expense		
Systemwide bonds and medium-term notes . . . . .	522	489
Systemwide discount notes . . . . .	8	6
Subordinated debt and other interest-bearing liabilities . . . . .	<u>26</u>	<u>26</u>
Total interest expense . . . . .	<u>556</u>	<u>521</u>
Net interest income . . . . .	1,727	1,660
(Provision for loan losses) loan loss reversal . . . . .	<u>(27)</u>	<u>12</u>
Net interest income after provision for loan losses/loan loss reversal . . . . .	<u>1,700</u>	<u>1,672</u>
Noninterest income		
Loan-related fee income . . . . .	56	52
Fees for financially related services . . . . .	36	33
Mineral income . . . . .	22	25
Operating lease income . . . . .	9	10
Income earned on Insurance Fund assets . . . . .	3	7
Net other-than-temporary impairment losses included in earnings . . . . .		(2)
Losses on extinguishment of debt . . . . .	(11)	(10)
Net gains on sales of investments and other assets . . . . .	1	6
Net gains on derivative and other transactions . . . . .	1	5
Other noninterest income . . . . .	<u>24</u>	<u>19</u>
Total noninterest income . . . . .	<u>141</u>	<u>145</u>
Noninterest expense		
Salaries and employee benefits . . . . .	429	400
Occupancy and equipment expense . . . . .	51	49
Purchased services . . . . .	36	30
Other operating expense . . . . .	134	127
Net (gains) losses on other property owned . . . . .	<u>(3)</u>	<u>1</u>
Total noninterest expense . . . . .	<u>647</u>	<u>607</u>
Income before income taxes . . . . .	1,194	1,210
Provision for income taxes . . . . .	<u>62</u>	<u>65</u>
Net income . . . . .	<u>\$1,132</u>	<u>\$1,145</u>

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

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
(in millions)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
	(unaudited)	
Net income .....	\$1,132	\$1,145
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:		
Change in unrealized gains on investments available-for-sale not other-than-temporarily impaired, including reclassification adjustments .....	130	9
Change in unrealized gains/losses on other-than-temporarily impaired investments, including reclassification adjustments .....	3	63
Change in unrealized losses on cash flow hedges, including reclassification adjustments .....	(24)	(34)
Change in net periodic pension benefit cost, including reclassification adjustments .....	30	16
Total other comprehensive income .....	139	54
Comprehensive income .....	\$1,271	\$1,199

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

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL**  
(in millions)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31						
	Preferred Stock	Capital Stock and Participation Certificates	Additional Paid-in- Capital	Restricted Capital Farm Credit Insurance Fund	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax	Surplus	Total Capital
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$2,469	\$1,645	\$ 738	\$3,496	\$ (807)	\$35,060	\$42,601
Comprehensive income					54	1,145	1,199
Transfer of Insurance Fund premiums and other income from surplus to restricted capital				60		(60)	
Preferred stock issued by Associations	158						158
Preferred stock retired by Associations	(127)						(127)
Preferred stock dividends						(27)	(27)
Capital stock and participation certificates issued		21					21
Capital stock and participation certificates retired		(53)					(53)
Equity issued or recharacterized upon Association mergers		6	353				359
Equity retired or recharacterized upon Association mergers		(6)				(340)	(346)
Recharacterization of other comprehensive loss due to fair value adjustments related to the Association mergers					1		1
Patronage:							
Cash						(118)	(118)
Capital stock, participation certificates and surplus allocations		17				(17)	
Balance at March 31, 2014	<u>\$2,500</u>	<u>\$1,630</u>	<u>\$1,091</u>	<u>\$3,556</u>	<u>\$ (752)</u>	<u>\$35,643</u>	<u>\$43,668</u>
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$2,698	\$1,676	\$1,104	\$3,750	\$(1,297)	\$37,775	\$45,706
Comprehensive income					139	1,132	1,271
Transfer of Insurance Fund premiums and other income from surplus to restricted capital				66		(66)	
Preferred stock issued by Associations	155						155
Preferred stock retired by Associations	(121)						(121)
Preferred stock dividends						(28)	(28)
Capital stock and participation certificates issued		27					27
Capital stock and participation certificates retired		(51)					(51)
Equity issued or recharacterized upon Association merger		1	76				77
Equity retired or recharacterized upon Association merger		(1)				(78)	(79)
Patronage:							
Cash						(113)	(113)
Capital stock, participation certificates and surplus allocations		18				(18)	
Balance at March 31, 2015	<u>\$2,732</u>	<u>\$1,670</u>	<u>\$1,180</u>	<u>\$3,816</u>	<u>\$(1,158)</u>	<u>\$38,604</u>	<u>\$46,844</u>

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

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
(in millions)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	2015	2014
	(unaudited)	
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$ 1,132	\$ 1,145
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses (loan loss reversal)	27	(12)
Depreciation and amortization on premises and equipment	24	24
Accretion of fair value adjustments related to the Bank merger	(11)	(15)
Gains on sales of investments, net and other assets	(1)	(6)
Losses on impairment of investments available-for-sale		2
Income on Insurance Fund assets, net of operating expenses	(2)	(6)
Decrease in accrued interest receivable	138	114
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(9)	7
Valuation adjustments on other property owned	(2)	1
Change in amortized discount on Systemwide discount notes	1	3
Increase in accrued interest payable	20	8
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	98	(50)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>1,415</u>	<u>1,215</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Decrease (increase) in loans, net	869	(3,551)
Decrease (increase) in Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements, net	77	(625)
Investments available-for-sale:		
Purchases	(3,349)	(3,890)
Proceeds from maturities and payments	4,387	2,587
Proceeds from sales	39	145
Mission-related and other investments held-to-maturity:		
Purchases		(11)
Proceeds from maturities and payments	89	102
Mission-related and other investments available-for-sale:		
Proceeds from maturities and payments	22	21
Proceeds from sales		5
Decrease in tobacco contract receivables		158
Premiums paid to the Insurance Fund	(223)	(174)
Purchases of premises and equipment, net of disposals	(31)	(39)
Proceeds from sales of other property owned	33	29
Net cash provided by (used) in investing activities	<u>1,913</u>	<u>(5,243)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Systemwide bonds issued	25,453	18,407
Systemwide bonds and medium-term notes retired	(22,088)	(19,003)
Systemwide discount notes issued	20,749	77,481
Systemwide discount notes retired	(27,353)	(72,620)
Other bonds retired, net	(1,131)	(1,375)
Increase in notes payable and other interest-bearing liabilities, net	307	184
Decrease in collateral held from derivative counterparties	(48)	(63)
Preferred stock issued by Associations, net	34	31
Capital stock and participation certificates issued	27	21
Capital stock, participation certificates and surplus retired	(59)	(60)
Preferred stock dividends paid	(24)	(24)
Cash patronage paid	(989)	(882)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	<u>(5,122)</u>	<u>2,097</u>
Net decrease in cash	(1,794)	(1,931)
Cash at beginning of period	4,014	4,365
Cash at end of period	<u>\$ 2,220</u>	<u>\$ 2,434</u>

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS — (continued)**  
(in millions)

	<b>For the Three Months Ended March 31</b>	
	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>(unaudited)</b>	
Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Loans transferred to other property owned .....	\$ 13	\$ 28
Investments available-for-sale purchased but not yet settled .....		(22)
Patronage and dividends distributions payable .....	152	150
Transfer of allowance for loan losses (into) from reserve for unfunded commitments .....	(12)	6
Transfer of surplus to additional paid-in-capital related to Association mergers .....	76	353
Supplemental non-cash fair value changes related to hedging activities:		
Decrease in Systemwide bonds and medium-term notes .....	(10)	(75)
(Increase) decrease in other assets .....	(49)	64
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities .....	45	(6)
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the quarter for:		
Interest .....	534	509
Taxes .....		9

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

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**(unaudited)**  
**(dollars in millions, except as noted)**

**NOTE 1 — ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The accompanying Farm Credit System (System) condensed combined financial statements include financial information of the combined Farm Credit Banks (FCBs)/Agricultural Credit Associations (ACAs)/Federal Land Credit Associations (FLCAs), the combined Agricultural Credit Bank (ACB)/ACAs/FLCAs, the Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation, and the Farm Credit Insurance Fund (Insurance Fund) and reflect investments in, and allocated earnings of, certain of the service organizations owned by System Banks and/or Associations. The FCBs and the ACB are collectively referred to as Banks. The ACAs and FLCAs are collectively referred to as Associations.

The accompanying unaudited condensed combined financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. (GAAP) for interim financial information. Accordingly, these statements should be read in conjunction with the audited combined financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014, contained in the System's *2014 Annual Information Statement*, as these statements do not include all of the disclosures required by GAAP for annual financial statements.

The accompanying condensed combined financial statements contain all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the interim financial condition and results of operation of the System. All significant intra-System transactions and balances have been eliminated in combination. Certain amounts in prior years' combined financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

A more complete description of System institutions, the significant accounting policies followed by System entities, and the System's combined financial condition and combined results of operations as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014 are contained in the *2014 Annual Information Statement*.

**Recently Adopted or Issued Accounting Pronouncements**

In April 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance entitled "Interest — Imputation of Interest." The guidance requires debt issuance costs be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying value of the debt liability. Prior to the issuance of the standard, debt issuance costs were required to be presented in the balance sheet as a deferred charge (asset). This guidance becomes effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after December 15, 2015, and early application is permitted. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to impact the System's financial condition or its results of operations.

In August 2014, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Presentation of Financial Statements — Going Concern." The guidance governs management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. This guidance requires management to perform interim and annual assessments of an entity's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date the financial statements are issued or within one year after the financial statements are available to be issued, when applicable. Substantial doubt exists if it is probable that the entity will be unable to meet its obligations for the assessed period. This guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods ending after December 15, 2016, and early application is permitted. Management will be required to make its initial assessment as of December 31, 2016.

In May 2014, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Revenue from Contracts with Customers." The guidance governs revenue recognition from contracts with customers and requires an entity to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Financial instruments and other contractual rights within

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**  
**(dollars in millions, except as noted)**

the scope of other guidance issued by the FASB are excluded from the scope of this new revenue recognition guidance. In this regard, a majority of our contracts would be excluded from the scope of this new guidance. In April 2015, this guidance was deferred by one year and results in the new revenue

standard becoming effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after December 15, 2017. System institutions are in the process of reviewing contracts to determine the effect, if any, on the System's financial condition or its results of operations.

**NOTE 2 — INVESTMENTS**

**Available-for-Sale**

The following is a summary of available-for-sale investments held for maintaining a liquidity reserve, managing short-term surplus funds and managing interest rate risk:

	March 31, 2015				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
Commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit and other securities . . . . .	\$ 5,389	\$ 3		\$ 5,392	0.35%
U.S. Treasury securities . . . . .	9,712	89		9,801	1.09
U.S. agency securities . . . . .	6,008	86	\$ (10)	6,084	1.49
Mortgage-backed securities . . . . .	24,432	257	(105)	24,584	1.49
Asset-backed securities . . . . .	2,381	73	(5)	2,449	1.03
Total . . . . .	<u>\$47,922</u>	<u>\$508</u>	<u>\$(120)</u>	<u>\$48,310</u>	1.26

	December 31, 2014				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
Commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit and other securities . . . . .	\$ 5,732	\$ 1	\$ (1)	\$ 5,732	0.32%
U.S. Treasury securities . . . . .	10,152	40	(2)	10,190	0.97
U.S. agency securities . . . . .	5,975	63	(34)	6,004	1.48
Mortgage-backed securities . . . . .	24,847	248	(149)	24,946	1.51
Asset-backed securities . . . . .	2,285	69	(5)	2,349	0.99
Total . . . . .	<u>\$48,991</u>	<u>\$421</u>	<u>\$(191)</u>	<u>\$49,221</u>	1.23

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**  
**(dollars in millions, except as noted)**

A summary of the fair value and amortized cost of investments available-for-sale at March 31, 2015 by contractual maturity is as follows:

	Due in 1 Year or Less	Due After 1 Year Through 5 Years	Due After 5 Years Through 10 Years	Due After 10 Years	Total	
	Weighted Average Amount	Weighted Average Amount	Weighted Average Amount	Weighted Average Amount	Weighted Average Amount	
	Yield	Yield	Yield	Yield	Yield	
Commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit and other securities . . . . .	\$ 5,134	\$ 258			\$ 5,392	0.35%
U.S. Treasury securities . . . . .	4,839	2,998	\$1,964		9,801	1.09
U.S. agency securities . . . . .	101	3,731	1,875	\$ 377	6,084	1.49
Mortgage-backed securities . . . . .	27	329	1,478	22,750	24,584	1.49
Asset-backed securities . . . . .	1	1,334	38	1,076	2,449	1.03
Total fair value . . . . .	<u>\$10,102</u>	<u>\$8,650</u>	<u>\$5,355</u>	<u>\$24,203</u>	<u>\$48,310</u>	1.26
Total amortized cost . . . . .	<u>\$10,096</u>	<u>\$8,542</u>	<u>\$5,294</u>	<u>\$23,990</u>	<u>\$47,922</u>	

Substantially all mortgage-backed securities have contractual maturities in excess of ten years. However, expected and actual maturities for mortgage-backed securities will typically be shorter

than contractual maturities because borrowers generally have the right to prepay the underlying mortgage obligations with or without prepayment penalties.

**Held-to-Maturity Mission-related and Other Investments**

The System may hold mission-related and other investments. Mission-related programs and other mission-related investments are approved by the Farm Credit Administration. The following is a summary of held-to-maturity mission-related and other investments:

	March 31, 2015				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
Mortgage-backed securities . . . . .	\$1,946	\$34	\$(23)	\$1,957	3.26%
Asset-backed securities . . . . .	386	9	(4)	391	1.97
Other securities . . . . .	216	16		232	5.67
Total . . . . .	<u>\$2,548</u>	<u>\$59</u>	<u>\$(27)</u>	<u>\$2,580</u>	3.27

	December 31, 2014				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
Mortgage-backed securities . . . . .	\$2,014	\$32	\$(28)	\$2,018	3.25%
Asset-backed securities . . . . .	405	10	(3)	412	1.70
Other securities . . . . .	218	13	(1)	230	5.67
Total . . . . .	<u>\$2,637</u>	<u>\$55</u>	<u>\$(32)</u>	<u>\$2,660</u>	3.21

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**  
**(dollars in millions, except as noted)**

A summary of the fair value and amortized cost of held-to-maturity mission-related and other investments at March 31, 2015 by contractual maturity is as follows:

	Due in 1 Year or Less		Due After 1 Year Through 5 Years		Due After 5 Years Through 10 Years		Due After 10 Years		Total	
	Amount	Weighted Average Yield	Amount	Weighted Average Yield	Amount	Weighted Average Yield	Amount	Weighted Average Yield	Amount	Weighted Average Yield
Mortgage-backed securities . . .	\$ 8		\$ 67		\$193		\$1,678		\$1,946	3.26%
Asset-backed securities . . . . .	2		147		128		109		386	1.97
Other securities . . . . .	14		27		35		140		216	5.67
Total amortized cost . . . . .	<u>\$24</u>	4.96%	<u>\$241</u>	3.02%	<u>\$356</u>	3.07%	<u>\$1,927</u>	3.32%	<u>\$2,548</u>	3.27
Total fair value . . . . .	<u>\$25</u>		<u>\$246</u>		<u>\$363</u>		<u>\$1,946</u>		<u>\$2,580</u>	

**Available-for-Sale Mission-Related and Other Investments**

The following is a summary of available-for-sale mission-related and other investments:

	March 31, 2015				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
Mortgage-backed securities . . . . .	\$358	\$4	\$(4)	\$358	2.71%
Asset-backed securities . . . . .	3	—	—	3	4.41
Total . . . . .	<u>\$361</u>	<u>\$4</u>	<u>\$(4)</u>	<u>\$361</u>	2.72

	December 31, 2014				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
Mortgage-backed securities . . . . .	\$380	\$4	\$(4)	\$380	2.63%
Asset-backed securities . . . . .	3	—	—	3	4.35
Total . . . . .	<u>\$383</u>	<u>\$4</u>	<u>\$(4)</u>	<u>\$383</u>	2.64

A summary of the fair value and amortized cost of available-for-sale mission-related and other investments at March 31, 2015 by contractual maturity is as follows:

	Due After 1 Year Through 5 Years		Due After 10 Years		Total	
	Amount	Weighted Average Yield	Amount	Weighted Average Yield	Amount	Weighted Average Yield
Mortgage-backed securities . . . . .	\$78		\$280		\$358	2.71%
Asset-backed securities . . . . .	—		3		3	4.41
Total fair value . . . . .	<u>\$78</u>	4.17%	<u>\$283</u>	2.32%	<u>\$361</u>	2.72
Total amortized cost . . . . .	<u>\$79</u>		<u>\$282</u>		<u>\$361</u>	

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**  
**(dollars in millions, except as noted)**

**Other-Than-Temporarily Impaired Investments Evaluation**

The following tables show the gross unrealized losses and fair value of the System's available-for-sale, and mission-related and other investment securities that have been in a continuous unrealized loss

position. An investment is considered impaired if its fair value is less than its cost. The continuous loss position is based on the date the impairment was first identified.

	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
<b>March 31, 2015</b>				
U.S. agency securities .....	\$ 489	\$ (2)	\$ 902	\$ (8)
Mortgage-backed securities .....	3,734	(12)	5,852	(120)
Asset-backed securities .....	917	(2)	449	(7)
Total .....	\$5,140	\$(16)	\$7,203	\$(135)

	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
<b>December 31, 2014</b>				
Commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit and other securities .....	\$ 1,345	\$ (1)	\$ 68	\$ (1)
U.S. Treasury securities .....	1,558	(2)		
U.S. agency securities .....	1,851	(4)	1,451	(30)
Mortgage-backed securities .....	4,952	(23)	6,450	(158)
Asset-backed securities .....	1,300	(3)	283	(5)
Total .....	\$11,006	\$(33)	\$8,252	\$(194)

As more fully discussed in Note 2 of the 2014 Annual Information Statement, other-than-temporary impairment contemplates numerous factors in determining whether an impairment is other-than-temporary including: (1) whether or not an entity intends to sell the security, (2) whether it is more likely than not that an entity would be required to sell the security before recovering its costs, or (3) whether or not an entity expects to recover the security's entire amortized cost basis (even if it does not intend to sell).

System institutions perform an evaluation quarterly on a security-by-security basis considering all available information. If a Bank or Association intends to sell the security or it is more likely than not that it would be required to sell the security, the impairment loss equals the full difference between amortized cost and fair value of the security. When a

Bank or Association does not intend to sell securities in an unrealized loss position, other-than-temporary impairment is considered using various factors, including the length of time and the extent to which the fair value is less than cost, adverse conditions specifically related to the industry, geographic area and the condition of the underlying collateral, payment structure of the security, ratings by rating agencies, the creditworthiness of bond insurers and volatility of the fair value changes. A Bank or Association uses estimated cash flows over the remaining lives of the underlying collateral to assess whether credit losses exist. In estimating cash flows, it considers factors such as expectations of relevant market and economic data, including underlying loan level data for mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities and credit enhancements.

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**  
**(dollars in millions, except as noted)**

For impaired investments, a Bank or Association estimates the portion of the loss that is attributable to credit losses using a discounted cash flow model on a security-by-security basis. The various models require key assumptions related to the underlying collateral, including default rates, degree and timing of prepayments, and loss severity. Assumptions can vary widely from security to security and are influenced by such factors as interest rate, geographical location of the borrower, borrower charac-

teristics and collateral type. Default rate assumptions are generally estimated using historical loss and performance information to estimate future defaults and prepayment rate assumptions are based on historical and projected prepayment rates. The Banks obtain the loss severity assumptions from independent third parties or through research using available data on the underlying collateral type from sources including broker/dealers and rating agencies. The following summarizes the assumptions used at:

<u>Assumptions Used</u>	<b>March 31, 2015</b>	
	<u>Mortgage-backed Securities</u>	<u>Asset-backed Securities</u>
Default rate by range .....	0.4% - 30.3%	2.2% - 51.6%
Prepayment rate by range .....	0.0% - 18.0%	0.0% - 12.4%
Loss severity by range .....	4.2% - 89.1%	60.0% - 100.0%

<u>Assumptions Used</u>	<b>December 31, 2014</b>	
	<u>Mortgage-backed Securities</u>	<u>Asset-backed Securities</u>
Default rate by range .....	0.4% - 31.5%	2.2% - 52.2%
Prepayment rate by range .....	2.6% - 22.0%	0.0% - 15.0%
Loss severity by range .....	4.4% - 80.0%	60.0% - 100.0%

The following represents the activity during the first quarters of 2015 and 2014 related to the credit loss component for investments that have been written down for other-than-temporary impairment and the credit component of the loss is recognized in earnings:

	<b>For the Three Months Ended March 31,</b>	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Credit loss component, beginning of period .....	\$287	\$319
Additions:		
Initial credit impairment .....		2
Reductions:		
For securities sold .....	(64)	(8)
For increases in expected cash flows .....	(4)	(1)
Credit loss component, end of period .....	<u>\$219</u>	<u>\$312</u>

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**  
**(dollars in millions, except as noted)**

**NOTE 3 — LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES**

Loans outstanding consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Real estate mortgage loans . . . . .	\$ 99,101	\$ 98,681
Production and intermediate-term loans . . . . .	44,938	48,991
Agribusiness loans:		
Loans to cooperatives . . . . .	15,865	14,741
Processing and marketing loans . . . . .	15,429	14,604
Farm-related business loans . . . .	3,499	3,413
Energy and water/waste water loans . . . . .	16,742	16,377
Rural residential real estate loans . . . . .	6,826	6,799
Communication loans . . . . .	5,544	5,033
Agricultural export finance . . . . .	4,440	4,571
Lease receivables . . . . .	2,976	2,976
Loans to other financing institutions . . . . .	803	868
<b>Total loans . . . . .</b>	<b>\$216,163</b>	<b>\$217,054</b>

The Farm Credit Administration Uniform Loan Classification System includes five categories: acceptable, other assets especially mentioned (OAEM), substandard, doubtful and loss. The following table shows loans and related accrued interest classified under the Farm Credit Administration Uniform Loan Classification System as a

percentage of total loans and related accrued interest receivable by loan type as of:

	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Real estate mortgage		
Acceptable . . . . .	96.3%	96.4%
OAEM . . . . .	1.8	1.7
Substandard/doubtful . . . . .	1.9	1.9
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Production and intermediate-term		
Acceptable . . . . .	94.6	95.5
OAEM . . . . .	2.6	2.3
Substandard/doubtful . . . . .	2.8	2.2
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Agribusiness		
Acceptable . . . . .	96.1	96.1
OAEM . . . . .	2.0	2.0
Substandard/doubtful . . . . .	1.9	1.9
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Energy and water/waste water		
Acceptable . . . . .	98.2	98.1
OAEM . . . . .	1.1	1.2
Substandard/doubtful . . . . .	0.7	0.7
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Rural residential real estate		
Acceptable . . . . .	97.3	97.5
OAEM . . . . .	0.8	0.7
Substandard/doubtful . . . . .	1.9	1.8
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Communication		
Acceptable . . . . .	95.8	95.3
OAEM . . . . .	2.1	2.1
Substandard/doubtful . . . . .	2.1	2.6
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Agricultural export finance		
Acceptable . . . . .	100.0	100.0
OAEM . . . . .	0.0	0.0
Substandard/doubtful . . . . .	0.0	0.0
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Lease receivables		
Acceptable . . . . .	97.4	97.5
OAEM . . . . .	1.4	1.4
Substandard/doubtful . . . . .	1.2	1.1
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Loans to other financing institutions		
Acceptable . . . . .	100.0	100.0
OAEM . . . . .	0.0	0.0
Substandard/doubtful . . . . .	0.0	0.0
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<b>Total Loans</b>		
Acceptable . . . . .	96.2	96.4
OAEM . . . . .	1.8	1.8
Substandard/doubtful . . . . .	2.0	1.8
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**  
**(dollars in millions, except as noted)**

Impaired loans (which consist of nonaccrual loans, accruing restructured loans and accruing loans 90 days or more past due) are loans for which it is probable that not all principal and interest will be collected according to the contractual terms of the

loan. The following tables present information concerning impaired loans and include both the principal outstanding and the related accrued interest receivable on these loans.

	<u>March 31,</u> <u>2015</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2014</u>
Nonaccrual loans:		
Current as to principal and interest .....	\$ 813	\$ 858
Past due .....	<u>595</u>	<u>517</u>
Total nonaccrual loans .....	<u>1,408</u>	<u>1,375</u>
Impaired accrual loans:		
Restructured accrual loans .....	312	337
Accrual loans 90 days or more past due .....	<u>51</u>	<u>25</u>
Total impaired accrual loans .....	<u>363</u>	<u>362</u>
Total impaired loans .....	<u>\$1,771</u>	<u>\$1,737</u>

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**  
**(dollars in millions, except as noted)**

The following table reflects nonperforming assets (which consist of impaired loans and other property owned) in a more detailed manner than the previous table. In addition, certain related credit quality statistics are included below:

	<u>March 31, 2015</u>	<u>December 31, 2014</u>
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate mortgage . . . . .	\$ 759	\$ 751
Production and intermediate-term . . . . .	407	371
Agribusiness . . . . .	70	75
Energy and water/waste water . . . . .	44	45
Rural residential real estate . . . . .	56	56
Communication . . . . .	65	71
Lease receivables . . . . .	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>
Total nonaccrual loans . . . . .	<u>1,408</u>	<u>1,375</u>
Accruing restructured loans:		
Real estate mortgage . . . . .	188	209
Production and intermediate-term . . . . .	118	121
Agribusiness . . . . .	1	1
Rural residential real estate . . . . .	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Total accruing restructured loans . . . . .	<u>312</u>	<u>337</u>
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:		
Real estate mortgage . . . . .	40	14
Production and intermediate-term . . . . .	10	8
Rural residential real estate . . . . .	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Total accruing loans 90 days or more past due . . . . .	<u>51</u>	<u>25</u>
Total nonperforming loans . . . . .	1,771	1,737
Other property owned . . . . .	<u>110</u>	<u>132</u>
Total nonperforming assets . . . . .	<u>\$1,881</u>	<u>\$1,869</u>
	<u>March 31, 2015</u>	<u>December 31, 2014</u>
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans . . . . .	0.65%	0.63%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned . . . . .	0.87	0.86
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital . . . . .	4.02	4.09

Commitments to lend additional funds to debtors whose loans were classified as impaired were \$46 million at March 31, 2015 and \$35 million at December 31, 2014.

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**  
**(dollars in millions, except as noted)**

Additional impaired loan information by class is as follows:

	March 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Recorded Investment*	Unpaid Principal Balance**	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment*	Unpaid Principal Balance**	Related Allowance
Impaired loans with a related allowance for loan losses:						
Real estate mortgage . . . . .	\$ 184	\$ 222	\$ 39	\$ 182	\$ 212	\$ 42
Production and intermediate-term . . . . .	208	249	85	179	215	73
Loans to cooperatives . . . . .	18	19	4	19	19	4
Processing and marketing . . . . .	17	20	2	9	13	2
Farm-related business . . . . .	12	18	3	10	16	3
Energy and water/waste water . . . . .	44	47	27	45	47	27
Rural residential real estate . . . . .	11	14	3	14	15	4
Communication . . . . .	1	5	1	6	11	2
Lease receivables . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>158</b>
Impaired loans with no related allowance for loan losses:						
Real estate mortgage . . . . .	803	1,017		792	1,002	
Production and intermediate-term . . . . .	327	503		321	514	
Loans to cooperatives . . . . .		6			6	
Processing and marketing . . . . .	19	53		30	66	
Farm-related business . . . . .	5	16		8	19	
Energy and water/waste water . . . . .		23			23	
Rural residential real estate . . . . .	51	65		51	65	
Communication . . . . .	64	75		65	75	
Lease receivables . . . . .	6	6		5	5	
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>1,764</b>		<b>1,272</b>	<b>1,775</b>	
Total impaired loans:						
Real estate mortgage . . . . .	987	1,239	39	974	1,214	42
Production and intermediate-term . . . . .	535	752	85	500	729	73
Loans to cooperatives . . . . .	18	25	4	19	25	4
Processing and marketing . . . . .	36	73	2	39	79	2
Farm-related business . . . . .	17	34	3	18	35	3
Energy and water/waste water . . . . .	44	70	27	45	70	27
Rural residential real estate . . . . .	62	79	3	65	80	4
Communication . . . . .	65	80	1	71	86	2
Lease receivables . . . . .	7	7	1	6	6	1
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$1,771</b>	<b>\$2,359</b>	<b>\$165</b>	<b>\$1,737</b>	<b>\$2,324</b>	<b>\$158</b>

\* The recorded investment is the face amount of the receivable increased or decreased by applicable accrued interest and unamortized premium, discount, finance charges, or acquisition costs and may also reflect a previous direct write-down of the investment.

\*\* Unpaid principal balance represents the contractual principal balance of the loan.

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (continued)**  
(unaudited)  
(dollars in millions, except as noted)

	For the Three Months Ended			
	March 31, 2015		March 31, 2014	
	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized
Impaired loans with a related allowance for loan losses:				
Real estate mortgage	\$ 178	\$ 1	\$ 249	\$ 1
Production and intermediate-term	196	1	259	1
Loans to cooperatives	18		1	
Processing and marketing	8		25	
Farm-related business	12		9	
Energy and water/waste water	44		29	
Rural residential real estate	12		17	
Communication	1		79	
Lease receivables			1	
Total	<u>469</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>669</u>	<u>2</u>
Impaired loans with no related allowance for loan losses:				
Real estate mortgage	770	9	848	10
Production and intermediate-term	314	10	380	6
Loans to cooperatives			1	
Processing and marketing	29	1	41	1
Farm-related business	5		8	
Energy and water/waste water			6	
Rural residential real estate	49	1	56	1
Communication	68	1	2	3
Lease receivables	6		7	
Total	<u>1,241</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>1,349</u>	<u>21</u>
Total impaired loans:				
Real estate mortgage	948	10	1,097	11
Production and intermediate-term	510	11	639	7
Loans to cooperatives	18		2	
Processing and marketing	37	1	66	1
Farm-related business	17		17	
Energy and water/waste water	44		35	
Rural residential real estate	61	1	73	1
Communication	69	1	81	3
Lease receivables	6		8	
Total	<u>\$1,710</u>	<u>\$24</u>	<u>\$2,018</u>	<u>\$23</u>

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**  
**(dollars in millions, except as noted)**

The following tables provide an aging analysis of past due loans (including accrued interest) by portfolio segment:

	March 31, 2015					
	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or less than 30 Days Past Due	Total Loans and Accrued Interest	Recorded Investment >90 Days and Accruing
Real estate mortgage . . . . .	\$297	\$268	\$ 565	\$ 99,416	\$ 99,981	\$40
Production and intermediate-term . . . . .	327	154	481	44,869	45,350	10
Agribusiness . . . . .	9	32	41	34,868	34,909	
Energy and water/waste water . . . . .		29	29	16,780	16,809	
Rural residential real estate . . . . .	53	16	69	6,786	6,855	1
Communication . . . . .		1	1	5,553	5,554	
Agricultural export finance . . . . .				4,450	4,450	
Lease receivables . . . . .	12	2	14	2,963	2,977	
Loans to other financing institutions . . . . .				805	805	
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$698</b>	<b>\$502</b>	<b>\$1,200</b>	<b>\$216,490</b>	<b>\$217,690</b>	<b>\$51</b>

	December 31, 2014					
	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or less than 30 Days Past Due	Total Loans and Accrued Interest	Recorded Investment >90 Days and Accruing
Real estate mortgage . . . . .	\$333	\$247	\$ 580	\$ 99,054	\$ 99,634	\$14
Production and intermediate-term . . . . .	135	126	261	49,193	49,454	8
Agribusiness . . . . .	19	16	35	32,833	32,868	
Energy and water/waste water . . . . .	5	23	28	16,416	16,444	
Rural residential real estate . . . . .	73	17	90	6,738	6,828	3
Communication . . . . .		1	1	5,040	5,041	
Agricultural export finance . . . . .				4,582	4,582	
Lease receivables . . . . .	9	2	11	2,967	2,978	
Loans to other financing institutions . . . . .				869	869	
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$574</b>	<b>\$432</b>	<b>\$1,006</b>	<b>\$217,692</b>	<b>\$218,698</b>	<b>\$25</b>

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**  
**(dollars in millions, except as noted)**

A summary of changes in the allowance for loan losses and the recorded investment for loans outstanding by portfolio segment follows:

	Real estate mortgage	Production and intermediate-term	Agribusiness	Energy and water/waste water	Rural residential real estate	Communication	Agricultural export finance	Lease receivables	Loans to OFIs	Total
<b>Allowance for Loan Losses:</b>										
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 290	\$ 365	\$ 327	\$ 128	\$ 22	\$ 60	\$ 10	\$ 34	\$ 1	\$ 1,237
Charge-offs	(5)	(6)			(1)					(12)
Recoveries	3	7	3							13
Provision for loan losses (loan loss reversal)	9	(4)	18		1	2		1		27
Adjustment due to merger	(1)	(1)								(2)
Reclassification to/from reserve for unfunded commitments*	(7)	(1)	(3)			(1)				(12)
Balance at March 31, 2015	\$ 289	\$ 360	\$ 345	\$ 128	\$ 22	\$ 61	\$ 10	\$ 35	\$ 1	\$ 1,251
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 310	\$ 375	\$ 292	\$ 122	\$ 22	\$ 71	\$ 8	\$ 37	\$ 1	\$ 1,238
Charge-offs	(5)	(4)	(1)		(1)	(2)				(13)
Recoveries	3	4	2			1				10
Provision for loan losses (loan loss reversal)	7	(28)	5	(1)	3		(1)	3		(12)
Adjustment due to merger	(3)	(4)	(1)							(8)
Reclassification to/from reserve for unfunded commitments*	(14)	3	15	3		1	(2)			6
Balance at March 31, 2014	\$ 298	\$ 346	\$ 312	\$ 124	\$ 24	\$ 71	\$ 5	\$ 40	\$ 1	\$ 1,221
Ending Balance at March 31, 2015:										
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 39	\$ 85	\$ 11	\$ 27	\$ 3	\$ 1		\$ 1		\$ 167
Collectively evaluated for impairment	250	275	334	101	19	60	\$ 10	34	\$ 1	1,084
Balance at March 31, 2015	\$ 289	\$ 360	\$ 345	\$ 128	\$ 22	\$ 61	\$ 10	\$ 35	\$ 1	\$ 1,251
Ending Balance at December 31, 2014:										
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 42	\$ 74	\$ 9	\$ 27	\$ 4	\$ 2		\$ 1		\$ 159
Collectively evaluated for impairment	248	291	318	101	18	58	\$ 10	33	\$ 1	1,078
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 290	\$ 365	\$ 327	\$ 128	\$ 22	\$ 60	\$ 10	\$ 34	\$ 1	\$ 1,237
<b>Recorded Investments in Loans Outstanding:</b>										
Ending balance at March 31, 2015:										
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 1,178	\$ 562	\$ 95	\$ 45	\$ 2,044	\$ 66	\$ 1	\$ 9	\$ 62	\$ 4,062
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	98,803	44,788	34,814	16,764	4,811	5,488	4,449	2,968	743	213,628
Balance at March 31, 2015	\$99,981	\$45,350	\$34,909	\$16,809	\$6,855	\$5,554	\$4,450	\$2,977	\$805	\$217,690
Ending balance at December 31, 2014:										
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 1,161	\$ 519	\$ 113	\$ 46	\$ 2,013	\$ 72	\$ 1	\$ 8	\$ 69	\$ 4,002
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	98,473	48,935	32,755	16,398	4,815	4,969	4,581	2,970	800	214,696
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$99,634	\$49,454	\$32,868	\$16,444	\$6,828	\$5,041	\$4,582	\$2,978	\$869	\$218,698

\* Represents reclassifications between the allowance for loan losses and the reserve for unfunded commitments primarily as a result of advances on or repayments of seasonal lines of credit or other loans.

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**  
**(dollars in millions, except as noted)**

A restructuring of a loan constitutes a troubled debt restructuring, also known as formally restructured, if the creditor for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. Concessions vary by program and are borrower-specific and may include interest rate reductions, term extensions, payment deferrals or

the acceptance of additional collateral in lieu of payments. In limited circumstances, principal may be forgiven. When a restructured loan constitutes a troubled debt restructuring, these loans are included within our risk loans under nonaccrual or accruing restructured loans. All risk loans are analyzed within our allowance for loan losses.

The following table presents additional information regarding troubled debt restructurings that occurred during the first quarters of 2015 and 2014:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2015		For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2014	
	Pre-modification Outstanding Recorded Investment*	Post- modification Outstanding Recorded Investment*	Pre-modification Outstanding Recorded Investment*	Post- modification Outstanding Recorded Investment*
Troubled debt restructurings:				
Real estate mortgage . . . . .	\$ 8	\$ 7	\$ 9	\$ 9
Production and intermediate-term . . . . .	18	18	18	16
Rural residential real estate . . . . .	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total . . . . .	<u>\$27</u>	<u>\$26</u>	<u>\$28</u>	<u>\$26</u>

\* Pre-modification represents the recorded investment just prior to restructuring and post-modification represents the recorded investment immediately following the restructuring. The recorded investment is the face amount of the receivable increased or decreased by applicable accrued interest and unamortized premium, discount, finance charges, or acquisition costs and may also reflect a previous direct write-down of the investment.

The following table presents information regarding troubled debt restructurings that occurred within the previous 12 months and for which there was a payment default during the period:

	Recorded Investment	
	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
Troubled debt restructurings that subsequently defaulted:		
Real estate mortgage . . . . .	\$2	\$1
Production and intermediate-term . . . . .	4	2
Rural residential real estate . . . . .	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total . . . . .	<u>\$7</u>	<u>\$4</u>

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**  
**(dollars in millions, except as noted)**

The following table provides information on outstanding loans restructured in troubled debt restructurings at period end. These loans are included as impaired loans in the impaired loan table:

	Loans Modified as Troubled Debt Restructurings		Troubled Debt Restructurings in Nonaccrual Status*	
	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Real estate mortgage .....	\$348	\$369	\$160	\$160
Production and intermediate-term .....	242	238	124	117
Agribusiness .....	17	19	16	18
Rural residential real estate .....	10	12	5	6
Communication .....	64	65	64	65
Total .....	<u>\$681</u>	<u>\$703</u>	<u>\$369</u>	<u>\$366</u>

\* Represents the portion of loans modified as troubled debt restructurings that are in nonaccrual status

Additional commitments to lend to borrowers whose loans have been modified in troubled debt restructurings were \$9.7 million at March 31, 2015 and \$16.0 million at December 31, 2014.

Loans held for sale were \$26 million and \$15 million at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014. Such loans are included in other assets and are carried at the lower of cost or fair value.

**NOTE 4 — OTHER ASSETS AND OTHER LIABILITIES**

Other liabilities consisted of the following:

Other assets consisted of the following:		March 31, December 31, 2015 2014			
	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014			
Equipment held for lease .....	\$1,131	\$1,127	Pension and other postretirement benefit plan liabilities .....	\$1,427	\$1,431
Interest rate swaps and other derivatives .....	495	487	Net deferred tax liabilities .....	485	469
Accounts receivable .....	234	293	Accounts payable .....	313	456
Assets held in non-qualified benefits trusts .....	142	140	Bank drafts payable .....	232	113
Unamortized debt issue costs .....	113	111	Patronage and dividends payable .....	202	1,063
Equity investments in other System institutions .....	105	95	Interest rate swaps and other derivatives .....	201	156
Prepaid expenses .....	59	63	Collateral held from derivative counterparties .....	198	246
Collateral pledged to derivative counterparties ..	44	29	Reserve for unfunded commitments .....	182	170
Loans held for sale .....	26	15	Accrued salaries and employee benefits .....	117	228
Net deferred tax assets .....	15	18	Liabilities held in non-qualified benefit trusts .....	84	82
Other .....	127	103	Other .....	290	261
Total .....	<u>\$2,491</u>	<u>\$2,481</u>	Total .....	<u>\$3,731</u>	<u>\$4,675</u>

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**

**NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (continued)**

(unaudited)

(dollars in millions, except as noted)

**NOTE 5 — FARM CREDIT INSURANCE FUND**

The assets in the Insurance Fund are designated as restricted assets and the related capital is designated as restricted capital. The classification of the Insurance Fund as restricted assets (and as restricted capital) in the System’s condensed combined financial statements is based on the statutory requirement that the amounts in the Insurance Fund are to be used solely for purposes specified in the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended (Farm Credit Act), all of which benefit the Banks and Associations. The Insurance Fund is under the direct control of the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (Insurance Corporation), an independent U.S. government-controlled corporation, and not under the control of any System institution. A board of directors consisting of the members of the Farm Credit Administration Board directs the Insurance Corporation.

The System does not have a guaranteed line of credit from the U.S. Treasury or the Federal Reserve. However, the Insurance Corporation has an agreement with the Federal Financing Bank, a federal instrumentality subject to the supervision and direction of the U.S. Treasury, pursuant to which the Federal Financing Bank would advance funds to the Insurance Corporation. Under its existing statutory

authority, the Insurance Corporation may use these funds to provide assistance to the System Banks in exigent market circumstances which threaten the Banks’ ability to pay maturing debt obligations. The agreement provides for advances of up to \$10 billion and terminates on September 30, 2015, unless otherwise renewed. The decision whether to seek funds from the Federal Financing Bank is in the discretion of the Insurance Corporation, and each funding obligation of the Federal Financing Bank is subject to various terms and conditions and, as a result, there can be no assurance that funding would be available if needed by the System.

At March 31, 2015, total assets in the Insurance Fund totaled \$3.816 billion and consisted of cash, investments and related accrued interest receivable of \$3.752 billion and of premiums receivable from System institutions of \$64 million accrued on the basis of adjusted outstanding insured debt during the first three months of 2015. Investments held by the Insurance Fund must be obligations of the United States or obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States. During the first three months of 2015, income earned on assets in the Insurance Fund and premiums accrued by the Insurance Corporation totaled \$66 million, net of administrative expenses.

**NOTE 6 — SYSTEMWIDE DEBT SECURITIES**

Aggregate maturities and the weighted average interest rate of Systemwide Debt Securities were as follows at March 31, 2015:

	Bonds		Medium-term notes		Discount notes		Total	
	Amount	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Interest Rate
Due in 1 year or less . . . . .	\$ 61,456	0.29%	\$ 23	6.51%	\$20,370	0.13%	\$ 81,849	0.25%
Due after 1 year through 2 years . . . . .	52,372	0.48					52,372	0.48
Due after 2 years through 3 years . . . . .	31,093	0.80					31,093	0.80
Due after 3 years through 4 years . . . . .	11,244	1.44					11,244	1.44
Due after 4 years through 5 years . . . . .	9,567	1.75	1	6.67			9,568	1.75
Due after 5 years . . . . .	35,935	2.74	111	5.83			36,046	2.75
Total . . . . .	<u>\$201,667</u>	0.99	<u>\$135</u>	5.95	<u>\$20,370</u>	0.13	<u>\$222,172</u>	0.91

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**  
**(dollars in millions, except as noted)**

**NOTE 7 — MERGER OF SYSTEM INSTITUTIONS**

As discussed in the *2014 Annual Information Statement*, the primary reason for System entity mergers is based on a determination that the combined organization would be financially and operationally stronger with an enhanced ability to fulfill its mission.

Effective January 1, 2015, two Associations in the Texas District merged. The following table summarizes the fair values of the identifiable assets

acquired and liabilities assumed for the merger as of January 1, 2015:

	<b>Fair Value</b>
Total assets acquired . . . . .	\$547
Total liabilities assumed . . . . .	459
Net assets acquired . . . . .	\$ 88

The assets acquired included gross loans at fair value of \$521 million with a contractual amount of \$525 million. As of January 1, 2015, the gross contractual amount of loans not expected to be collected was \$2 million.

**NOTE 8 — CAPITAL STRUCTURE**

Capital consisted of the following at March 31, 2015:

	<b>Combined Banks</b>	<b>Combined Associations</b>	<b>Combination Entries</b>	<b>System Combined</b>
Preferred stock . . . . .	\$ 2,100	\$ 632		\$ 2,732
Capital stock and participation certificates . . . . .	5,103	566	\$(3,999)	1,670
Additional paid-in-capital . . . . .	37	1,143		1,180
Restricted capital — Insurance Fund . . . . .			3,816	3,816
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax . . .	123	(129)	(1,152)	(1,158)
Surplus . . . . .	8,839	29,917	(152)	38,604
Total capital . . . . .	\$16,202	\$32,129	\$(1,487)	\$46,844

Preferred stock issued and outstanding reflects the issuance by four Banks and four Associations. Combined System surplus reflected net eliminations of \$152 million representing transactions between the Banks, the Associations and/or the Insurance Fund. Capital stock and participation certificates of the

Banks amounting to \$4.0 billion were owned by the Associations. These amounts have been eliminated in the accompanying condensed combined financial statements. Restricted capital is only available for statutorily authorized purposes and is not available for payment of dividends or patronage refunds.

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**  
**(dollars in millions, except as noted)**

Accumulated other comprehensive loss was comprised of the following components:

	March 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Before Tax	Deferred Tax	Net of Tax	Before Tax	Deferred Tax	Net of Tax
Unrealized gains on investments available-for-sale, net . . .	\$ 339	\$(49)	\$ 290	\$ 185	\$(25)	\$ 160
Unrealized gains/losses on other-than-temporarily impaired investments available-for-sale . . . . .	55	(5)	50	53	(6)	47
Unrealized losses on cash flow hedges, net . . . . .	(136)	10	(126)	(110)	8	(102)
Pension and other benefit plans . . . . .	(1,409)	37	(1,372)	(1,441)	39	(1,402)
	\$(1,151)	\$ (7)	\$(1,158)	\$(1,313)	\$ 16	\$(1,297)

The following tables present the activity in the accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax by component:

	Unrealized gains on investments available-for-sale, net	Unrealized gains on other-than-temporarily impaired investments available-for-sale	Unrealized losses on cash flow hedges, net	Pension and other benefit plans	Accumulated other comprehensive loss
Balance at December 31, 2014 . . . . .	\$160	\$47	\$(102)	\$(1,402)	\$(1,297)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications . . . . .	131	3	(24)	2	112
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss to income . . . . .	(1)	—	—	28	27
Net current period other comprehensive income . . . . .	130	3	(24)	30	139
Balance at March 31, 2015 . . . . .	\$290	\$50	\$(126)	\$(1,372)	\$(1,158)

	Unrealized gains on investments available-for-sale, net	Unrealized gains/losses on other-than-temporarily impaired investments available-for-sale	Unrealized losses on cash flow hedges, net	Pension and other benefit plans	Accumulated other comprehensive loss
Balance at December 31, 2013 . . . . .	\$103	\$(23)	\$ (6)	\$(881)	\$(807)
Adjustment due to Association mergers . . . . .	—	—	—	1	1
Balance at January 1, 2014 . . . . .	103	(23)	(6)	(880)	(806)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications . . . . .	8	66	(33)	—	41
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss to income . . . . .	1	(3)	(1)	16	13
Net current period other comprehensive income . . . . .	9	63	(34)	16	54
Balance at March 31, 2014 . . . . .	\$112	\$ 40	\$(40)	\$(864)	\$(752)

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The following table represents reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):

	<u>For the Three Months Ended March 31,</u>		<u>Location of Gain/Loss Recognized in Condensed Combined Statement of Income</u>
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	
Unrealized gains on investments available-for-sale, net:			
Sales gains and losses . . . . .	\$ 1	\$ (1)	Net gains on sales of investments and other assets
Net amounts reclassified . . . .	<u>1</u>	<u>(1)</u>	
Unrealized gains/losses on other-than-temporarily impaired investments available-for-sale:			
Holding gains and losses . . . .		(1)	Net other-than-temporary impairment losses recognized in earnings
Sales gains and losses . . . . .		5	Net gains on sales of investments and other assets
Deferred tax . . . . .		(1)	Provision for income taxes
Net amounts reclassified . . . .	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	
Unrealized losses on cash flow hedges, net:			
Interest rate contracts . . . . .	(1)	(1)	Interest expense
Other contracts . . . . .	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	Interest income
Net amounts reclassified . . . .	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	
Pension and other benefit plans:			
Net actuarial loss . . . . .	(29)	(17)	Salaries and employee benefits
Prior service cost . . . . .		1	Salaries and employee benefits
Deferred tax . . . . .	<u>1</u>		Provision for income taxes
Net amounts reclassified . . . .	<u>(28)</u>	<u>(16)</u>	
Total reclassifications . . . . .	<u>\$ (27)</u>	<u>\$ (13)</u>	

Only the Banks are statutorily liable for the payment of principal and interest on Federal Farm Credit Banks Consolidated Systemwide Bonds, Federal Farm Credit Banks Consolidated Systemwide Discount Notes, Federal Farm Credit Banks Consolidated Systemwide Medium-Term Notes and other debt securities issued under Section 4.2(d) of the Farm Credit Act (collectively, Systemwide Debt Securities). Under each Bank's bylaws, the Bank is authorized under certain circumstances to require its affiliated Associations and certain other equity holders to purchase additional Bank equities. In most cases, the Banks are limited as to the amounts of these purchases that may be required, generally with

reference to a percentage of the Association's or other equity holder's direct loan from the Bank, and calls for additional equity investments may be subject to other limits or conditions. However, the Banks also generally possess indirect access to certain financial resources of their affiliated Associations through loan-pricing provisions and through Bank-influenced District operating and financing policies and agreements.

Capital regulations issued by the System's regulator, the Farm Credit Administration, require that the Banks and Associations maintain permanent capital of at least seven percent of risk-adjusted assets. In

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addition, Farm Credit Administration regulations require that: (1) all System institutions achieve and maintain a total surplus ratio of at least seven percent of risk-adjusted assets and a core surplus ratio of at least three and one-half percent of risk-adjusted assets and (2) all Banks achieve and maintain a net collateral ratio of at least 103 percent of total liabilities. However, in connection with subordinated debt offerings, all Banks, except AgFirst, are required to maintain a minimum net collateral ratio of 104 percent. At March 31, 2015, all System institutions complied with these standards.

**NOTE 9 — EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS**

The Banks and substantially all Associations participate in defined benefit retirement plans. These retirement plans are noncontributory and benefits are based on salary and years of service. The Banks and Associations have closed their defined benefit pension plans to new participants and now offer defined contribution retirement plans to all employees hired subsequent to the date of plan closure. In addition, System institutions provide certain healthcare and other postretirement benefits to eligible retired employees. Employees of System institutions may become eligible for healthcare and other postretirement benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the System.

The following table summarizes the components of net periodic benefit costs for the three months ended March 31:

	<u>Pension Benefits</u>		<u>Other Benefits</u>	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Service cost .....	\$ 19	\$ 17	\$1	\$1
Interest cost .....	38	37	4	3
Expected return on plan assets .....	(44)	(42)	1	
Net amortization and deferral .....	<u>30</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Net periodic benefit cost ....	<u>\$ 43</u>	<u>\$ 30</u>	<u>\$6</u>	<u>\$4</u>

The System previously disclosed for the year ended December 31, 2014 that the Banks and Associations expected to contribute \$167 million to their pension plans and \$13 million to their other postretirement benefit plans in 2015. As of March 31, 2015, \$18 million and \$3 million of contributions have been made to pension and other postretirement benefit plans. System institutions presently anticipate contributing an additional \$149 million to fund their pension plans and \$10 million to fund their other postretirement benefit plans during the remainder of 2015.

**NOTE 10 — FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS**

Accounting guidance defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability. See Note 2-Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in the *2014 Annual Information Statement* for additional information.

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Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 for each of the fair value hierarchy levels are summarized below:

	<b>Fair Value Measurement Using</b>			<b>Total Fair Value</b>
	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	
<b>March 31, 2015</b>				
Assets:				
Federal funds and securities purchased under resale agreements . . . . .		\$ 1,507		\$ 1,507
Commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit and other securities . . . . .		5,392		5,392
U.S. Treasury securities . . . . .		9,801		9,801
U.S. agency securities . . . . .		6,084		6,084
Mortgage-backed securities . . . . .		23,911	\$1,031	24,942
Asset-backed securities . . . . .		2,293	159	2,452
Derivative assets . . . . .		495		495
Assets held in non-qualified benefits trusts . . . . .	\$142			142
Total assets . . . . .	<u>\$142</u>	<u>\$49,483</u>	<u>\$1,190</u>	<u>\$50,815</u>
Liabilities:				
Derivative liabilities . . . . .		\$ 201		\$ 201
Collateral liabilities . . . . .	\$ 7	191		198
Standby letters of credit . . . . .			\$ 14	14
Total liabilities . . . . .	<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>\$ 392</u>	<u>\$ 14</u>	<u>\$ 413</u>
	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Total Fair Value</b>
<b>December 31, 2014</b>				
Assets:				
Federal funds and securities purchased under resale agreements . . . . .		\$ 1,584		\$ 1,584
Commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit and other securities . . . . .		5,732		5,732
U.S. Treasury securities . . . . .		10,190		10,190
U.S. agency securities . . . . .		6,004		6,004
Mortgage-backed securities . . . . .		24,242	\$1,084	25,326
Asset-backed securities . . . . .		2,191	161	2,352
Derivative assets . . . . .		487		487
Assets held in non-qualified benefits trusts . . . . .	\$140			140
Total assets . . . . .	<u>\$140</u>	<u>\$50,430</u>	<u>\$1,245</u>	<u>\$51,815</u>
Liabilities:				
Derivative liabilities . . . . .		\$ 156		\$ 156
Collateral liabilities . . . . .	\$ 7	239		246
Standby letters of credit . . . . .			\$ 13	13
Total liabilities . . . . .	<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>\$ 395</u>	<u>\$ 13</u>	<u>\$ 415</u>

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**NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (continued)**  
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The tables below summarize the activity of all Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the first quarters of 2015 and 2014:

	<u>Mortgage-backed securities</u>	<u>Asset-backed securities</u>	<u>Standby letters of credit</u>
Balance at December 31, 2014 .....	\$1,084	\$161	\$13
Total gains or (losses) realized/unrealized:			
Included in other comprehensive loss .....		4	
Sales .....	(8)	(1)	
Issuances .....			3
Settlements .....	<u>(45)</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>(2)</u>
Balance at March 31, 2015 .....	<u>\$1,031</u>	<u>\$159</u>	<u>\$14</u>
The amount of losses for the period included in earnings attributable to the change in unrealized gains or losses relating to assets or liabilities still held at March 31, 2015 .....	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>

	<u>Commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit and other securities</u>	<u>U.S. agency securities</u>	<u>Mortgage-backed securities</u>	<u>Asset-backed securities</u>	<u>Standby letters of credit</u>
Balance at December 31, 2013 .....	\$ 56	\$ 27	\$1,312	\$253	\$15
Total gains or (losses) realized/unrealized:					
Included in earnings .....			(1)	2	(1)
Included in other comprehensive loss .....	1		16	8	
Purchases .....			99		
Sales .....	(4)			(7)	
Issuances .....					2
Settlements .....			(46)	(9)	(2)
Transfers from Level 3 into Level 2 .....	(15)	(18)			
Transfers into Level 3 from Level 2 .....					<u>1</u>
Balance at March 31, 2014 .....	<u>\$ 38</u>	<u>\$ 9</u>	<u>\$1,380</u>	<u>\$247</u>	<u>\$15</u>
The amount of losses for the period included in earnings attributable to the change in unrealized gains or losses relating to assets or liabilities still held at March 31, 2014 .....	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>

The transfers between Level 3 and Level 2 during the first quarter of 2014 were due to a change in the sources of pricing information.

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (continued)**  
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Assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis for each of the fair value hierarchy levels are summarized below:

<u>March 31, 2015</u>	Fair Value Measurement Using		Total Fair Value	Total (Losses) Gains For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2015
	Level 2	Level 3		
Loans .....	\$36	\$1,705	\$1,741	\$(17)
Other property owned .....		121	121	4

<u>December 31, 2014</u>	Fair Value Measurement Using		Total Fair Value	Total (Losses) Gains For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2014
	Level 2	Level 3		
Loans .....	\$42	\$1,787	\$1,829	\$(8)
Other property owned .....		137	137	2

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at carrying amounts and not measured at fair value on the Condensed Combined Statement of Condition for each of the fair value hierarchy levels are summarized as follows:

	March 31, 2015				
	Total Carrying Amount	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair Value
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<b>Assets:</b>					
Cash .....	\$ 2,220	\$2,220			\$ 2,220
Mission-related and other investments held-to-maturity ...	2,548		\$1,081	\$ 1,499	2,580
Net loans .....	214,912		40	221,347	221,387
Total assets .....	<u>\$219,680</u>	<u>\$2,220</u>	<u>\$1,121</u>	<u>\$222,846</u>	<u>\$226,187</u>
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
Systemwide Debt Securities .....	\$222,172			\$223,685	\$223,685
Subordinated debt .....	1,555			1,727	1,727
Other bonds .....	2,496			2,496	2,496
Other interest bearing liabilities .....	1,589		\$ 9	1,580	1,589
Total liabilities .....	<u>\$227,812</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 9</u>	<u>\$229,488</u>	<u>\$229,497</u>
<b>Other financial instruments:</b>					
Commitments to extend credit .....				\$ 191	\$ 191

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (continued)**  
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	December 31, 2014				
	Total Carrying Amount	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair Value
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<b>Assets:</b>					
Cash .....	\$ 4,014	\$4,014			\$ 4,014
Mission-related and other investments held-to-maturity . . .	2,637		\$1,104	\$ 1,556	2,660
Net loans .....	215,817		40	221,163	221,203
<b>Total assets</b> .....	<u>\$222,468</u>	<u>\$4,014</u>	<u>\$1,144</u>	<u>\$222,719</u>	<u>\$227,877</u>
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
Systemwide Debt Securities .....	\$225,437			\$226,117	\$226,117
Subordinated debt .....	1,555			1,719	1,719
Other bonds .....	3,627			3,627	3,627
Other interest bearing liabilities .....	1,282		\$ 9	1,273	1,282
<b>Total liabilities</b> .....	<u>\$231,901</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 9</u>	<u>\$232,736</u>	<u>\$232,745</u>
<b>Other financial instruments:</b>					
Commitments to extend credit .....				\$ 194	\$ 194

**Sensitivity to Changes in Significant Unobservable Inputs**

For recurring fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the mortgage-backed securities are prepayment rates, probability of default, and loss severity in the event of default. Significant increases (decreases) in any of those inputs in isolation would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement.

Generally, a change in the assumption used for the probability of default is accompanied by a direc-

tionally similar change in the assumption used for the loss severity and a directionally opposite change in the assumption used for prepayment rates.

Quoted market prices are generally not available for the instruments presented below. Accordingly, fair values are based on judgments regarding anticipated cash flows, future expected loss experience, current economic conditions, risk characteristics of various financial instruments, and other factors. These estimates involve uncertainties and matters of judgment, and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

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**Quantitative Information about Recurring and Nonrecurring Level 3 Fair Value Measurements**

	Fair Value		Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input	Range of Inputs	
	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014			March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Mortgage-backed securities . . . . .	\$ 771	\$ 806	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment rate	11.2%-76.4%	11.2%-76.5%
				Probability of default	1.0%-19.2%	1.0%-19.3%
				Loss severity	10.5%-13.0%	10.5%-36.5%
	260	278	Vendor priced			
	<u>\$1,031</u>	<u>\$1,084</u>				
Asset-backed securities . . . . .	\$ 159	\$ 161	Vendor priced			
Standby letters of credit. . . . .	\$ 14	\$ 13	Discounted cash flow	Rate of funding	50.0%	50.0%
				Risk-adjusted spread	0.2%-1.6%	0.2%-1.6%

With regard to nonrecurring measurements for impaired loans and other property owned, it is not practicable to provide specific information on inputs as each collateral property is unique. System institutions utilize appraisals to value these loans and

other property owned and take into account unobservable inputs such as income and expense, comparable sales, replacement cost and comparability adjustments.

**Information about Recurring and Nonrecurring Level 2 Fair Value Measurements**

	Valuation Technique(s)	Input
Federal funds sold, securities purchased under resale agreements and other . . . . .	Carrying value	Par/principal and appropriate interest yield
Investment securities available for sale . . . . .	Discounted cash flow	Constant prepayment rate Probability of default Loss severity
	Quoted prices	Price for similar security
Interest rate swaps and caps . . . . .	Discounted cash flow	Annualized volatility Counterparty credit risk Company's own credit risk

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**Information about Other Financial Instrument Fair Value Measurements**

	<u>Valuation Technique(s)</u>	<u>Input</u>
Cash .....	Carrying value	Par/principal and appropriate interest yield
Mission-related and other investments held-to-maturity .....	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment rates Probability of default Loss severity
Loans .....	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment forecasts Probability of default Loss severity
Systemwide Debt Securities and other bonds .....	Discounted cash flow	Benchmark yield curve Derived yield spread Company's own credit risk
Subordinated debt .....	Discounted cash flow	Credit spreads Market trends Interest rate risks
	Broker/Dealer quotes	Price for similar security
Other interest bearing liabilities .....	Carrying value	Par/principal and appropriate interest yield

**Valuation Techniques**

As more fully discussed in Note 2 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, in the *2014 Annual Information Statement*, FASB guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The following represent a brief summary of the valuation techniques used by the System for assets and liabilities:

***Investment Securities***

Where quoted prices are available in an active market, available-for-sale securities would be classified as Level 1. If quoted prices are not available in an active market, the fair value of securities is estimated using pricing models that utilize observable inputs, quoted prices for similar securities received from pricing services or discounted cash flows. Generally, these securities would be classified as Level 2. This would include U.S. Treasury and certain mortgage-backed securities. Where there is limited activity or less transparency around inputs to the valuation, the securities are classified as Level 3.

Securities classified within Level 3 include asset-backed securities and certain mortgage-backed securities including private label-FHA/VA securities and those issued by Farmer Mac.

As permitted under Farm Credit Administration regulations, the Banks are authorized to hold eligible investments. The regulations define eligible investments by specifying credit rating criteria, final maturity limit, and percentage of portfolio limit for each investment type. At the time of purchase, mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities must be triple-A rated by at least one Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization. The triple-A rating requirement puts the Banks in a position to hold the senior tranches of securitizations. The underlying loans for mortgage-backed securities are residential mortgages, while the underlying loans for asset-backed securities are home equity lines of credit, small business loans, equipment loans or student loans.

To estimate the fair value of the majority of the investments held, the Banks obtain prices from third party pricing services. For the valuation of securities

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not actively traded, including certain non-agency securities, the Banks utilize either a third party cash flow model or an internal model. The significant inputs for the valuation models include yields, probability of default, loss severity and prepayment rates.

***Derivatives***

Exchange-traded derivatives valued using quoted prices would be classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. However, few classes of derivative contracts are listed on an exchange; thus, the majority of the derivative positions are valued using internally developed models that use as their basis readily observable market parameters and are classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy. Such derivatives include basic interest rate swaps and options. Derivatives that are valued based upon models with significant unobservable market parameters and that are normally traded less actively or have trade activity that is one way are classified within Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy.

The models used to determine the fair value of derivative assets and liabilities use an income approach based on observable market inputs, primarily the LIBOR swap curve and volatility assumptions about future interest rate movements.

***Assets Held in Non-Qualified Benefits Trusts***

Assets held in trust funds related to deferred compensation and supplemental retirement plans are classified within Level 1. The trust funds include investments that are actively traded and have quoted net asset values that are observable in the marketplace.

***Standby Letters of Credit***

The fair value of letters of credit approximate the fees currently charged for similar agreements or the estimated cost to terminate or otherwise settle similar obligations.

***Loans Evaluated for Impairment***

For certain loans evaluated for impairment under FASB impairment guidance, the fair value is based upon the underlying collateral since the loans are collateral-dependent loans for which real estate is the collateral. The fair value measurement process uses independent appraisals and other market-based information, but in many cases it also requires significant input based on management's knowledge of and judgment about current market conditions, specific issues relating to the collateral and other matters. As a result, a majority of these loans have fair value measurements that fall within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. When the value of the real estate, less estimated costs to sell, is less than the principal balance of the loan, a specific reserve is established. The fair value of these loans would fall under Level 2 of the hierarchy if the process uses independent appraisals and other market-based information.

***Other Property Owned***

Other property owned is generally classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The process for measuring the fair value of other property owned involves the use of independent appraisals or other market-based information. Costs to sell represent transaction costs and are not included as a component of the asset's fair value. As a result, these fair value measurements fall within Level 3 of the hierarchy.

***Collateral Liabilities***

Substantially all derivative contracts are supported by bilateral collateral agreements with counterparties requiring the posting of collateral in the event certain dollar thresholds of credit exposure are reached. The market value of collateral liabilities is its face value plus accrued interest that approximates fair value.

A description of the methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value follows:

***Cash***

For cash, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

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**NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (continued)**  
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***Loans***

Fair value is estimated by discounting the expected future cash flows using the Banks' or the Associations' current interest rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit risk. The discount rates are based on the Banks' or the Associations' current loan origination rates as well as managements' estimates of credit risk. Management has no basis to determine whether the fair values presented would be indicative of the value negotiated in an actual sale and could be less.

For purposes of estimating fair value of accruing loans, the loan portfolio is segregated into pools of loans with homogeneous characteristics. Expected future cash flows, primarily based on contractual terms, and interest rates reflecting appropriate credit risk are separately determined for each individual pool.

The fair value of loans in nonaccrual status that are current as to principal and interest is estimated as described above, with appropriately higher interest rates which reflect the uncertainty of continued cash flows. For collateral-dependent impaired loans, it is assumed that collection will result only from the disposition of the underlying collateral.

***Bonds and Notes***

Systemwide Debt Securities are not all traded in the secondary market and those that are traded may not have readily available quoted market prices. Therefore, the fair value of the instruments is estimated by calculating the discounted value of the expected future cash flows. The discount rates used are based on the sum of quoted market yields for the Treasury yield curve and an estimated yield-spread relationship between System debt instruments and Treasury securities. We estimate an appropriate yield-spread taking into consideration selling group member (banks and securities dealers) yield indications, observed new government-sponsored enterprise debt security pricing, and pricing levels in the related U.S. dollar interest rate swap market.

***Subordinated Debt***

The fair value of subordinated debt is estimated based upon quotes obtained from a broker/dealer or based on discounted cash flows.

***Commitments to Extend Credit***

The fair value of commitments is estimated using the fees currently charged for similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the creditworthiness of the counterparties. For fixed-rate loan commitments, estimated fair value also considers the difference between current levels of interest rates and the committed rates.

**NOTE 11 — DERIVATIVE PRODUCTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES**

The Banks and Associations maintain an overall interest rate risk management strategy that incorporates the use of derivative products to minimize significant unplanned fluctuations in earnings that are caused by interest rate volatility. The Banks' and Associations' goals are to manage interest rate sensitivity by modifying the repricing or maturity characteristics of certain balance sheet assets and liabilities so that movements in interest rates do not adversely affect the net interest margin. As a result of interest rate fluctuations, hedged fixed-rate assets and liabilities will appreciate or depreciate in market value. The effect of this unrealized appreciation or depreciation is expected to be substantially offset by the Banks' gains or losses on the derivative instruments that are linked to these hedged assets and liabilities. Another result of interest rate fluctuations is that the interest income and interest expense of hedged floating-rate assets and liabilities will increase or decrease. The effect of this variability in earnings is expected to be substantially offset by the Banks' gains and losses on the derivative instruments that are linked to these hedged assets and liabilities. The Banks consider the strategic use of derivatives to be a prudent method of managing interest rate sensitivity, as it prevents earnings from being exposed to undue risk posed by changes in interest rates.

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**(unaudited)**  
**(dollars in millions, except as noted)**

In addition, the Banks enter into derivative transactions, particularly interest rate swaps, to lower funding costs, diversify sources of funding, alter interest rate exposures arising from mismatches between assets and liabilities, or better manage liquidity. The Banks may also enter into derivatives with their customers as a service to enable them to transfer, modify or reduce their interest rate risk by transferring this risk to the Bank. The Banks substantially offset this risk by concurrently entering into offsetting agreements with non-System institutional counterparties. Interest rate swaps allow the Banks to raise long-term borrowings at fixed rates and swap them into floating rates that are lower than those available to the Bank if floating rate borrowings were made directly. These interest rate swaps also help the Banks to manage their liquidity. Under interest rate swap arrangements, the Banks agree with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals, payment streams calculated on a specified notional principal amount, with at least one stream based on a specified floating rate index.

A substantial amount of the System's assets are interest-earning assets (principally loans and invest-

ments) that tend to be medium-term floating-rate instruments while the related interest-bearing liabilities tend to be short- or medium-term fixed rate obligations. Given this asset-liability mismatch, interest rate swaps in which a Bank pays the floating rate and receives the fixed rate (receive-fixed swaps) are used to reduce the impact of market fluctuations on a Bank's net interest income. Because the size of swap positions needed to reduce the impact of market fluctuations varies over time, a Bank also enters into swaps in which it receives the floating rate and pays the fixed rate (pay-fixed swaps) when necessary to reduce its net position.

The Banks may purchase interest rate options, such as caps, in order to reduce the impact of rising interest rates on their floating-rate debt, and floors, in order to reduce the impact of falling interest rates on their floating-rate assets. The primary types of derivative instruments used and the amount of activity (notional amount of derivatives) during the quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 are summarized in the following tables:

	Receive-Fixed Swaps	Pay-Fixed and Amortizing Pay-Fixed Swaps	Floating-for- Floating and Amortizing Floating-for- Floating	Interest Rate Caps	Other Derivatives	Total
Balance at December 31, 2014 . . . .	\$12,675	\$5,230	\$1,150	\$3,309	\$4,474	\$26,838
Additions . . . . .	2,939	361			1,495	4,795
Maturities/amortization . . . . .	(309)	(93)		(150)	(734)	(1,286)
Terminations . . . . .	(341)	(14)			(14)	(369)
Balance at March 31, 2015 . . . . .	<u>\$14,964</u>	<u>\$5,484</u>	<u>\$1,150</u>	<u>\$3,159</u>	<u>\$5,221</u>	<u>\$29,978</u>

	Receive-Fixed Swaps	Pay-Fixed and Amortizing Pay- Fixed Swaps	Floating-for- Floating and Amortizing Floating-for- Floating	Interest Rate Caps	Other Derivatives	Total
Balance at December 31, 2013 . . . .	\$16,532	\$4,757	\$1,350	\$3,249	\$ 3,859	\$29,747
Additions . . . . .	73	198		61	1,398	1,730
Maturities/amortization . . . . .	(1,426)	(119)		(70)	(1,305)	(2,920)
Terminations . . . . .		(42)			(42)	(84)
Balance at March 31, 2014 . . . . .	<u>\$15,179</u>	<u>\$4,794</u>	<u>\$1,350</u>	<u>\$3,240</u>	<u>\$ 3,910</u>	<u>\$28,473</u>

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**  
**(dollars in millions, except as noted)**

By using derivative products, Banks expose themselves to credit and market risk. If a counterparty fails to fulfill its performance obligations under a derivative contract, the Bank's credit risk will equal the fair value gain in a derivative. Generally, when the fair value of a derivative contract is positive, this indicates that the counterparty owes a Bank, thus creating a repayment (credit) risk for a Bank. When the fair value of the derivative contract is negative, a Bank owes the counterparty and, therefore, assumes no repayment risk.

To minimize the risk of credit losses, the Banks almost exclusively deal with non-customer counterparties that have an investment grade long-term credit rating from a major rating agency, and also monitor the credit standing and levels of exposure to individual counterparties. The Banks do not anticipate non-performance by any of these counterparties. The Banks typically enter into master agreements that contain netting provisions. These provisions allow the Banks to require the net settlement of covered contracts with the same counterparty in the event of default by the counterparty on one or more contracts. A majority of derivative contracts are supported by collateral arrangements with counterparties. The System's exposure to counterparties, net of collateral of \$238 million at March 31, 2015 and \$306 million at December 31, 2014, was \$30 million and \$27 million.

The Banks may also clear derivative transactions through a futures commission merchant (FCM) with a clearinghouse or a central counterparty (CCP). When the swap is cleared by the two parties, the single bilateral swap is divided into two separate swaps with the CCP becoming the counterparty to both of the initial parties to the swap. CCPs have several layers of protection against default including margin, member capital contributions, and FCM guarantees of their customers' transactions with the CCP. FCMs also pre-qualify the counterparties to all swaps that are sent to the CCP from a credit perspective, setting limits for each counterparty and collecting initial and variation margin daily from each counterparty for changes in the value of cleared derivatives. The margin collected from both parties to the swap protects against credit risk in the event a counterparty defaults. The initial and variation mar-

gin requirements are set by and held for the benefit of the CCP. Additional initial margin may be required and held by the FCM, due to its guarantees of its customers' trades with the CCP.

Each Bank's derivative activities are monitored by its Asset-Liability Management Committee (ALCO) as part of the Committee's oversight of the Bank's asset/liability and treasury functions. Each Bank's ALCO is responsible for approving hedging strategies that are developed within parameters established by each Bank's board of directors through the Bank's analysis of data derived from financial simulation models and other internal and industry sources. The resulting hedging strategies are then incorporated into the Bank's overall interest rate risk-management strategies.

***Fair-Value Hedges***

For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as a fair value hedge, the gain or loss on the derivative as well as the offsetting loss or gain on the hedge item (principally, debt securities) attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in current earnings. The System includes the gain or loss on the hedged items in the same line item (interest expense) as the offsetting loss or gain on the related interest rate swaps. The amount of the losses on interest rate swaps recognized in interest expense for first quarter of 2015 was \$13 million, as compared with gains on the Systemwide Debt Securities of \$14 million.

***Cash Flow Hedges***

For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as a cash flow hedge, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative is reported as a component of other comprehensive income and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Gains and losses on the derivative representing either hedge ineffectiveness or hedge components excluded from the assessment of effectiveness are recognized in current earnings.

***Derivatives not Designated as Hedges***

For derivatives not designated as a hedging instrument, the related change in fair value is recorded in current period earnings in "net gains on derivative and other transactions" in the condensed combined statement of income.

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**  
**(dollars in millions, except as noted)**

***Fair Values of Derivative Instruments***

The following table represents the fair value of derivative instruments as of:

	Balance Sheet Classification Assets	Fair Value at March 31, 2015	Fair Value at December 31, 2014	Balance Sheet Classification Liabilities	Fair Value at March 31, 2015	Fair Value at December 31, 2014
<b>Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:</b>						
Receive-fixed swaps	Other assets	\$301	\$317	Other liabilities		\$ 3
Pay-fixed and amortizing pay-fixed swaps	Other assets	1	4	Other liabilities	\$ 85	64
Interest rate caps	Other assets	36	39			
Floating-for-floating and amortizing floating-for-floating swaps				Other liabilities	4	5
Foreign exchange contracts	Other assets	4	4			
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments		<u>\$342</u>	<u>\$364</u>		<u>\$ 89</u>	<u>\$ 72</u>
<b>Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:</b>						
Derivatives entered into on behalf of customers	Other assets	\$175	\$146	Other liabilities	\$133	\$106
Foreign exchange contracts	Other assets	2	1	Other liabilities	3	2
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		<u>\$177</u>	<u>\$147</u>		<u>\$136</u>	<u>\$108</u>
Total derivatives		<u>\$519</u>	<u>\$511</u>		<u>\$225</u>	<u>\$180</u>

The following table sets forth the effect of derivative instruments in the Condensed Combined Statement of Income for the quarters ended:

<u>Derivatives-Fair Value Hedging Relationships</u>	<u>Location of Gain</u>	<u>March 31, 2015</u>	<u>March 31, 2014</u>
Receive-fixed swaps	Interest expense	<u>\$1</u>	<u>\$2</u>

The following table sets forth the effect of derivative instruments in cash flow hedging relationships:

<u>Derivatives-Cash Flow Hedging Relationships</u>	<u>Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Other Comprehensive Loss on Derivatives (Effective Portion)</u>		<u>Location of Gain or (Loss) Reclassification from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)</u>	<u>Amount of Gain or (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)</u>	
	<u>March 31, 2015</u>	<u>March 31, 2014</u>		<u>March 31, 2015</u>	<u>March 31, 2014</u>
Pay-fixed and amortizing pay-fixed swaps	\$(23)	\$(21)			
Floating-for-floating and amortizing floating-for-floating swaps					
Interest rate caps	(3)	(10)	Interest expense	\$(1)	\$(1)
Foreign exchange contracts	2	(2)	Interest income	1	2
Total	<u>\$(24)</u>	<u>\$(33)</u>		<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>

The System had no significant gains or losses recognized in income on cash flow hedges (ineffective portion and amount excluded from effectiveness testing) for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**  
**(dollars in millions, except as noted)**

The following table sets forth the amount of gain recognized in the Condensed Combined Statement of Income related to derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:

<u>Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments</u>	<u>Location of Gain</u>	<u>For the Three Months Ended</u>	
		<u>March 31, 2015</u>	<u>March 31, 2014</u>
Derivatives entered into on behalf of customers . . . . .	Noninterest income	<u>\$4</u>	<u>\$2</u>

**NOTE 12 — ASSET/LIABILITY OFFSETTING**

The following tables represent the offsetting of financial assets and liabilities:

<u>March 31, 2015</u>	<u>Gross Amounts Recognized</u>	<u>Gross Amounts Offset in the Condensed Combined Statement of Condition</u>	<u>Net Amounts Presented in the Condensed Combined Statement of Condition</u>	<u>Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Condensed Combined Statement of Condition</u>			<u>Net Amount</u>
				<u>Securities Received/Pledged</u>	<u>Cash Collateral Received/Pledged</u>	<u>Cleared Derivative Initial Margin Pledged</u>	
Assets:							
Interest rate swaps and other derivatives . . . . .	\$ 519	\$(24)	\$ 495	\$ (40)	\$(198)		\$ 257
Federal Funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements . . . . .	1,507		1,507	(219)			1,288
Liabilities:							
Interest rate swaps and other derivatives . . . . .	225	(24)	201		(44)	\$(11)	146

<u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>Gross Amounts Recognized</u>	<u>Gross Amounts Offset in the Condensed Combined Statement of Condition</u>	<u>Net Amounts Presented in the Condensed Combined Statement of Condition</u>	<u>Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Condensed Combined Statement of Condition</u>			<u>Net Amount</u>
				<u>Securities Received/Pledged</u>	<u>Cash Collateral Received/Pledged</u>	<u>Cleared Derivative Initial Margin Pledged</u>	
Assets:							
Interest rate swaps and other derivatives . . . . .	\$ 511	\$(24)	\$ 487	\$ (60)	\$(246)		\$ 181
Federal Funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements . . . . .	1,584		1,584	(225)			1,359
Liabilities:							
Interest rate swaps and other derivatives . . . . .	180	(24)	156		(29)	\$(8)	119

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**  
**(dollars in millions, except as noted)**

**NOTE 13 — COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**

In the normal course of business, the Banks and Associations have various commitments and contingent liabilities, such as certain letters of credit and commitments to extend credit, which are not reflected in the accompanying condensed combined financial statements. No material losses are anticipated as a result of these transactions.

A summary of the contractual amount of credit-related instruments are as follows:

	<u>March 31, 2015</u>	<u>December 31, 2014</u>
Commitments to extend credit . . . . .	\$78,790	\$76,145
Standby letters of credit . . . . .	2,519	2,488
Commercial and other letters of credit . . . . .	553	367

On at least a quarterly basis, System institutions assess their liabilities and contingencies in connection with outstanding legal proceedings utilizing the latest information available. For matters where it is probable the institution will incur a loss and the amount can be reasonably estimated, the institution would establish an accrual for the loss. Once established, the accrual would be adjusted as appropriate to reflect any relevant developments. For matters where a loss is not probable or the amount of loss cannot be estimated, no accrual would be established.

At March 31, 2015, various lawsuits were pending or threatened against System institutions. In the opinion of management, based on information currently available and taking into account the advice of legal counsel, the ultimate liability, if any, of pending or threatened legal actions will not have a material adverse impact on the System's combined results of operations or financial position.

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**  
**(dollars in millions, except as noted)**

**NOTE 14 — COMBINING BANK-ONLY INFORMATION**

The following condensed combining statements include the statement of condition, statement of comprehensive income and statement of changes in capital for the combined Banks without the affiliated Associations or other System institutions.

**Combining Bank-Only  
Statement of Condition**

**March 31, 2015**

	AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	AgriBank, FCB	Farm Credit Bank of Texas	CoBank, ACB	Combination Entries	Combined Banks
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash .....	\$ 716	\$ 326	\$ 323	\$ 733		\$ 2,098
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements .....	219	1,267	21			1,507
Investments (Note 2)(2) .....	7,328	14,349	4,152	23,345		49,174
<b>Loans</b>						
To Associations(1) .....	13,777	67,820	8,555	38,776		128,928
To others(2) .....	6,567	7,720	5,057	41,893	\$(482)	60,755
Less: allowance for loan losses .....	(17)	(14)	(10)	(490)		(531)
Net loans .....	20,327	75,526	13,602	80,179	(482)	189,152
Accrued interest receivable .....	63	342	47	312		764
Other assets .....	262	141	152	965	343	1,863
Total assets .....	<u>\$28,915</u>	<u>\$91,951</u>	<u>\$18,297</u>	<u>\$105,534</u>	<u>\$(139)</u>	<u>\$244,558</u>
<b>Liabilities and Capital</b>						
Systemwide Debt Securities (Note 6):						
Due within one year .....	\$10,275	\$24,857	\$ 6,405	\$ 40,321	\$ (9)	\$ 81,849
Due after one year .....	16,247	60,023	10,183	53,876	(6)	140,323
Total Systemwide Debt Securities .....	26,522	84,880	16,588	94,197	(15)	222,172
Subordinated debt .....		500	50	905		1,455
Accrued interest payable .....	47	225	41	267		580
Other liabilities .....	58	1,398	69	2,617	7	4,149
Total liabilities .....	<u>26,627</u>	<u>87,003</u>	<u>16,748</u>	<u>97,986</u>	<u>(8)</u>	<u>228,356</u>
<b>Capital</b>						
Preferred stock .....	125	250	600	1,125		2,100
Capital stock and participation certificates .....	303	1,933	256	2,760	(149)	5,103
Additional paid-in-capital .....	37					37
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) .....	99	(53)	4	89	(16)	123
Surplus .....	1,724	2,818	689	3,574	34	8,839
Total capital .....	<u>2,288</u>	<u>4,948</u>	<u>1,549</u>	<u>7,548</u>	<u>(131)</u>	<u>16,202</u>
Total liabilities and capital .....	<u>\$28,915</u>	<u>\$91,951</u>	<u>\$18,297</u>	<u>\$105,534</u>	<u>\$(139)</u>	<u>\$244,558</u>

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**  
**(dollars in millions, except as noted)**

**Combining Bank-Only  
Statement of Condition**

**December 31, 2014**

	<b>AgFirst Farm Credit Bank</b>	<b>AgriBank, FCB</b>	<b>Farm Credit Bank of Texas</b>	<b>CoBank, ACB</b>	<b>Combination Entries</b>	<b>Combined Banks</b>
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash	\$ 623	\$ 781	\$ 428	\$ 1,856		\$ 3,688
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	225	1,337	22			1,584
Investments (Note 2)(2)	7,414	14,295	4,086	24,320		50,115
<b>Loans</b>						
To Associations(1)	14,281	69,523	8,466	39,859		132,129
To others(2)	6,614	8,023	4,794	40,523	\$(495)	59,459
Less: allowance for loan losses	(16)	(12)	(10)	(481)		(519)
Net loans	<u>20,879</u>	<u>77,534</u>	<u>13,250</u>	<u>79,901</u>	<u>(495)</u>	<u>191,069</u>
Accrued interest receivable	63	350	45	348		806
Other assets	299	128	195	1,003	327	1,952
Total assets	<u>\$29,503</u>	<u>\$94,425</u>	<u>\$18,026</u>	<u>\$107,428</u>	<u>\$(168)</u>	<u>\$249,214</u>
<b>Liabilities and Capital</b>						
<b>Systemwide Debt Securities (Note 6):</b>						
Due within one year	\$10,558	\$26,610	\$ 6,282	\$ 43,493	\$ (11)	\$ 86,932
Due after one year	16,289	60,872	10,059	51,293	(8)	138,505
Total Systemwide Debt Securities	26,847	87,482	16,341	94,786	(19)	225,437
Subordinated debt		500	50	905		1,455
Accrued interest payable	47	205	38	271		561
Other liabilities	402	1,322	118	4,096	(24)	5,914
Total liabilities	<u>27,296</u>	<u>89,509</u>	<u>16,547</u>	<u>100,058</u>	<u>(43)</u>	<u>233,367</u>
<b>Capital</b>						
Preferred stock	125	250	600	1,125		2,100
Capital stock and participation certificates	303	1,944	256	2,769	(146)	5,126
Additional paid-in-capital	37					37
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	102	(45)	(20)	(6)	(17)	14
Surplus	1,640	2,767	643	3,482	38	8,570
Total capital	<u>2,207</u>	<u>4,916</u>	<u>1,479</u>	<u>7,370</u>	<u>(125)</u>	<u>15,847</u>
Total liabilities and capital	<u>\$29,503</u>	<u>\$94,425</u>	<u>\$18,026</u>	<u>\$107,428</u>	<u>\$(168)</u>	<u>\$249,214</u>

(1) These loans represent direct loans to Associations, not retail loans to borrowers. Since the Associations operate under regulations that require maintenance of certain minimum capital levels, adequate reserves, and prudent underwriting standards, these loans are considered to carry less risk. Accordingly, these loans typically have little or no associated allowance for loan losses. The majority of the credit risk resides with the Banks' and Associations' retail loans to borrowers. Association retail loans are not reflected in the combining Bank-only financial statements.

Further, the loans to the Associations are risk-weighted at 20% of the loan amount in the computation of each Bank's regulatory permanent capital, total surplus and core surplus ratios. Based upon the lower risk-weighting of these loans to the Associations, the Banks, especially AgFirst, AgriBank and Texas, typically operate with more leverage and lower earnings than would be expected from a traditional retail bank. In the case of CoBank, approximately half of its loans are retail loans to cooperatives and other eligible borrowers.

(2) Loans to others represent retail loans held by the Banks. The Banks may purchase participations in loans to eligible borrowers made by Associations, other Banks and non-System lenders. Three Banks (AgFirst, AgriBank and Texas) have one or more participation pool programs designed to allow Associations to sell loan participation interests to the Bank in order to more efficiently manage the capital of each Bank and its related Associations within their respective District. Within these programs, a separate patronage pool is created for each participating Association. The net income from each pool is tracked separately so that, at the Bank board's discretion, patronage can be distributed from the pool. The declared patronage generally approximates the net earnings of the respective pool. At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, such participation pools outstanding were \$469 million and \$497 million for AgFirst, \$3.345 billion and \$3.519 billion for AgriBank and \$33 million and \$36 million for Texas.

Also, the participation pool program for Texas includes investments that were sold to the Bank by its Associations of \$79 million and \$83 million at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (continued)**  
(unaudited)  
(dollars in millions, except as noted)

**Combining Bank-Only**  
**Statement of Comprehensive Income**  
**For the Three Months Ended March 31,**

	AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	AgriBank, FCB	Farm Credit Bank of Texas	CoBank, ACB	Combination Entries	Combined Banks
<b>2015</b>						
Interest income	\$172	\$ 363	\$102	\$ 535	\$ 14	\$1,186
Interest expense	(58)	(235)	(46)	(220)	6	(553)
Net interest income	114	128	56	315	20	633
Provision for loan losses	(1)	(2)	(1)	(10)		(14)
Noninterest income						
Loan-related fee income	2	3	2	26		33
Losses on extinguishment of debt	(4)			(7)		(11)
Other noninterest income	4	23	11	28	(28)	38
Total noninterest income	2	26	13	47	(28)	60
Noninterest expense	(31)	(28)	(16)	(75)	(7)	(157)
Provision for income taxes				(45)		(45)
Net income	84	124	52	232	(15)	477
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(3)	(8)	24	95	1	109
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 81</u>	<u>\$ 116</u>	<u>\$ 76</u>	<u>\$ 327</u>	<u>\$(14)</u>	<u>\$ 586</u>
<b>2014</b>						
Interest income	\$170	\$ 342	\$ 93	\$ 520	\$ 3	\$1,128
Interest expense	(53)	(215)	(42)	(211)	4	(517)
Net interest income	117	127	51	309	7	611
Provision for loan losses	(1)					(1)
Noninterest income						
Loan-related fee income	2	2	3	23		30
Losses on extinguishment of debt	(3)			(7)		(10)
Net other-than-temporary impairment losses included in earnings	(1)	(1)				(2)
Other noninterest income	3	28	6	22	(14)	45
Total noninterest income	1	29	9	38	(14)	63
Noninterest expense	(29)	(25)	(15)	(70)	(6)	(145)
Provision for income taxes				(46)		(46)
Net income	88	131	45	231	(13)	482
Other comprehensive income (loss)	4	(1)	7	26		36
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 92</u>	<u>\$ 130</u>	<u>\$ 52</u>	<u>\$ 257</u>	<u>\$(13)</u>	<u>\$ 518</u>

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (continued)**  
(unaudited)  
(dollars in millions, except as noted)

**Combining Bank-Only**  
**Statement of Changes in Capital**

	AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	AgriBank, FCB	Farm Credit Bank of Texas	CoBank, ACB	Combination Entries	Combined Banks
<b>Balance at December 31, 2013</b> .....	\$2,147	\$4,921	\$1,393	\$6,705	\$ (88)	\$15,078
Comprehensive income .....	92	130	52	257	(13)	518
Preferred stock dividends .....	(1)	(4)	(5)	(14)		(24)
Capital stock and participation certificates issued .....	5	8				13
Capital stock, participation certificates, and surplus retired .....	(3)	(294)		(33)		(330)
Patronage .....		(32)	(1)	(98)	9	(122)
<b>Balance at March 31, 2014</b> .....	<u>\$2,240</u>	<u>\$4,729</u>	<u>\$1,439</u>	<u>\$6,817</u>	<u>\$ (92)</u>	<u>\$15,133</u>
<b>Balance at December 31, 2014</b> .....	\$2,207	\$4,916	\$1,479	\$7,370	\$(125)	\$15,847
Comprehensive income .....	81	116	76	327	(14)	586
Preferred stock dividends .....		(5)	(5)	(15)		(25)
Capital stock and participation certificates issued .....	2	16				18
Capital stock, participation certificates, and surplus retired .....	(2)	(27)		(32)		(61)
Patronage .....		(68)	(1)	(102)	8	(163)
<b>Balance at March 31, 2015</b> .....	<u>\$2,288</u>	<u>\$4,948</u>	<u>\$1,549</u>	<u>\$7,548</u>	<u>\$(131)</u>	<u>\$16,202</u>

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**  
**(dollars in millions, except as noted)**

Certain Bank-only capital ratios and other information is as follows:

	<u>AgFirst Farm Credit Bank</u>	<u>AgriBank, FCB</u>	<u>Farm Credit Bank of Texas</u>	<u>CoBank, ACB</u>
<b>For the three months ended:</b>				
<b><u>March 31, 2015</u></b>				
Return on average assets .....	1.16%	0.54%	1.16%	0.87%
Return on average capital .....	14.79%	10.01%	13.74%	12.36%
<b><u>March 31, 2014</u></b>				
Return on average assets .....	1.27%	0.61%	1.10%	0.92%
Return on average capital .....	16.08%	10.73%	12.58%	13.52%
<b>For the period ended:</b>				
<b><u>March 31, 2015</u></b>				
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of loans and other property owned .....	0.33%	0.06%	0.20%	0.16%
Allowance for loan losses as a percentage of loans .....	0.08%	0.02%	0.07%	0.61%
Capital as a percentage of total assets .....	7.91%	5.38%	8.47%	7.15%
Net collateral ratio .....	107.4%	106.1%	108.3%	107.5%
Permanent capital ratio .....	20.6%	21.0%	17.3%	15.6%
Liquidity in days .....	204	183	219	168
Average liquidity in days during 2015 .....	221	164	230	170
<b><u>December 31, 2014</u></b>				
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of loans and other property owned .....	0.34%	0.07%	0.28%	0.16%
Allowance for loan losses as a percentage of loans .....	0.08%	0.02%	0.08%	0.60%
Capital as a percentage of total assets .....	7.48%	5.21%	8.20%	6.86%
Net collateral ratio .....	106.8%	105.9%	108.0%	107.2%
Permanent capital ratio .....	21.8%	20.8%	18.3%	15.7%
Liquidity in days .....	222	147	232	172
Average liquidity in days during 2014 .....	247	160	243	169

Bank-only information is considered meaningful because only the Banks are jointly and severally liable for the payment of principal and interest on Systemwide Debt Securities. That means that each Bank is primarily liable for the payment of principal and interest on Systemwide Debt Securities issued to fund its lending activities and is also jointly and severally liable with respect to Systemwide Debt Securities issued to fund the other Banks.

The Associations are the primary owners of the Farm Credit Banks. The Agricultural Credit Bank (CoBank) is principally owned by cooperatives, other eligible borrowers and its affiliated Associations. Due to the financial and operational interdependence of the Banks and Associations, capital at the Association level reduces the Banks' credit exposure with

respect to the direct loans between the Banks and each of their affiliated Associations. However, capital of the Associations may not be available if the provisions of joint and several liability were to be invoked. There are various limitations and conditions with respect to each Bank's access to the capital of its affiliated Associations, as more fully discussed in Note 8.

In the event a Bank is unable to timely pay principal or interest on an insured debt obligation for which the Bank is primarily liable, the Insurance Corporation must expend amounts in the Insurance Fund to the extent available to insure the timely payment of principal and interest on the insured debt obligation. The provisions of the Farm Credit Act providing for joint and several liability of the Banks

## FARM CREDIT SYSTEM

### NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (continued)

(unaudited)

(dollars in millions, except as noted)

on the obligation cannot be invoked until the amounts in the Insurance Fund have been exhausted. However, because of other mandatory and discretionary uses of the Insurance Fund, there is no assurance that there will be sufficient funds to pay the principal or interest on the insured debt obligation.

Once joint and several liability is triggered, the Farm Credit Administration is required to make “calls” to satisfy the liability first on all non-defaulting Banks in the proportion that each non-defaulting Bank’s available collateral (collateral in excess of the aggregate of the Bank’s collateralized obligations) bears to the aggregate available collateral of all non-defaulting Banks. If these calls

do not satisfy the liability, then a further call would be made in proportion to each non-defaulting Bank’s remaining assets. On making a call on non-defaulting Banks with respect to a Systemwide Debt Security issued on behalf of a defaulting Bank, the Farm Credit Administration is required to appoint the Insurance Corporation as the receiver for the defaulting Bank. The receiver would be required to expeditiously liquidate the Bank.

#### NOTE 15 — SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Banks and Associations have evaluated subsequent events through May 7, 2015, which is the date the financial statements were issued.

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**SUPPLEMENTAL COMBINING INFORMATION**  
**(unaudited)**

The following condensed Combining Statements of Condition and Comprehensive Income present Bank-only and Insurance Fund information, as well as information related to the other entities included in the System's combined financial statements. As part of the combining process, all significant transactions

between the Banks and the Associations, including loans made by the Banks to the Associations and the interest income/interest expense related thereto, and investments of the Associations in the Banks and the earnings related thereto, have been eliminated.

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF CONDITION — (Condensed)**  
**March 31, 2015**  
**(in millions)**

	Combined Banks	Combined Associations	Eliminations	Combined without Insurance Fund	Insurance Fund	System Combined
Cash and investments	\$ 52,779	\$ 2,167		\$ 54,946		\$ 54,946
Loans	189,683	155,360	\$(128,880)	216,163		216,163
Less: allowance for loan losses	(531)	(720)		(1,251)		(1,251)
Net loans	189,152	154,640	(128,880)	214,912		214,912
Other assets	2,627	7,420	(4,752)	5,295		5,295
Restricted assets					\$3,816	3,816
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$244,558</b>	<b>\$164,227</b>	<b>\$(133,632)</b>	<b>\$275,153</b>	<b>\$3,816</b>	<b>\$278,969</b>
Systemwide Debt Securities and subordinated debt	\$223,627	\$ 100		\$223,727		\$223,727
Other liabilities	4,729	131,998	\$(128,329)	8,398		8,398
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>228,356</b>	<b>132,098</b>	<b>(128,329)</b>	<b>232,125</b>		<b>232,125</b>
Capital						
Preferred stock	2,100	632		2,732		2,732
Capital stock and participation certificates	5,103	566	(3,999)	1,670		1,670
Additional paid-in-capital	37	1,143		1,180		1,180
Restricted capital					\$3,816	3,816
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	123	(129)	(1,152)	(1,158)		(1,158)
Surplus	8,839	29,917	(152)	38,604		38,604
<b>Total capital</b>	<b>16,202</b>	<b>32,129</b>	<b>(5,303)</b>	<b>43,028</b>	<b>3,816</b>	<b>46,844</b>
<b>Total liabilities and capital</b>	<b>\$244,558</b>	<b>\$164,227</b>	<b>\$(133,632)</b>	<b>\$275,153</b>	<b>\$3,816</b>	<b>\$278,969</b>

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**SUPPLEMENTAL COMBINING INFORMATION — (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF CONDITION — (Condensed)**  
**December 31, 2014**  
**(in millions)**

	Combined Banks	Combined Associations	Eliminations	Combined without Insurance Fund	Insurance Fund	System Combined
Cash and investments	\$ 55,387	\$ 2,452		\$ 57,839		\$ 57,839
Loans	191,588	157,538	\$(132,072)	217,054		217,054
Less: allowance for loan losses	(519)	(718)		(1,237)		(1,237)
Net loans	191,069	156,820	(132,072)	215,817		215,817
Other assets	2,758	8,051	(5,371)	5,438		5,438
Restricted assets					\$3,750	3,750
Total assets	<u>\$249,214</u>	<u>\$167,323</u>	<u>\$(137,443)</u>	<u>\$279,094</u>	<u>\$3,750</u>	<u>\$282,844</u>
Systemwide Debt Securities and subordinated debt	\$226,892	\$ 100		\$226,992		\$226,992
Other liabilities	6,475	135,810	\$(132,139)	10,146		10,146
Total liabilities	<u>233,367</u>	<u>135,910</u>	<u>(132,139)</u>	<u>237,138</u>		<u>237,138</u>
Capital						
Preferred stock	2,100	598		2,698		2,698
Capital stock and participation certificates	5,126	559	(4,009)	1,676		1,676
Additional paid-in-capital	37	1,067		1,104		1,104
Restricted capital					\$3,750	3,750
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	14	(131)	(1,180)	(1,297)		(1,297)
Surplus	8,570	29,320	(115)	37,775		37,775
Total capital	<u>15,847</u>	<u>31,413</u>	<u>(5,304)</u>	<u>41,956</u>	<u>3,750</u>	<u>45,706</u>
Total liabilities and capital	<u>\$249,214</u>	<u>\$167,323</u>	<u>\$(137,443)</u>	<u>\$279,094</u>	<u>\$3,750</u>	<u>\$282,844</u>

In the event a Bank is unable to timely pay principal or interest on an insured debt obligation for which the Bank is primarily liable, the Insurance Corporation must expend amounts in the Insurance Fund to the extent necessary to insure the timely payment of principal and interest on the insured debt obligation. The provisions of the Farm Credit Act

providing for joint and several liability of the Banks on the obligation cannot be invoked until the amounts in the Insurance Fund have been exhausted. However, because of other mandatory and discretionary uses of the Insurance Fund, there is no assurance that there will be sufficient funds to timely pay the principal or interest on the insured debt obligation.

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**SUPPLEMENTAL COMBINING INFORMATION — (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME — (Condensed)**  
**For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2015**  
**(in millions)**

	Combined Banks	Combined Associations	Eliminations	Combined without Insurance Fund	Insurance Fund	Combination Entries	System Combined
Net interest income . . . . .	\$ 633	\$1,091	\$ 3	\$1,727			\$1,727
Provision for loan losses . . . . .	(14)	(13)		(27)			(27)
Noninterest income . . . . .	60	283	(205)	138	\$67	\$(64)(a)	141
Noninterest expense . . . . .	(157)	(589)	36	(710)	(1)	64 (a)	(647)
Provision for income taxes . . . . .	(45)	(17)		(62)			(62)
Net income . . . . .	477	755	(166)	1,066	66	0	1,132
Other comprehensive income . . . . .	109	2	28	139			139
Comprehensive income . . . . .	<u>\$ 586</u>	<u>\$ 757</u>	<u>\$(138)</u>	<u>\$1,205</u>	<u>\$66</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$1,271</u>

**For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2014**  
**(in millions)**

	Combined Banks	Combined Associations	Eliminations	Combined without Insurance Fund	Insurance Fund	Combination Entries	System Combined
Net interest income . . . . .	\$ 611	\$1,039	\$ 10	\$1,660			\$1,660
(Provision for loan losses)							
loan loss reversal . . . . .	(1)	13		12			12
Noninterest income . . . . .	63	282	(207)	138	\$61	\$(54)(a)	145
Noninterest expense . . . . .	(145)	(546)	31	(660)	(1)	54 (a)	(607)
Provision for income taxes . . . . .	(46)	(19)		(65)			(65)
Net income . . . . .	482	769	(166)	1,085	60	0	1,145
Other comprehensive income . . . . .	36	1	17	54			54
Comprehensive income . . . . .	<u>\$ 518</u>	<u>\$ 770</u>	<u>\$(149)</u>	<u>\$1,139</u>	<u>\$60</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$1,199</u>

Combination entry (a) eliminates the Insurance Fund premiums expensed by the Banks in the first quarters of 2015 and 2014 of \$64 million and \$54

million and the related income recognized by the Insurance Corporation.

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**SUPPLEMENTAL COMBINING INFORMATION — (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**

**STATEMENT OF CONDITION — (Condensed)**  
**March 31, 2015**  
**(in millions)**

The Banks and their affiliated Associations are referred to as Districts. Each District operates in such an interdependent manner that we believe the financial results of the Banks combined with their affiliated Associations are more meaningful to investors in

Systemwide Debt Securities than providing financial information of the Banks and Associations on a stand-alone basis. For the purpose of additional analysis, the following presentation reflects each District, the Insurance Fund and combination entries.

	<u>AgFirst District Combined</u>	<u>AgriBank District Combined</u>	<u>Texas District Combined</u>	<u>CoBank District Combined</u>	<u>Insurance Fund and Combination Entries</u>	<u>System Combined</u>
Cash and investments . . . . .	\$ 8,414	\$ 17,673	\$ 4,536	\$ 24,322	\$ 1	\$ 54,946
Loans . . . . .	24,181	86,794	19,668	89,845	(4,325)	216,163
Less: allowance for loan losses . . . . .	(176)	(253)	(62)	(760)		(1,251)
Net loans . . . . .	24,005	86,541	19,606	89,085	(4,325)	214,912
Other assets . . . . .	580	2,032	432	1,970	281	5,295
Restricted assets . . . . .					3,816	3,816
Total assets . . . . .	<u>\$32,999</u>	<u>\$106,246</u>	<u>\$24,574</u>	<u>\$115,377</u>	<u>\$ (227)</u>	<u>\$278,969</u>
Systemwide Debt Securities and subordinated debt . . . . .	\$26,522	\$ 85,480	\$16,638	\$ 95,102	\$ (15)	\$223,727
Other liabilities . . . . .	935	2,515	4,076	4,714	(3,842)	8,398
Total liabilities . . . . .	<u>27,457</u>	<u>87,995</u>	<u>20,714</u>	<u>99,816</u>	<u>(3,857)</u>	<u>232,125</u>
Capital						
Preferred stock . . . . .	125	350	600	1,657		2,732
Capital stock and participation certificates . . . . .	165	311	83	1,315	(204)	1,670
Additional paid-in-capital . . . . .	61		225	894		1,180
Restricted capital . . . . .					3,816	3,816
Accumulated other comprehensive loss . . . . .	(291)	(547)	(139)	(166)	(15)	(1,158)
Surplus . . . . .	5,482	18,137	3,091	11,861	33	38,604
Total capital . . . . .	<u>5,542</u>	<u>18,251</u>	<u>3,860</u>	<u>15,561</u>	<u>3,630</u>	<u>46,844</u>
Total liabilities and capital . . . . .	<u>\$32,999</u>	<u>\$106,246</u>	<u>\$24,574</u>	<u>\$115,377</u>	<u>\$ (227)</u>	<u>\$278,969</u>

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**SUPPLEMENTAL COMBINING INFORMATION — (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**

**STATEMENT OF CONDITION — (Condensed)**  
**December 31, 2014**  
**(in millions)**

	AgFirst District Combined	AgriBank District Combined	Texas District Combined	CoBank District Combined	Insurance Fund and Combination Entries	System Combined
Cash and investments	\$ 8,440	\$ 18,211	\$ 4,585	\$ 26,601	\$ 2	\$ 57,839
Loans	24,416	88,498	19,350	89,132	(4,342)	217,054
Less: allowance for loan losses	(175)	(248)	(65)	(749)		(1,237)
Net loans	24,241	88,250	19,285	88,383	(4,342)	215,817
Other assets	591	2,160	465	1,982	240	5,438
Restricted assets					3,750	3,750
Total assets	<u>\$33,272</u>	<u>\$108,621</u>	<u>\$24,335</u>	<u>\$116,966</u>	<u>\$ (350)</u>	<u>\$282,844</u>
Systemwide Debt Securities and subordinated debt	\$26,847	\$ 88,082	\$16,391	\$ 95,691	\$ (19)	\$226,992
Other liabilities	1,023	2,690	4,201	6,136	(3,904)	10,146
Total liabilities	<u>27,870</u>	<u>90,772</u>	<u>20,592</u>	<u>101,827</u>	<u>(3,923)</u>	<u>237,138</u>
Capital						
Preferred stock	125	350	600	1,623		2,698
Capital stock and participation certificates	155	309	83	1,326	(197)	1,676
Additional paid-in-capital	61		149	894		1,104
Restricted capital					3,750	3,750
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(297)	(550)	(167)	(266)	(17)	(1,297)
Surplus	5,358	17,740	3,078	11,562	37	37,775
Total capital	<u>5,402</u>	<u>17,849</u>	<u>3,743</u>	<u>15,139</u>	<u>3,573</u>	<u>45,706</u>
Total liabilities and capital	<u>\$33,272</u>	<u>\$108,621</u>	<u>\$24,335</u>	<u>\$116,966</u>	<u>\$ (350)</u>	<u>\$282,844</u>

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**SUPPLEMENTAL COMBINING INFORMATION — (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME — (Condensed)**  
**For the Three Months Ended March 31,**  
**(in millions)**

	<u>AgFirst District Combined</u>	<u>AgriBank District Combined</u>	<u>Texas District Combined</u>	<u>CoBank District Combined</u>	<u>Insurance Fund and Combination Entries</u>	<u>System Combined</u>
<b>2015</b>						
Net interest income .....	\$ 248	\$ 660	\$168	\$ 631	\$ 20	\$1,727
Provision for loan losses .....	(2)	(10)	(3)	(12)		(27)
Noninterest income .....	10	72	18	75	(34)	141
Noninterest expense .....	(121)	(278)	(77)	(231)	60	(647)
Provision for income taxes .....		(14)		(48)		(62)
Net income .....	135	430	106	415	46	1,132
Other comprehensive income .....	6	3	28	100	2	139
Comprehensive income .....	<u>\$ 141</u>	<u>\$ 433</u>	<u>\$134</u>	<u>\$ 515</u>	<u>\$ 48</u>	<u>\$1,271</u>
<b>2014</b>						
Net interest income .....	\$ 252	\$ 638	\$157	\$ 604	\$ 9	\$1,660
Loan loss reversal .....	2	6	2	2		12
Noninterest income .....	10	69	12	65	(11)	145
Noninterest expense .....	(114)	(260)	(65)	(215)	47	(607)
Provision for income taxes .....	(1)	(17)		(47)		(65)
Net income .....	149	436	106	409	45	1,145
Other comprehensive income .....	11	5	9	28	1	54
Comprehensive income .....	<u>\$ 160</u>	<u>\$ 441</u>	<u>\$115</u>	<u>\$ 437</u>	<u>\$ 46</u>	<u>\$1,199</u>

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**SUPPLEMENTAL COMBINING INFORMATION — (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL — (Condensed)**  
**For the Three Months Ended March 31**  
**(in millions)**

	<u>AgFirst District Combined</u>	<u>AgriBank District Combined</u>	<u>Texas District Combined</u>	<u>CoBank District Combined</u>	<u>Insurance Fund and Combination Entries</u>	<u>System Combined</u>
<b>Balance at December 31, 2013</b> . . . . .	\$5,175	\$16,514	\$3,574	\$13,973	\$3,365	\$42,601
Comprehensive income . . . . .	160	441	115	437	46	1,199
Preferred stock issued, net . . . . .				31		31
Capital stock and participation certificates issued . . . . .	13	13	1	1	(7)	21
Capital stock, participation certificates, and surplus retired . . . . .	(9)	(15)	(1)	(35)	7	(53)
Equity issued or recharacterized upon Association mergers . . . . .			151	208		359
Equity retired or recharacterized upon Association mergers . . . . .			(150)	(196)		(346)
Recharacterization of other comprehensive loss due to fair value adjustments related to the Association mergers . . . . .				1		1
Patronage and dividends . . . . .	(13)	(30)	(11)	(98)	7	(145)
<b>Balance at March 31, 2014</b> . . . . .	<u>\$5,326</u>	<u>\$16,923</u>	<u>\$3,679</u>	<u>\$14,322</u>	<u>\$3,418</u>	<u>\$43,668</u>
<b>Balance at December 31, 2014</b> . . . . .	\$5,402	\$17,849	\$3,743	\$15,139	\$3,573	\$45,706
Comprehensive income . . . . .	141	433	134	515	48	1,271
Preferred stock issued, net . . . . .				34		34
Capital stock and participation certificates issued . . . . .	20	11	1	2	(7)	27
Capital stock, participation certificates, and surplus retired . . . . .	(10)	(9)	(1)	(34)	3	(51)
Equity issued or recharacterized upon Association merger . . . . .			77			77
Equity retired or recharacterized upon Association merger . . . . .			(79)			(79)
Patronage and dividends . . . . .	(11)	(33)	(15)	(95)	13	(141)
<b>Balance at March 31, 2015</b> . . . . .	<u>\$5,542</u>	<u>\$18,251</u>	<u>\$3,860</u>	<u>\$15,561</u>	<u>\$3,630</u>	<u>\$46,844</u>

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**SUPPLEMENTAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION**  
**COMBINED BANK AND ASSOCIATION (DISTRICT)**  
**SELECTED KEY FINANCIAL INFORMATION**  
**(unaudited)**

The following combined key financial ratios related to each combined Bank and its affiliated Associations (District) is intended for the purpose of additional analysis.

	<u>AgFirst District Combined</u>	<u>AgriBank District Combined</u>	<u>Texas District Combined</u>	<u>CoBank District Combined</u>
<b>For the three months ended:</b>				
<b><u>March 31, 2015</u></b>				
Return on average assets .....	1.64%	1.61%	1.75%	1.42%
Return on average capital .....	10.20%	9.58%	11.20%	10.73%
Net interest margin .....	3.11%	2.53%	2.85%	2.23%
Net loan charge-offs (recoveries) as a % of average loans .....	0.01%	0.02%	0.00%	(0.03)%
Operating expense as a % of net interest income and noninterest income .....	46.66%	37.83%	43.11%	32.89%
<b><u>March 31, 2014</u></b>				
Return on average assets .....	1.88%	1.76%	1.89%	1.50%
Return on average capital .....	11.53%	10.49%	11.75%	11.49%
Net interest margin .....	3.29%	2.63%	2.89%	2.25%
Net loan (recoveries) charge-offs as a % of average loans .....	(0.03)%	0.01%	(0.01)%	0.00%
Operating expense as a % of net interest income and noninterest income .....	43.82%	36.75%	38.54%	31.91%
<b>At the period ended:</b>				
<b><u>March 31, 2015</u></b>				
Nonperforming assets as a % of loans and other property owned ...	1.96%	0.71%	1.10%	0.64%
Allowance for loan losses as a % of loans .....	0.73%	0.29%	0.32%	0.85%
Capital as a % of total assets .....	16.79%	17.18%	15.71%	13.49%
Capital and allowance for loan losses as a % of loans .....	23.65%	21.32%	19.94%	18.17%
Debt to capital .....	4.95:1	4.82:1	5.37:1	6.41:1
<b><u>December 31, 2014</u></b>				
Nonperforming assets as a % of loans and other property owned ...	2.02%	0.66%	1.19%	0.63%
Allowance for loan losses as a % of loans .....	0.72%	0.28%	0.34%	0.84%
Capital as a % of total assets .....	16.24%	16.43%	15.38%	12.94%
Capital and allowance for loan losses as a % of loans .....	22.84%	20.45%	19.68%	17.83%
Debt to capital .....	5.16:1	5.09:1	5.50:1	6.73:1

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**SUPPLEMENTAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION — (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**

The table below reflects the combined results of each Bank and its affiliated Associations (District) measurement under market value of equity and net interest income sensitivity analysis in accordance with their respective asset/liability management policies and District limits.

<u>District</u>	<u>Change in Market Value of Equity</u>			<u>Change in Net Interest Income</u>		
	<u>March 31, 2015</u>			<u>March 31, 2015</u>		
	<u>-1</u>	<u>+100</u>	<u>+200</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>+100</u>	<u>+200</u>
AgFirst. ....	0.03%	-3.22%	-7.67%	-0.03%	2.22%	3.16%
AgriBank .....	0.05	-3.70	-7.11	-0.04	2.69	3.71
Texas .....	0.01	-4.69	-10.38	-0.05	1.32	1.67
CoBank .....	0.03	-2.87	-5.61	-0.03	1.36	2.05

<u>District</u>	<u>Change in Market Value of Equity</u>			<u>Change in Net Interest Income</u>		
	<u>December 31, 2014</u>			<u>December 31, 2014</u>		
	<u>-2</u>	<u>+100</u>	<u>+200</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>+100</u>	<u>+200</u>
AgFirst. ....	0.03%	-3.17%	-7.60%	-0.07%	3.20%	4.85%
AgriBank .....	0.08	-3.40	-6.65	-0.08	2.75	3.81
Texas .....	0.00	-4.87	-10.86	-0.13	1.90	2.74
CoBank .....	0.04	-2.13	-4.28	-0.10	3.06	5.43

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**SUPPLEMENTAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION — (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**

**SELECTED ASSOCIATION KEY FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

The Banks serve as financial intermediaries between the capital markets and the retail lending activities of their related Associations. Accordingly, in addition to the supplemental combining Bank and Association (District) information provided on pages F-50 to F-53, selected financial information regarding Associations with asset size greater than \$1 billion is provided below for the purpose of additional analysis.

	At March 31, 2015				For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2015			
	Total Assets	Gross Loans	Allowance for Loan Losses as a % of Gross Loans	Nonperforming Assets as a % of Gross Loans and Other Property Owned	Permanent Capital Ratio	Return on Average Assets	Return on Average Capital	Net Interest Margin
(\$ in millions)								
<b>AgFirst District</b>								
MidAtlantic Farm Credit, ACA	\$ 2,326	\$ 2,283	1.10%	2.04%	21.10%	1.89%	8.34%	2.96%
Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA	1,652	1,606	0.78	2.65	19.83	2.16	10.32	3.16
AgChoice Farm Credit, ACA	1,620	1,586	0.69	2.19	18.10	1.81	9.12	2.83
AgCredit, ACA	1,610	1,551	0.90	0.87	20.20	2.25	14.41	2.76
First South Farm Credit, ACA	1,542	1,442	0.69	1.38	20.63	1.26	5.90	2.94
AgSouth Farm Credit, ACA	1,524	1,457	0.84	1.83	21.22	2.08	10.22	3.82
Carolina Farm Credit, ACA	1,409	1,336	0.52	1.75	21.51	1.85	8.59	3.55
<b>AgriBank District</b>								
Farm Credit Services of America, ACA	22,819	21,871	0.29	0.43	15.10	2.03	11.48	2.85
Farm Credit Mid-America, ACA	20,507	18,524	0.25	1.21	16.96	1.40	7.84	2.14
AgStar Financial Services, ACA	7,438	6,688	0.36	1.22	15.83	1.47	9.44	2.70
GreenStone FCS, ACA	6,811	6,593	0.47	0.85	16.09	2.15	11.51	2.69
1st Farm Credit, ACA	5,048	4,697	0.34	0.59	16.33	1.71	9.29	2.47
AgCountry, ACA	4,782	4,427	0.38	0.39	16.69	1.48	7.00	2.67
Badgerland Financial, ACA	3,561	3,406	0.28	0.41	16.67	2.15	10.14	2.75
Farm Credit of Illinois, ACA	3,417	3,267	0.15	0.17	17.07	1.72	8.16	2.53
FCS Financial, ACA	3,293	3,166	0.47	0.35	17.60	1.87	9.26	2.77
United Farm Credit Services, ACA	1,477	1,427	0.23	0.49	15.86	1.67	9.03	2.74
Farm Credit Services of Western Arkansas, ACA	1,050	1,010	0.12	0.99	20.18	1.89	8.41	3.24
AgHeritage Farm Credit Services, ACA	1,011	964	0.14	0.66	19.64	1.91	8.63	3.11
Farm Credit Services of North Dakota, ACA	1,001	968	0.17	0.24	16.89	1.76	8.45	2.80
<b>Texas District</b>								
Capital Farm Credit, ACA	6,125	5,979	0.27	1.59	15.46	2.12	12.42	3.37
Lone Star, ACA	1,464	1,442	0.40	0.63	20.38	1.85	8.42	3.02
AgTexas Farm Credit Services	1,336	1,292	0.28	1.23	14.64	1.71	12.43	3.01
Texas Farm Credit Services	1,009	974	0.15	0.73	15.96	2.06	12.91	3.12
<b>CoBank District(a)</b>								
Northwest Farm Credit Services, ACA	9,841	9,438	0.86	0.97	15.86	2.53	13.07	3.11
Farm Credit West, ACA	7,415	6,979	0.57	1.48	19.15	2.35	11.13	2.83
American AgCredit, ACA	6,760	6,342	0.13	0.91	20.73	1.49	5.68	2.82
Farm Credit East, ACA	5,997	5,794	1.34	1.13	15.91	2.49	13.58	3.20
Yosemite Farm Credit, ACA	2,072	1,944	0.25	0.50	14.52	1.82	10.14	2.72
Frontier Farm Credit, ACA	1,840	1,729	0.21	0.34	14.49	1.64	8.83	2.67
Farm Credit of New Mexico, ACA	1,412	1,341	0.52	0.79	21.99	2.09	8.63	2.73
Golden State, ACA	1,188	1,137	0.23	0.02	18.42	1.89	8.83	2.70

(a) During 2014, Farm Credit Services Southwest, ACA noted a sudden significant increase in delinquencies in a discrete portion of its loan portfolio. As more fully discussed in Note 1 of the 2014 Annual Information Statement, the Association has been evaluating the ramifications of this issue on its financial statements. The Supplemental Financial Information for this Association is not presented as it is preparing to restate its historical financial information.

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**SUPPLEMENTAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION — (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**

**SELECTED ASSOCIATION KEY FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

	At December 31, 2014				For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2014			
	Total Assets	Gross Loans	Allowance for Loan Losses as a % of Gross Loans	Nonperforming Assets as a % of Gross Loans and Other Property Owned	Permanent Capital Ratio	Return on Average Assets	Return on Average Capital	Net Interest Margin
(\$ in millions)								
<b>AgFirst District</b>								
MidAtlantic Farm Credit, ACA	\$ 2,348	\$ 2,277	1.10%	2.01%	20.98%	1.92%	8.65%	3.11%
AgCredit, ACA	1,669	1,584	0.88	0.75	20.95	2.31	14.80	2.84
Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA	1,655	1,583	0.79	2.52	19.91	2.27	10.97	3.25
AgChoice Farm Credit, ACA	1,634	1,576	0.67	2.27	18.14	2.48	12.73	3.05
AgSouth Farm Credit, ACA	1,595	1,499	0.82	1.81	20.00	2.33	12.31	3.94
First South Farm Credit, ACA	1,584	1,440	0.70	1.45	18.32	1.48	6.60	3.09
Carolina Farm Credit, ACA	1,463	1,371	0.48	1.74	20.54	1.88	9.33	3.64
AgCarolina Farm Credit, ACA	1,029	980	1.18	1.47	22.35	1.87	8.03	2.95
<b>AgriBank District</b>								
Farm Credit Services of America, ACA	23,128	22,098	0.26	0.35	15.20	2.33	13.57	2.91
Farm Credit Mid-America, ACA	20,831	18,776	0.25	1.16	16.75	1.58	9.26	2.19
AgStar Financial Services, ACA	7,673	6,900	0.34	1.13	15.65	1.50	9.86	2.68
GreenStone FCS, ACA	6,946	6,722	0.51	0.78	16.20	2.40	13.04	2.88
1st Farm Credit, ACA	5,155	4,787	0.33	0.60	16.17	1.57	8.85	2.42
AgCountry, ACA	4,903	4,519	0.36	0.32	16.17	1.68	8.14	2.74
Farm Credit of Illinois, ACA	3,585	3,425	0.14	0.15	16.84	1.91	9.05	2.59
Badgerland Financial, ACA	3,574	3,415	0.27	0.37	16.62	2.21	10.91	2.85
FCS Financial, ACA	3,341	3,211	0.45	0.48	17.25	1.94	10.08	2.73
United Farm Credit Services, ACA	1,537	1,485	0.22	0.48	15.68	1.88	10.21	2.74
Farm Credit Services of North Dakota, ACA	1,057	1,015	0.17	0.23	16.24	1.93	9.08	2.88
Farm Credit Services of Western Arkansas, ACA	1,029	989	0.12	0.95	20.43	2.31	9.97	3.41
AgHeritage Farm Credit Services, ACA	1,019	965	0.10	0.54	18.91	2.27	10.38	3.22
<b>Texas District</b>								
Capital Farm Credit, ACA	6,086	5,937	0.27	1.59	16.34	2.45	14.08	3.42
Lone Star, ACA	1,442	1,411	0.40	0.76	21.42	1.93	8.59	3.12
<b>CoBank District(a)</b>								
Northwest Farm Credit Services, ACA	10,253	9,753	0.85	0.98	15.52	2.30	12.20	2.97
Farm Credit West, ACA	7,492	6,999	0.53	1.27	19.62	2.44	11.79	2.80
American AgCredit, ACA	6,788	6,359	0.17	0.80	21.12	1.61	6.29	2.81
Farm Credit East, ACA	6,014	5,790	1.28	1.13	16.23	2.49	13.74	3.08
Yosemite Farm Credit, ACA	2,153	2,014	0.22	0.53	14.88	1.91	10.81	2.71
Frontier Farm Credit, ACA	1,831	1,705	0.29	0.27	14.83	1.60	8.74	2.60
Farm Credit of New Mexico, ACA	1,466	1,389	0.56	0.70	21.98	2.33	10.36	2.73
Golden State, ACA	1,219	1,152	0.22	0.03	18.13	1.83	8.98	2.50
Fresno-Madera Farm Credit, ACA	1,052	1,002	0.48	1.52	17.47	1.62	6.93	2.41

**INDEX TO SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**

Controls and Procedures ..... S-2  
Certifications ..... S-3  
Farm Credit System Entities ..... S-5

## CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As of March 31, 2015, the Funding Corporation carried out an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of the Funding Corporation's management, including the President and CEO and the Managing Director — Financial Management Division, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Funding Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures<sup>(1)</sup> with respect to the System's quarterly information statement. This evaluation relies upon the evaluations made by the individual Banks and the related certifications they provide to the Funding Corporation. Based upon and as of the date of the Funding Corporation's evaluation, the President and CEO and the Managing Director — Financial Management Division concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures are effective in alerting them on a timely basis of any material information relating to the System that is required to be disclosed by the System in the annual and quarterly information statements it files or submits to the Farm Credit Administration.

There have been no significant changes in the System's internal control over financial reporting<sup>(2)</sup> that occurred during the quarter ended March 31, 2015 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the System's internal control over financial reporting.

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<sup>(1)</sup> For purposes of this discussion, "disclosure controls and procedures" are defined as controls and procedures of the System that are designed to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by the System in this quarterly information statement is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified under the rules and regulations of the Farm Credit Administration.

<sup>(2)</sup> For purposes of this discussion, "internal control over financial reporting" is defined as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the System's principal executive officers and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the System's boards of directors, managements and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the System's condensed combined financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and includes those policies and procedures that: (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the System; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of the System's condensed combined financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the System are being made only in accordance with authorizations of managements and directors of the System; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisitions, use or disposition of the System's assets that could have a material effect on the System's condensed combined financial statements.

## CERTIFICATION

I, Theresa E. McCabe, certify that:

1. I have reviewed the *First Quarter 2015 Quarterly Information Statement of the Farm Credit System*.

2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly information statement does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly information statement.

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly information statement, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the System as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly information statement.

4. The System's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures<sup>(1)</sup> and internal control over financial reporting<sup>(2)</sup> for the System and have:

(a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the System, including its combined entities, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly information statement is being prepared;

(b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;

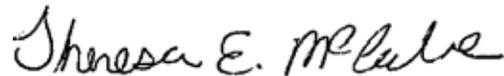
(c) evaluated the effectiveness of the System's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this quarterly information statement our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly information statement based on such evaluation; and

(d) disclosed in this quarterly information statement any change in the System's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the System's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the System's internal control over financial reporting.

5. The System's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the System's auditors and the System Audit Committee:

(a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the System's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the System's internal control over financial reporting.



Theresa E. McCabe  
President and CEO

Date: May 7, 2015

(1) See footnote 1 on page S-2.

(2) See footnote 2 on page S-2.

## CERTIFICATION

I, Karen R. Brenner, certify that:

1. I have reviewed the *First Quarter 2015 Quarterly Information Statement of the Farm Credit System*.

2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly information statement does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly information statement.

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly information statement, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the System as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly information statement.

4. The System's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures<sup>(1)</sup> and internal control over financial reporting<sup>(2)</sup> for the System and have:

(a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the System, including its combined entities, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly information statement is being prepared;

(b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;

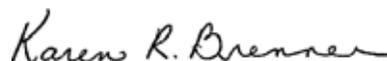
(c) evaluated the effectiveness of the System's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this quarterly information statement our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly information statement based on such evaluation; and

(d) disclosed in this quarterly information statement any change in the System's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the System's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the System's internal control over financial reporting.

5. The System's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the System's auditors and the System Audit Committee:

(a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the System's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the System's internal control over financial reporting.



Karen R. Brenner  
Managing Director — Financial  
Management Division

Date: May 7, 2015

(1) See footnote 1 on page S-2.

(2) See footnote 2 on page S-2.

**FARM CREDIT SYSTEM ENTITIES (As of March 31, 2015)**

**BANKS**

AgFirst Farm Credit Bank  
P.O. Box 1499  
Columbia, SC 29202-1499  
(803) 799-5000

AgriBank, FCB  
30 East 7th Street  
Suite 1600  
St. Paul, MN 55101-4914  
(651) 282-8800

CoBank, ACB  
P.O. Box 5110  
Denver, CO 80217-5110  
(303) 740-4000

Farm Credit Bank of Texas  
P.O. Box 202590  
Austin, TX 78720-2590  
(512) 465-0400

**CERTAIN OTHER ENTITIES**

Farm Credit Leasing Services Corporation  
600 Highway 169 South, Suite 300  
Minneapolis, MN 55426-1219  
(952) 417-7800

Federal Farm Credit Banks  
Funding Corporation  
10 Exchange Place, Suite 1401  
Jersey City, NJ 07302-3913  
(201) 200-8000

FCS Building Association  
1501 Farm Credit Drive  
McLean, VA 22102-5090  
(703) 883-4000

The Farm Credit Council  
50 F Street, N.W., Suite 900  
Washington, DC 20001-1530  
(202) 626-8710

**ASSOCIATIONS**

**AgFirst District**

AgCarolina Farm Credit, ACA  
4000 Poole Road  
Raleigh, NC 27610

AgChoice Farm Credit, ACA  
900 Bent Creek Blvd.  
Mechanicsburg, PA 17050-1860

Ag Credit, ACA  
610 W. Lytle Street  
Fostoria, OH 44830-3422

AgGeorgia Farm Credit, ACA  
468 Perry Parkway  
Perry, GA 31069

AgSouth Farm Credit, ACA  
26 South Main Street  
Statesboro, GA 30458

ArborOne, ACA  
800 Woody Jones Blvd.  
Florence, SC 29501

Cape Fear Farm Credit, ACA  
333 East Russell Street  
Fayetteville, NC 28301

Carolina Farm Credit, ACA  
146 Victory Lane  
Statesville, NC 28625

Central Kentucky, ACA  
640 S. Broadway, Room 108  
Lexington, KY 40588

Colonial Farm Credit, ACA  
7104 Mechanicsville Turnpike  
Mechanicsville, VA 23111

Farm Credit of Central Florida, ACA  
115 S. Missouri Avenue, Suite 400  
Lakeland, FL 33815

Farm Credit of Northwest Florida, ACA  
5052 Highway 90  
East Marianna, FL 32446

Farm Credit of Florida, ACA  
11903 Southern Blvd.  
Suite 200  
Royal Palm Beach, FL 33411

Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA  
106 Sangers Lane  
Staunton, VA 24401

First South Farm Credit, ACA  
574 Highland Colony Parkway, Suite 100  
Ridgeland, MS 39157

MidAtlantic Farm Credit, ACA  
45 Aileron Court  
Westminster, MD 21157

Puerto Rico Farm Credit, ACA  
213 Manuel V. Domenech Avenue  
Hato Rey, PR 00918

River Valley AgCredit, ACA  
328 East Broadway  
Mayfield, KY 42066

Southwest Georgia Farm Credit, ACA  
305 Colquitt Highway  
Bainbridge, GA 39817

**AgriBank District**

1st Farm Credit Services, ACA  
2000 Jacobssen Drive  
Normal, IL 61761

AgCountry Farm Credit Services, ACA  
1900 44th Street South  
Fargo, ND 58108

AgHeritage Farm Credit Services, ACA  
119 East Third Street, Suite 200  
Little Rock, AR 72201

AgStar Financial Services, ACA  
1921 Premier Drive  
Mankato, MN 56001

Badgerland Financial, ACA  
1430 North Ridge Drive  
Prairie du Sac, WI 53578

Delta ACA  
118 E. Speedway  
Dermott, AR 71638

Farm Credit Midsouth, ACA  
3000 Prosperity Drive  
Jonesboro, AR 72404

Farm Credit Services of America, ACA  
5015 South 118th Street  
Omaha, NE 68137

Farm Credit Illinois, ACA  
1100 Farm Credit Drive  
Mahomet IL 61853

Farm Credit Services of Mandan, ACA  
1600 Old Red Trail  
Mandan, ND 58554-5001

Farm Credit Mid-America, ACA  
1601 UPS Drive  
Louisville, KY 40223

Farm Credit Services of North Dakota, ACA  
3100 10th Street, S.W.  
Minot, ND 58702-0070

Farm Credit Services of Western Arkansas, ACA  
3115 West 2nd Court  
Russellville, AR 72801

FCS Financial, ACA  
1934 East Miller Street  
Jefferson City, MO 65101-3881

GreenStone Farm Credit Services, ACA  
3515 West Road  
East Lansing, MI 48823

Progressive Farm Credit Services, ACA  
1116 N. Main Street  
Sikeston, MO 63801

United Farm Credit Services, ACA  
4401 Highway 71 South  
P.O. Box 1330  
Willmar, MN 56201-1560

**CoBank District**

AgPreference, ACA  
3120 North Main  
Altus, OK 73521

American AgCredit, ACA  
200 Concourse Boulevard  
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

Chisholm Trail Farm Credit, ACA  
805 Chisholm Trail  
Enid, OK 73701

Farm Credit East, ACA  
240 South Road  
Enfield, CT 06082

Farm Credit of Enid, ACA  
1605 W. Owen K. Garriott Road  
Enid, OK 73703

Farm Credit of Ness City, FLCA  
101 Eagle Drive  
Ness City, KS 67560

Farm Credit of New Mexico, ACA  
5651 Balloon Fiesta Parkway NE  
Albuquerque, NM 87113

Farm Credit of Southern Colorado, ACA  
5110 Edison Avenue  
Colorado Springs, CO 80915

Farm Credit of Southwest Kansas, ACA  
1606 E. Kansas Avenue  
Garden City, KS 67846

Farm Credit of Western Kansas, ACA  
1190 South Range Avenue  
Colby, KS 67701

Farm Credit of Western Oklahoma, ACA  
3302 Williams Avenue  
Woodward, OK 73801

Farm Credit Services of Colusa-Glenn, ACA  
605 Jay Street  
Colusa, CA 95932

Farm Credit Services of East Central  
Oklahoma, ACA  
601 E. Kenosha Street  
Broken Arrow, OK 74012

Farm Credit Services of Hawaii, ACA  
99-860 Iwaena Street, Suite A  
Aiea, HI 96701

Farm Credit Services Southwest, ACA  
3003 S. Fair Lane  
Tempe, AZ 85282

Farm Credit West, ACA  
1478 Stone Point Drive, Suite 450  
Roseville, CA 95661

Fresno-Madera Farm Credit, ACA  
4635 West Spruce Ave.  
Fresno, CA 93722

Frontier Farm Credit, ACA  
2009 Vanesta Place  
Manhattan, KS 66503

Golden State Farm Credit, ACA  
1580 Ellis Street  
Kingsburg, CA 93631

High Plains Farm Credit, ACA  
605 Main Street  
Larned, KS 67550

Idaho AgCredit, ACA  
188 West Judicial  
Blackfoot, ID 83221

Northwest Farm Credit Services, ACA  
1700 South Assembly Street  
Spokane, WA 99224

Premier Farm Credit, ACA  
202 Poplar Street  
Sterling, CO 80751

Western AgCredit, ACA  
10980 South Jordan Gateway  
South Jordan, UT 84095

Yankee Farm Credit, ACA  
289 Hurricane Lane, Suite 102  
Williston, VT 05495

Yosemite Farm Credit, ACA  
800 West Monte Vista Avenue  
Turlock, CA 95382

#### **Texas District**

Ag New Mexico, Farm Credit Services, ACA  
233 Fairway Terrace North  
Clovis, NM 88101

AgTexas Farm Credit Services  
6901 Quaker Avenue, Suite 300  
Lubbock, TX 79413

Alabama Ag Credit, ACA  
2660 EastChase Lane, Suite 401  
Montgomery, AL 36117

Alabama Farm Credit, ACA  
1740 Eva Road NE  
Cullman, AL 35055

Capital Farm Credit, ACA  
3000 Briarcrest Drive, Suite 601  
Bryan, TX 77802

Central Texas Farm Credit, ACA  
215 W. Elm Street  
Coleman, TX 76834

Heritage Land Bank, ACA  
4608 Kinsey Drive, Suite 100  
Tyler, TX 75703

Legacy Ag Credit, ACA  
303 Connally Street  
Sulphur Springs, TX 75482

Lone Star, ACA  
1612 Summit Avenue, Suite 300  
Fort Worth, TX 76102

Louisiana Land Bank, ACA  
2413 Tower Drive  
Monroe, LA 71201

Mississippi Land Bank, ACA  
5509 Highway 51 North  
Senatobia, MS 38668

Panhandle-Plains Land Bank, FLCA  
5700 Southwest 45th  
Amarillo, TX 79109

Southern AgCredit, ACA  
402 West Parkway Place  
Ridgeland, MS 39157

Texas Farm Credit Services  
545 South Highway 77  
Robstown, TX 78380