FIRST QUARTER 2019 QUARTERLY INFORMATION STATEMENT OF THE FARM CREDIT SYSTEM

Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation
101 Hudson Street, Suite 3505 ● Jersey City, New Jersey 07302 ● 201-200-8000

MAY 10, 2019

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 (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, as amended by the supplements dated October 2, 2017 and September 17, 2018.

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 and related supplements, 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.

Matthew D. Walther	Theresa E. McCabe	Karen R. Brenner
Chairman of the Board	President and CEO	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 Funding Corporation for the current fiscal year and the two preceding fiscal years, as well as offering circulars relating to Systemwide Debt Securities and links to each Bank's website, are available on the Funding Corporation's website located at www.farmcreditfunding.com. Other information regarding the System can be found on the System's website located at www.farmcredit.com.

Copies of quarterly and annual reports of each Bank may be obtained, by request, from each respective Bank. In addition, reports of each Bank combined with its affiliated Associations may be obtained from each individual Bank. Bank addresses and telephone numbers are listed on page S-5 of this quarterly information statement. These documents and further information on each Bank or each 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
- AgriBank, FCB — www.agribank.com
- CoBank, ACB — www.cobank.com
- Farm Credit Bank of Texas — 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

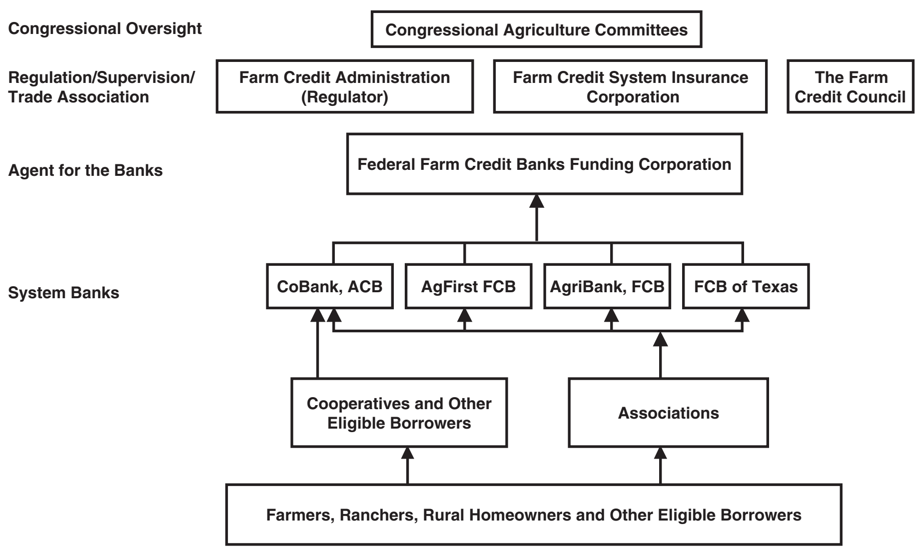
The Farm Credit System is a federally chartered network of borrower-owned lending institutions comprised of cooperatives and related service organizations. Cooperatives are organizations that are owned and controlled by their members who use the cooperatives' products or services. The U.S. Congress authorized the creation of the first System institutions in 1916. Our mission is to support rural communities and agriculture with reliable, consistent credit and financial services. We do this by making appropriately structured loans to qualified individuals and businesses at competitive rates and providing financial services and advice to those individuals and businesses.

Consistent with our mission of supporting rural America, we also make rural residential real estate loans, finance rural power, communication 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 current 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.

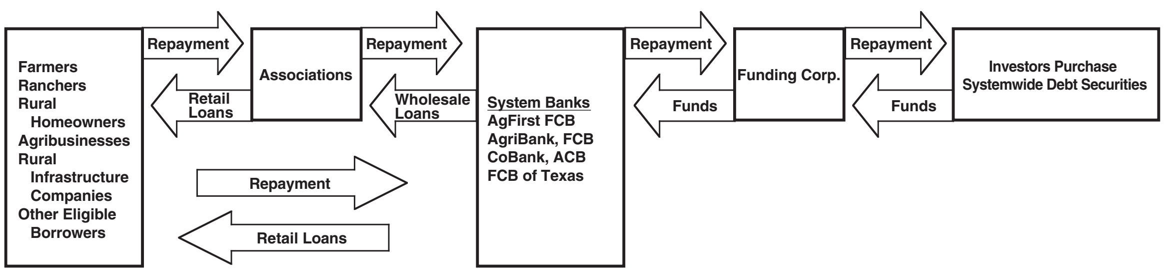
The Banks jointly own the Funding Corporation. The Funding Corporation, as agent for the Banks, issues and markets Systemwide Debt Securities in order to raise funds for the lending activities and operations of the Banks and Associations. The Funding Corporation also provides the Banks with certain accounting 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 and the Associations include internally generated earnings and the issuance of common and preferred equities. 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 agricultural and rural infrastructure cooperatives and businesses and other eligible entities. The Banks also purchase 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 financially related 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 and livestock risk protection. The insurance is made available through private insurers.

Other services offered by System institutions include estate planning, record keeping, tax planning and preparation, fee appraisal and cash management products and services. 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.

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 and government policies. Adverse weather events (including droughts and floods), food safety, disease and other unfavorable conditions (including wildfires) also directly affect the agricultural sector.

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 policies and support programs, including crop insurance, which is available to producers of certain agricultural commodities. 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, 2019, 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 and from the issuance of common and preferred equities.

Associations

At March 31, 2019, the System had 69 Associations throughout the nation and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. There were 68 Agricultural Credit Associations with Production Credit Association and Federal Land Credit Association subsidiaries, and one Federal Land Credit Association. The Federal Land Credit Association makes 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 borrowings 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 *2018 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 is exhausted. The insurance provided through use of the Insurance Fund is not an obligation of and is not a guarantee by the U.S. 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 pages 17 and 18 of the *2018 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 finance and accounting senior professionals 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 2019. 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. 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 *2018 Annual Information Statement.*

OTHER BUSINESS MATTERS

Legal Proceedings

On June 13, 2016, a lawsuit was commenced by the filing of a complaint in the United States District Court Southern District of New York against CoBank by a number of investors who held CoBank's 7.875% Subordinated Notes due in 2018. For additional information, see Note 12 to the accompanying condensed combined financial statements.

On November 4, 2016, an alleged class action complaint was filed in the Supreme Court of the State of New York against AgriBank by a purported beneficial owner of AgriBank's 9.125% subordinated notes due in 2019. For additional information, see Note 12 to the accompanying condensed combined financial statements.

At March 31, 2019, various other lawsuits were pending or threatened against System institutions. Each System institution to which a pending or threatened lawsuit relates intends to vigorously defend against such action. 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 condition.

SELECTED COMBINED FINANCIAL DATA AND KEY FINANCIAL RATIOS

The following selected combined financial data for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018 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 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 condition 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 13 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, 2019 and 2018 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,		
	2019	2018	2018	2017	2016
	(unaudited)				
Combined Statement of Condition Data			(in millions)		
Loans	$274,151	$262,605	$273,378	$259,888	$249,791
Allowance for loan losses	(1,768)	(1,674)	(1,713)	(1,596)	(1,506)
Net loans	272,383	260,931	271,665	258,292	248,285
Cash, Federal funds sold and investments	64,902	61,765	66,471	60,673	61,552
Accrued interest receivable	2,627	2,168	2,732	2,354	2,140
Other property owned	86	50	84	55	75
Total assets	348,690	333,029	348,992	329,518	319,915
Systemwide bonds	260,444	246,834	258,788	239,573	228,159
Systemwide medium-term notes	87	89	89	89	95
Systemwide discount notes	20,549	22,478	22,582	25,507	29,528
Subordinated debt					499
Other bonds	1,529	1,557	1,817	1,950	2,431
Total liabilities	288,968	276,860	290,548	274,136	267,604
Capital	59,722	56,169	58,444	55,382	52,311

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,		For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2018	2017	2016
	(unaudited)				
Combined Statement of Income Data			(in millions)		
Net interest income	$ 2,026	$ 1,959	$ 7,976	$ 7,712	$ 7,447
Provision for loan losses	(65)	(69)	(194)	(197)	(266)
Net noninterest expense	(634)	(580)	(2,324)	(2,288)	(2,158)
Income before income taxes	1,327	1,310	5,458	5,227	5,023
Provision for income taxes	(39)	(44)	(126)	(38)	(175)
Net income	$ 1,288	$ 1,266	$ 5,332	$ 5,189	$ 4,848

Combined Key Financial Ratios

Certain combined key financial ratios of the System are set forth below:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,		For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2018	2017	2016
Return on average assets	1.48%	1.53%	1.59%	1.62%	1.56%
Return on average capital	8.70	9.07	9.29	9.49	9.44
Net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets	2.40	2.44	2.46	2.48	2.49
Operating expense as a percentage of net interest income and noninterest income	35.9	34.8	35.2	35.1	34.6
Net loan charge-offs as a percentage of average loans	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02

	March 31,		December 31,		
	2019	2018	2018	2017	2016
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of loans and other property owned	0.89%	0.86%	0.83%	0.78%	0.82%
Allowance for loan losses as a percentage of loans outstanding	0.64	0.64	0.63	0.61	0.60
Capital as a percentage of total assets	17.1	16.9	16.7	16.8	16.4
Capital as a percentage of total assets (excluding restricted assets and capital — Insurance Fund)	15.9	15.7	15.5	15.6	15.2
Capital and allowance for loan losses as a percentage of loans outstanding	22.4	22.0	22.0	21.9	21.5
Debt to capital	4.84:1	4.93:1	4.97:1	4.95:1	5.12:1

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

The System's *2018 Annual Information Statement* contains the December 31, 2018 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, 2019. This commentary should be read in conjunction with the *2018 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, capital, income and expenses of the Banks, the 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. (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-46 through F-52). 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 in this quarterly information statement.

Each Bank is primarily liable for the payment of principal and interest on Systemwide Debt Securities issued to fund its operations. (See Note 7 to the accompanying condensed combined financial statements for information about the capital of the Banks, Note 13 for information related to the financial condition and results of operations of the Banks, and the Supplemental Combining Information on pages F-46 through F-48 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 forecasts 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 (including trade and tax policies), legal, regulatory, financial markets and economic conditions and developments in the U.S. and abroad;
- economic fluctuations in the agricultural, rural infrastructure, international, and farm-related business sectors;
- adverse weather-related events (including droughts and floods), food safety, disease, and other unfavorable conditions (including wildfires) 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 System, 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 $1.288 billion for the first quarter of 2019, as compared with combined net income of $1.266 billion for the same period of 2018. The increase was due to an increase in net interest income of $67 million and decreases in the provision for income taxes of $5 million and the provision for loan losses of $4 million, partially offset by an increase in noninterest expense of $45 million and a decrease in noninterest income of $9 million.

The System's net interest income increased 3.4% to $2.026 billion primarily from a higher level of average earning assets. The net interest margin declined four basis points to 2.40% for the quarter ended March 31, 2019, as compared to the same period of the prior year. The decline in the net interest margin was due to a spread compression of 15 basis points. This decline in the net interest spread to 2.00% resulted primarily from an increase in debt costs and lower lending spreads, which is attributable to continued competitive market pressures. The decline in net interest margin was partially offset by an 11 basis point increase in income earned on earning assets funded by noninterest-bearing sources (principally capital).

The System's loan portfolio increased $773 million or 0.3% to $274.151 billion since year-end 2018. The increase primarily resulted from an increase in agribusiness loans, offset in part by a decrease in production and intermediate-term loans. Agribusiness loans increased primarily due to seasonal financing at grain and farm supply cooperatives resulting from greater levels of grain ownership and growth in processing and marketing loans. The decrease in production and intermediate-term loans was primarily driven by seasonal repayments.

The System's nonperforming assets (which consist of nonaccrual loans, accruing restructured, accruing loans 90 days or more past due and other property owned) increased $169 million to $2.451 billion at March 31, 2019, as compared with $2.282 billion at December 31, 2018, representing 0.89% and 0.83% of total loans and other property owned for the corresponding periods.

Funding

The System continues to have reliable access to the debt capital markets to support its mission of providing credit and financial services to agriculture, rural infrastructure and rural communities. During the first three months of 2019, investor demand for Systemwide Debt Securities remained favorable across all products.

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

Agricultural Outlook

Overview

Production agriculture is a cyclical business that is heavily influenced by commodity prices, weather, tax and trade policies, interest rates and various other factors. The System utilizes 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's most recent forecast (March 6, 2019) estimates farmers' net cash income (a measure of the cash income after payment of business expenses) for 2019 will be $95.7 billion, a $4.3 billion increase from 2018 but $12.7 billion below the 10-year average. The forecasted increase in farmers' net cash income for 2019 is primarily due to an expected increase in cash receipts for crops and livestock of $8.6 billion, partially offset by a decrease in direct government payments of $2.3 billion and an increase in cash expenses of $1.6 billion. Despite the increase in farmers' net cash income, working capital (which is defined as cash and cash convertible assets minus liabilities due to creditors within 12 months) is forecast to decline 24.7% from 2018 and has declined 77% from robust levels in 2012.

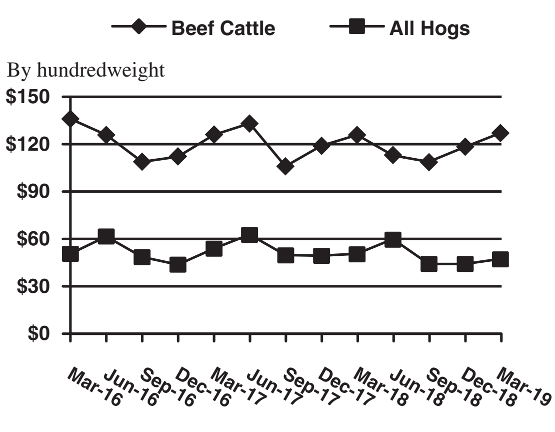
Agricultural production is a major use of land in the U.S. and the value of farm real estate accounted for over 80% of the total value of the U.S. farm sector assets according to the USDA. Since real estate is such a significant component of the balance sheet of U.S. farms, the value of the farm real estate is a critical measure of the farm sector's financial performance. Changes in farmland values also affect the financial well-being of agricultural producers because farm real estate serves as the principal source of collateral for farm loans.

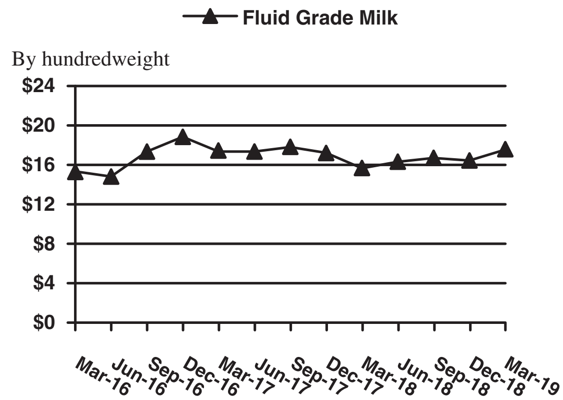
USDA's recent forecast anticipates that farm real estate value will increase 1.8% in 2019. Farm sector debt is forecast to continue to increase in 2019 and outpace growth in farm assets. Farm sector equity, the difference between farm sector assets and debt, is also predicted to rise 1.1% in 2019.

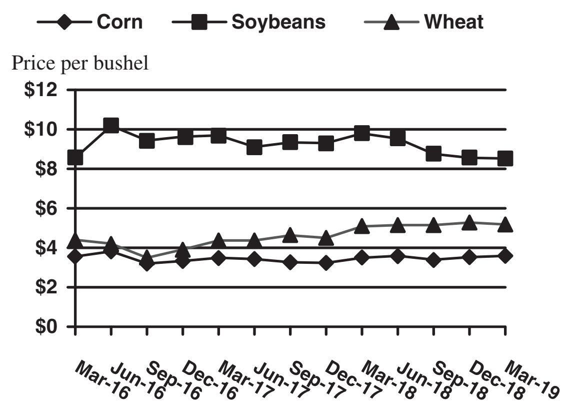
Commodity Prices

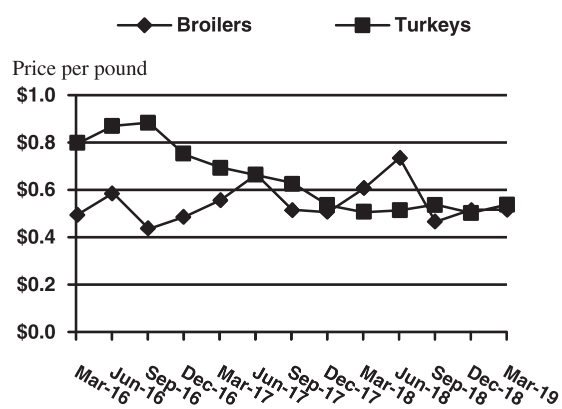
Global economic conditions influence demand for food and agricultural products, which supports U.S. agricultural trade. The ongoing uncertainty surrounding the future of U.S. trade policy continues to put pressure on commodity prices, along with elevated supplies for certain commodities.

The following charts set forth certain agricultural 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, 2016 to March 31, 2019:









The agricultural environment has been more challenging since 2014. Currency fluctuations, large inventories and current U.S. trade policies, including the retaliatory action by other countries, has adversely impacted demand and prices for agricultural exports, which have reduced net farm income (a broad measure of profits) and eroded working capital. As the agriculture sector adjusts to current market conditions, producers' financial performance has been negatively impacted, particularly straining less efficient operations. During this period of adjustment, the System's financial performance and credit quality may be negatively impacted but is expected to remain sound overall. Geographic and commodity diversification across the System coupled with off-farm income support for many borrowers helps to mitigate the impact of periods of less favorable agricultural conditions. While the System benefits overall from diversification, certain System institutions have higher geographic, commodity and borrower concentrations, which during times of less favorable agricultural conditions, may accentuate the negative impact on those institutions' financial performance and credit quality.

Results of Operations

Net Interest Income

Net interest income increased $67 million or 3.4% to $2.026 billion for the quarter ended March 31, 2019, as compared with $1.959 billion for the quarter ended March 31, 2018. The effects of changes in volume and interest rates on net interest income in the first quarter of 2019, as compared with the first quarter of 2018, are presented in the following table. The table distinguishes between the changes in interest income and interest expense related to average outstanding balances and the levels of average interest rates. The change in the benefit derived from funding earning assets with noninterest-bearing sources (principally capital) is reflected solely as an increase in volume.

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 vs. 2018		
	Increase (decrease) due to		
	Volume	Rate	Total
	(in millions)		
Interest income:			
Loans	$162	$317	$479
Investments	13	89	102
Total interest income	175	406	581
Interest expense:			
Systemwide Debt Securities and other	64	450	514
Changes in net interest income	$111	$ (44)	$ 67

The changes in rates earned on interest-earning assets 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, 2019			March 31, 2018		
	Average Balance	Interest	Annualized Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Annualized Rate
	($ in millions)					
Assets						
Real estate mortgage loans	$124,765	$1,569	5.03%	$119,853	$1,399	4.67%
Production and intermediate-term loans	50,621	663	5.24	47,259	545	4.61
Agribusiness loans	49,856	591	4.74	47,013	467	3.97
Rural infrastructure loans	29,354	336	4.58	28,440	298	4.19
Rural residential real estate loans	7,272	82	4.51	7,213	79	4.38
Agricultural export finance loans	6,347	53	3.34	5,581	32	2.29
Lease receivables	3,550	34	3.83	3,570	32	3.59
Loans to other financing institutions	808	6	2.97	802	4	2.00
Nonaccrual loans	1,863	22	4.72	1,643	21	5.11
Total loans	274,436	3,356	4.89	261,374	2,877	4.40
Federal funds sold, investments and other interest-earning assets	63,530	405	2.55	59,904	303	2.02
Total earning assets	337,966	3,761	4.45	321,278	3,180	3.96
Allowance for loan losses	(1,731)			(1,603)		
Other noninterest-earning assets	12,320			11,775		
Total assets	$348,555			$331,450		
Liabilities and Capital						
Systemwide bonds and medium-term notes	$259,684	1,595	2.46	$243,468	1,132	1.86
Systemwide discount notes	20,765	129	2.48	23,489	82	1.40
Other interest-bearing liabilities	2,862	11	1.54	2,846	7	0.98
Total interest-bearing liabilities	283,311	1,735	2.45	269,803	1,221	1.81
Noninterest-bearing liabilities	6,030			5,840		
Capital	59,214			55,807		
Total liabilities and capital	$348,555			$331,450		
Net interest spread(1)			2.00			2.15
Impact of noninterest-bearing sources			0.40			0.29
Net interest income and net interest margin(2)		$2,026	2.40%		$1,959	2.44%

(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 preceding tables, net interest income increased in the first quarter of 2019, as compared with the same period of the prior year. The increase primarily resulted from a higher level of average earning assets, driven largely by increased loan volume and, to a lesser extent, growth in the liquidity investment portfolio. Average earning assets increased $16.688 billion or 5.2% to $337.966 billion for the first quarter of 2019, as compared with the first quarter of 2018, primarily from growth in average real estate mortgage, production and intermediate-term and agribusiness loans.

The net interest margin was 2.40% for the quarter ended March 31, 2019, as compared with 2.44% for the quarter ended March 31, 2018. The decline in net interest margin was due to a spread compression of 15 basis points to 2.00%, as compared with 2.15% for the first quarter of 2018. The decline in net interest margin was partially offset by an 11 basis point increase in income earned on earning assets funded by noninterest-bearing sources (principally capital). Interest rates on loans did not increase as much as borrowing costs during the first quarter of 2019 due to competitive pressures in the lending markets.

Provision for Loan Losses

The System recognized a provision for loan losses of $65 million for the first quarter of 2019, as compared with $69 million for the first quarter of 2018. The provision for loan losses for the first quarter of 2019 primarily reflected a higher level of overall agribusiness lending activity and a modest deterioration in credit quality in this sector. The first quarter 2019 provision for loan losses also included industry-specific reserves related to the dairy and grain industries. The provision for loan losses for the first quarter of 2018 primarily reflected specific reserves associated with a limited number of customers in the agribusiness and rural power sectors and industry-specific reserves for the grain industry, as well as increased credit risk exposure resulting from credit quality deterioration and growth in agribusiness loan volume.

Noninterest Income

Noninterest income consisted of the following:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	**2018**
	(in millions)	
Loan-related fee income	$ 57	$ 55
Financially related services income	42	45
Income earned on Insurance Fund assets	22	16
Mineral income	15	17
Operating lease income	7	11
Losses on extinguishment of debt	(5)	(6)
Net gains on sales of investments and other assets	3	3
Net gains on derivative and other transactions	1	2
Other noninterest income	6	14
Total noninterest income	$148	$157

Noninterest income decreased $9 million or 5.7% to $148 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019, as compared with the same period of the prior year.

Noninterest Expense

Noninterest expense consisted of the following:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	**2018**
	(in millions)	
Salaries and employee benefits	$490	$459
Occupancy and equipment expense	70	62
Purchased services	50	46
Other operating expense	171	169
Total operating expense	781	736
Net losses on other property owned	1	1
Total noninterest expense	$782	$737

Noninterest expense increased $45 million or 6.1% to $782 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019, as compared with the same period of the prior year. Salaries and employee benefits expense increased $31 million or 6.8% as a result of annual merit increases and higher staffing levels at certain System institutions. Operating expense statistics are as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	**2018**
	($ in millions)	
Excess of net interest income over operating expense	$1,245	$1,223
Operating expense as a percentage of net interest income and noninterest income	35.9%	34.8%
Annualized operating expense as a percentage of average earning assets	0.92%	0.92%

Provision for Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes was $39 million for the first quarter of 2019, as compared with $44 million for the first quarter of 2018. The decrease in the provision for income taxes was primarily due to a decrease in the effective tax rate to 2.9% for the first quarter of 2019 from 3.4% for the first quarter of 2018 primarily due to increased earnings attributable to non-taxable business activities.

Risk Management

Overview

The System is in the business of making agricultural and other loans that require us to take certain risks. 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. Stress testing represents a component of each institution's risk management process. Each System institution is required by regulation to perform stress tests; however, the depth and frequency of these stress tests may vary by institution size and complexity.

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 7 and 13 to the accompanying condensed combined financial statements for additional information.)

In order to monitor the financial strength of each Bank and mitigate the risks of non-performance by each Bank of its obligations under the Systemwide Debt Securities, we utilize two integrated intra-System financial performance agreements — the Amended and Restated Contractual Interbank Performance Agreement, or CIPA, and the Third 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 Tier 1 Leverage ratio of a Bank, and
- the Total Capital ratio of a Bank.

For additional information on the regulatory capital ratios, see page 31.

If a Bank fails to meet the MAA performance criteria, it will be placed into one of three categories. Each category gives the other System Banks and the Funding Corporation (collectively, the 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 Tier 1 Leverage ratio and the Total Capital ratio are:

	Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	Total Capital Ratio
Category I	<5.0%	<10.5%
Category II	<4.0%	<8.0%
Category III	<3.0%	<7.0%

During the first quarter of 2019, all Banks met the agreed-upon standards 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 13 for each Bank's Tier 1 Leverage and Total Capital ratios.) For additional information regarding the CIPA or the MAA, see pages 21, 22, 47 and 48 in the *2018 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 25 and 26 for a discussion regarding derivative counterparty exposure.)

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, which includes an analysis of credit scores for smaller loans. 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 or, in certain limited circumstances, $1.5 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 these limits, 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 both March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, one exposure was above $1.0 billion but less than $1.5 billion. Additionally, 13 exposures at March 31, 2019 and 10 exposures at December 31, 2018 exceeded $750 million.

Subsequent to March 31, 2019, the committee increased the threshold for monitoring large loan exposures to $1.25 billion from $1.0 billion. The increase in the exposure level reflects the growth in the System's risk-bearing capacity. The $1.5 billion threshold for monitoring large loan exposures in certain limited circumstances remains unchanged.

For a detailed discussion of our credit risk management practices, see pages 48 through 50 in the *2018 Annual Information Statement.*

Loan Portfolio

The System's loan portfolio consists only of retail loans. For additional information on the types of loans we make, see pages 7 through 9 in the *2018 Annual Information Statement*. Bank loans to affiliated Associations have been eliminated in the condensed combined financial statements. Loans outstanding consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
	(in millions)	
Real estate mortgage	$126,017	$126,310
Production and intermediate-term	51,080	53,447
Agribusiness:		
Processing and marketing	26,402	24,832
Loans to cooperatives	19,748	17,589
Farm-related business	3,636	3,692
Rural infrastructure:		
Power	19,606	20,100
Communication	6,948	6,755
Water/waste water	2,631	2,305
Rural residential real estate	7,306	7,308
Agricultural export finance	6,434	6,581
Lease receivables	3,556	3,630
Loans to other financing institutions	787	829
Total loans	$274,151	$273,378

Loan volume increased $773 million or 0.3% to $274.151 billion at March 31, 2019, as compared with $273.378 billion at December 31, 2018, primarily as a result of an increase in agribusiness loans offset, in part, by a decrease in production and intermediate-term loans.

Production and intermediate-term loans decreased $2.367 billion or 4.4%, as compared with December 31, 2018, primarily due to seasonal repayments.

Processing and marketing loans increased $1.570 billion or 6.3% during the first quarter of 2019, primarily due to new loan growth and advances on existing loans within certain industries.

Loans to cooperatives increased $2.159 billion or 12.3%, as compared with December 31, 2018, primarily due to seasonal financing at grain and farm supply cooperatives resulting from greater levels of grain ownership.

System institutions reduce credit risk through certain federal government guarantee programs, such as the Farm Service Agency and Small Business Administration. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, $7.747 billion and $7.859 billion of loans had varying levels of federal government guarantees. System institutions also limit, to some extent, the credit risk of certain real estate mortgage loans by entering into agreements with others that provide long-term standby commitments to purchase System loans and other credit guarantees. The amount of loans under these other credit guarantees was $3.454 billion at March 31, 2019, of which $2.291 billion was provided by Farmer Mac, as compared with total credit guarantees of $3.511 billion at December 31, 2018, of which $2.314 billion was provided by Farmer Mac. For additional information on Farmer Mac, see page 12 in the *2018 Annual Information Statement*.

Nonperforming Assets

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

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
	(in millions)	
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate mortgage	$ 860	$ 830
Production and intermediate-term	545	489
Agribusiness	405	398
Rural infrastructure	69	79
Rural residential real estate	50	53
Lease receivables	33	34
Total nonaccrual loans	1,962	1,883
Accruing restructured loans:		
Real estate mortgage	169	173
Production and intermediate-term	91	86
Agribusiness	5	5
Rural residential real estate	7	8
Total accruing restructured loans	272	272
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:		
Real estate mortgage	85	31
Production and intermediate-term	43	10
Agribusiness	1	1
Rural residential real estate	1	
Lease receivables	1	1
Total accruing loans 90 days or more past due	131	43
Total nonperforming loans	2,365	2,198
Other property owned	86	84
Total nonperforming assets	$2,451	$2,282

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	0.72%	0.69%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	0.89	0.83
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	4.10	3.90

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

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
	(in millions)	
Balance at beginning of period	$1,883	$1,660
Additions:		
Gross amounts transferred into nonaccrual	285	452
Recoveries	7	6
Advances	142	92
Reductions:		
Charge-offs	(18)	(14)
Transfers to other property owned (book value)	(11)	(7)
Returned to accrual status	(20)	(56)
Repayments	(302)	(264)
Other, net	(4)	(6)
Balance at end of period	$1,962	$1,863

Nonaccrual loans increased $79 million, as compared with December 31, 2018, primarily due to loans transferred into nonaccrual status and advances in excess of repayments on nonaccrual loans. The increase was primarily due to credit quality deterioration impacting a limited number of borrowers. Nonaccrual loans that were current as to principal and interest were 60.6% of total nonaccrual loans at March 31, 2019, as compared with 65.3% at December 31, 2018. Accruing loans 90 days or more past due increased $88 million to $131 million at March 31, 2019. These loans, which are considered well secured and in the process of collection, 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 and production and intermediate-term loans.

Loan delinquencies (accruing loans 30 days or more past due) as a percentage of accruing loans was 0.48% at March 31, 2019, as compared with 0.34% at March 31, 2018. 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:

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Acceptable	93.2%	93.4%
Other assets especially mentioned	3.1	3.1
Substandard/doubtful	3.7	3.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses was $1.768 billion at March 31, 2019, as compared with $1.713 billion at December 31, 2018. Net loan charge-offs of $11 million were recorded during the first quarter of 2019, as compared with net loan charge-offs of $7 million for the first quarter of 2018. The System's allowance for loan losses represents 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 specific to that institution and is not available to absorb losses realized by other System entities. Managements' evaluations consider factors that include, among other things, loan loss experience, portfolio quality, loan portfolio composition, collateral value, current agricultural production conditions and economic conditions.

Certain System borrowers continue to face challenges due to reduced net farm income in certain sectors. System underwriting standards require strong collateral support for real estate mortgage loans. By regulation, real estate mortgage loans must have a loan-to-value ratio of 85% or less at origination or up to 97% if guaranteed by federal, state or other governmental agency. Most of the System's real estate mortgage loans at origination had a loan-to-value ratio below the statutory maximum of 85%. These factors help to mitigate the System's exposure to loan losses. At March 31, 2019, $699 million of the System's $2.365 billion of nonperforming loans had specific reserves (representing probable losses) of $246 million. The remaining $1.666 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:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
	($ in millions)	
Balance at beginning of period	$1,713	$1,596
Charge-offs:		
Real estate mortgage	(2)	(1)
Production and intermediate-term	(13)	(11)
Agribusiness		(1)
Rural residential real estate	(1)	
Lease receivables	(2)	(1)
Total charge-offs	(18)	(14)
Recoveries:		
Real estate mortgage	2	2
Production and intermediate-term	3	4
Agribusiness	1	1
Rural residential real estate	1	
Total recoveries	7	7
Net charge-offs	(11)	(7)
Provision for loan losses	65	69
Reclassification (to) from reserve for unfunded commitments*	1	16
Balance at end of period	$1,768	$1,674
Annualized ratio of net charge-offs during the period to average loans outstanding during the period	0.02%	0.01%

* 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:

	March 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
	($ in millions)			
Real estate mortgage	$ 472	26.7%	$ 481	28.1%
Production and intermediate-term	466	26.3	448	26.1
Agribusiness	512	29.0	475	27.7
Rural infrastructure	227	12.8	217	12.7
Rural residential real estate	19	1.1	19	1.1
Agricultural export finance	20	1.1	19	1.1
Lease receivables	51	2.9	53	3.1
Loans to other financing institutions	1	0.1	1	0.1
Total	$1,768	100.0%	$1,713	100.0%

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, 2019	December 31, 2018
Allowance for loan losses as a percentage of:		
Total loans	0.64%	0.63%
Nonperforming assets	72.1	75.1
Nonaccrual loans	90.1	91.0

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 and net interest margin) 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 interest-bearing assets and liabilities 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 fall, System institutions may be forced to reinvest principal repaid 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.

  Interest rate floors are also embedded options that may be present in certain investments and floating- and adjustable-rate loans. Interest rate floors prevent the loan or investment rate from decreasing below a certain defined limit. In a declining rate environment, the spread may be widened if the floor limits the downward adjustments to a floating-rate investment or loan rate as underlying debt costs continue to decrease below the floor rate.
- 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 stable earnings and preserve the long-term market value of equity. 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 associated with retail loans from the Association to its funding Bank where interest rate risk is generally managed centrally. The Banks and Associations 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 or Association management. That authority is delegated to an asset/liability management committee, made up of senior Bank or Association 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 MAA, and regulatory oversight by the Farm Credit Administration.

One of the primary benefits of our status as a government-sponsored enterprise debt issuer is that, through the Funding Corporation and its selling group, the System has daily access to the debt markets and a great deal of flexibility in structuring the maturity and types of debt securities we issue to match asset cash flows. The ability to quickly access the debt markets helps 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 enables us to issue Systemwide Debt Securities that offset most of the primary interest rate risk exposures embedded in our loans. For example, by issuing floating-rate Systemwide Debt Securities we are able to minimize the basis risk exposure presented by similarly-indexed, floating-rate loans. As discussed above, some of our fixed-rate loans may provide borrowers with the option to prepay their loans. In most interest rate environments, we are able to significantly offset the risk created by a prepayment option by funding prepayable fixed-rate loans with callable debt. Callable debt provides us with the option to retire debt early to offset prepayment risk in earning assets or refinance debt in a declining interest rate environment.

Approximately 75% 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, 2019. 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 financial instrument optionality, and may not necessarily indicate the sensitivity of net interest income in a changing interest 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 earning 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				
	0-6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
	($ in millions)				
Floating-rate loans:					
Indexed/adjustable-rate loans	$ 53,959	$ 354	$ 930	$ 748	$ 55,991
Administered-rate loans	53,888				53,888
Fixed-rate loans:					
Fixed-rate with prepayment or conversion fees	4,457	3,801	15,294	15,198	38,750
Fixed-rate without prepayment or conversion fees	25,386	13,040	51,879	33,255	123,560
Nonaccrual loans				1,962	1,962
Total gross loans	137,690	17,195	68,103	51,163	274,151
Federal funds sold, investments and other interest-earning assets	30,269	5,065	20,288	8,345	63,967
Total earning assets	167,959	22,260	88,391	59,508	338,118
Interest-bearing liabilities:					
Callable bonds and notes	9,450	8,066	36,737	24,261	78,514
Noncallable bonds and notes	135,743	12,258	37,215	17,350	202,566
Other interest-bearing liabilities	2,553		45	210	2,808
Total interest-bearing liabilities	147,746	20,324	73,997	41,821	283,888
Effect of interest rate swaps and other derivatives	10,497	(1,514)	(9,855)	872	
Total interest-bearing liabilities adjusted for swaps and other derivatives	158,243	18,810	64,142	42,693	283,888
Interest rate sensitivity gap (total earning assets less total interest-bearing liabilities adjusted for swaps and other derivatives)	$ 9,716	$ 3,450	$24,249	$16,815	$ 54,230
Cumulative gap	$ 9,716	$13,166	$37,415	$54,230	
Cumulative gap as a percentage of total earning assets	2.87%	3.89%	11.07%	16.04%	

As illustrated above, the System had a positive gap position between its earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities for all repricing intervals as measured on March 31, 2019 and reflects the System's asset-sensitive position during this time period. Net interest income will generally benefit from rising interest rates due to earning assets repricing more quickly than interest-bearing liabilities.

Typically, the net interest margin of an institution that is asset sensitive will be favorably impacted in a rising rate environment and unfavorably impacted in a declining rate environment. Due to the System's ability to exercise call options on its callable debt, the System's net interest margin has benefitted in the past from certain declining interest rate environments.

The System's net interest spread, a component of its net interest margin, may also react in a different manner due to certain conditions at the time an earning asset or interest-bearing liability reprices. These conditions include competitive pressures on spreads or rates, the steepness of the yield curve and how capital is deployed to fund earning assets. In addition, a significant portion of the System's floating-rate loans are administered-rate loans that, unlike indexed loans, require definitive action by management to change the interest rate. The interest rates charged on administered-rate loans may reflect managements' assessments of whether rate changes are feasible or warranted in view of market conditions. Therefore, the actual interest rates charged on administered rate loans may not reflect the movement of interest rates in the markets, thereby creating volatility in net interest income.

The System's cumulative gap position in the zero to six months repricing interval decreased from 4.10% at December 31, 2018 to 2.87% at March 31, 2019.

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 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 of 100 and 200 basis points in interest rates, 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 119 basis points at March 31, 2019 and 120 basis points at December 31, 2018. Under these simulations, the System's sensitivity to interest rate changes (sum of Districts' sensitivity analyses) was:

	March 31, 2019			
	-119	**-100**	**+100**	**+200**
Change in net interest income	-0.43%	-0.62%	0.82%	1.97%
Change in market value of equity	4.68%	4.03%	-3.79%	-7.45%

	December 31, 2018			
	-120	**-100**	**+100**	**+200**
Change in net interest income	-2.27%	-2.03%	1.45%	3.24%
Change in market value of equity	5.32%	4.32%	-3.73%	-7.24%

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-54.

In addition to the interest rate scenarios required for reporting and regulatory purposes, the Banks 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 65 and 66 in the *2018 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 4.6 months at March 31, 2019 and a positive 4.2 months at December 31, 2018. 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 static 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 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 that provide us with greater flexibility to manage 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. Derivative products are subject to regulatory compliance obligations, including, among other things, recordkeeping, reporting, clearing and margining. Clearing and margining are discussed in more detail below.

The primary types of derivative products used and hedging strategies employed are described on page 67 of the *2018 Annual Information Statement*. For additional information on derivative products and hedging activities, see Note 10 to the accompanying condensed combined financial statements.

The aggregate notional amount of the System's derivative products, most of which consisted of interest rate swaps, increased $3.647 billion to $42.949 billion at March 31, 2019, as compared with $39.302 billion at December 31, 2018. 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.

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 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 us on early termination of the derivative, thus creating credit risk. When the fair value of the derivative is negative, we would owe the counterparty on early termination of the derivative, and, therefore, assume no credit risk.

To minimize the risk of credit losses for non-cleared derivatives, we typically enter into master agreements that govern all derivative transactions with a counterparty, which include bilateral collateral agreements requiring the exchange of collateral. In some instances the bilateral exchange of collateral is required by regulation, whereas in other instances it is based on dollar thresholds of exposure that consider a counterparty's creditworthiness. We may also clear derivative transactions through a futures commission merchant (FCM), with a clearinghouse (i.e. a central counterparty (CCP)). Cleared derivatives require the payment of initial and variation margin as a protection against default. For additional information related to derivatives, see pages 68 through 70 in the *2018 Annual Information Statement*.

The Banks may enter into derivatives with their customers, including Associations, as a service to enable customers to transfer, modify or reduce their interest rate risk by transferring this risk to the Bank. The Banks substantially offset the market risk by concurrently entering into offsetting agreements with non-System institutional counterparties.

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, 2019 and December 31, 2018 were:

	March 31, 2019					December 31, 2018				
	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:										
Aa2	4	$ 9,904	$18	$12	$ 6	3	$ 8,798	$ 58	$ 47	$11
Aa3	4	4,486	18	8	10	5	4,807	45	39	6
A1	2	176	1	1		2	176	2	2	
A2	2	905				2	691	13	13	
A3	1	1,315								
Baa1						1	1,207			
Cleared derivatives(1)	2	17,852	1		1	2	15,882	3		3
Total	15	$34,638	$38	$21	$17	15	$31,561	$121	$101	$20

(1) Represents derivative transactions cleared with central counterparties, which are not rated. Excluded from the table is initial margin posted by two Banks and one Association totaling $89 million and $68 million at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 related to cleared derivative transactions.

Note: The above table excludes $8.304 billion and $7.729 billion notional amount of derivative financial instruments at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 related to interest rate swaps that two Banks entered into with certain of their customers. Also excluded is $7 million and $12 million in notional amount of derivative financial instruments at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 relate to forward commitments that one Association has entered into to hedge interest rate risk on interest rate locks.

At March 31, 2019, the Banks' counterparties posted $21 million in cash with us, as compared with $101 million of cash at December 31, 2018. At March 31, 2019, three Banks had posted collateral with respect to its obligations under these agreements of $35 million, while at December 31, 2018, two Banks had posted collateral of $8 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 Contingency Funding Program, the Funding Corporation has the option to finance maturing Systemwide Debt Securities through the issuance of Systemwide discount notes either directly to institutional investors or through the selling group. In addition, the Funding Corporation, in consultation with the Banks, may also issue Systemwide bonds directly to institutional investors. 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 Insurance Corporation to the extent funds are available in the Insurance Fund.

In addition, each Bank maintains contingency funding plans that help inform operating and funding needs and addresses actions each Bank would consider in the event that there is not ready access to traditional funding sources. These potential actions include drawing on existing uncommitted lines of credit with various financial institutions, borrowing overnight via federal funds, using investment securities as collateral to borrow, selling securities under repurchase agreements, using the proceeds from maturing investments and selling liquid investments.

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 that threaten the Banks' ability to pay maturing debt obligations. The agreement provides for advances of up to $10 billion and terminates on September 30, 2019, unless otherwise renewed. The decision whether to seek funds from the Federal Financing Bank is at 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.

Investments

As more fully described on page 71 in the *2018 Annual Information Statement*, a Bank is authorized to hold eligible investments in an amount not to exceed 35% of a Bank's average loans outstanding for the quarter. Investments are utilized for the purposes of maintaining a diverse source of liquidity and managing short-term surplus funds and reducing interest rate risk and, in so doing, they enhance profitability. At March 31, 2019, no Bank exceeded the 35% limit.

Farm Credit Administration regulations were revised, effective January 1, 2019, to strengthen eligibility requirements for investments purchased by the Banks and to allow Associations greater flexibility regarding balance sheet risk management by establishing new limits on the amounts and types of investments they may hold. The regulations also require greater Bank oversight of Association investments. Associations may hold securities that are issued by, or are unconditionally guaranteed or insured as to the timely payment of principal and interest by, the United States Government or its agencies with the approval of its related Bank, in an amount not to exceed 10% of its total average 90-day outstanding loan balance.

Bank eligible investments (carried at fair value) must comply with the regulatory eligibility criteria and for reporting purposes are shown by credit ratings issued by Moody's Investors Service, S&P Global Ratings, or Fitch Ratings were as follows:

	Eligible Investments			
March 31, 2019	**AAA/Aaa**	**A1/P1/F1**	**Split Rated(1)**	**Total**
		(in millions)		
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements		$1,800	$ 360	$ 2,160
Commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit and other securities		4,405	3,009	7,414
U.S. Treasury securities			18,533	18,533
U.S. agency securities			2,885	2,885
Mortgage-backed securities:				
Agency collateralized			24,943	24,943
Agency whole-loan pass through			1,401	1,401
Private label-FHA/VA			47	47
Asset-backed securities	$2,728		1,139	3,867
Total	$2,728	$6,205	$52,317	$61,250

December 31, 2018	Eligible Investments AAA/Aaa	A1/P1/F1	Split Rated(1)	Total
	(in millions)			
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements		$2,881	$ 498	$ 3,379
Commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit and other securities		4,618	2,063	6,681
U.S. Treasury securities			18,778	18,778
U.S. agency securities			2,480	2,480
Mortgage-backed securities:				
Agency collateralized			25,308	25,308
Agency whole-loan pass through			1,452	1,452
Private label-FHA/VA			49	49
Asset-backed securities	$2,414	8	1,056	3,478
Total	$2,414	$7,507	$51,684	$61,605

(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 S&P Global Ratings maintaining the U.S. government's long-term sovereign credit rating of AA+. Both Moody's Investors Service and Fitch Ratings maintain ratings of Aaa and AAA for U.S. government and agency securities.

If a Bank held 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 a Bank held 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:

- the Bank must notify the Farm Credit Administration within 15 calendar days after such determination,
- the Bank must not use the investment to satisfy its liquidity requirement,
- the Bank must continue to include the investment in the investment portfolio limit calculation,
- the Bank may continue to include the investment as collateral and net collateral at lower of cost or market, and
- the 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 or for safety and soundness reasons. As of March 31, 2019, 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.

Ineligible securities (carried at fair value) held by the Banks totaled $265 million at March 31, 2019 and $250 million at December 31, 2018 and represented 0.4% of Federal funds and available-for-sale investments at both March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

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

	March 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Unrealized Gains/(Losses)	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Unrealized Gains/(Losses)
	(in millions)					
Mortgage-backed securities:						
Agency collateralized	$25,119	$24,943	$(176)	$25,631	$25,308	$(323)
Agency whole-loan pass through	1,372	1,401	29	1,427	1,452	25
Non-agency	12	12		12	13	1
Private label-FHA/VA	163	157	(6)	167	162	(5)
Total mortgage-backed securities	$26,666	$26,513	$(153)	$27,237	$26,935	$(302)
Asset-backed securities:						
Home equity loans	$ 5	$ 5		$ 6	$ 6	
Small business loans	1,181	1,198	$ 17	1,051	1,056	$ 5
Auto loans	2,124	2,129	5	1,932	1,932	
Equipment loans	83	83		46	46	
Credit card receivables	459	456	(3)	446	441	(5)
Student loans	1	1		2	2	
Total asset-backed securities	$ 3,853	$ 3,872	$ 19	$ 3,483	$ 3,483	$ 0

Other Investments

As mentioned above, Associations are permitted to hold investments but they are limited to securities that are issued by, or are unconditionally guaranteed or insured as to the timely payment of principal and interest, the U.S. government or its agencies. Mortgage-backed securities issued by Farmer Mac are also considered allowable investments for both Banks and Associations but are excluded from the Banks' 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.

Other investments outstanding that are classified as held-to-maturity (carried at amortized cost) are as follows:

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
	(in millions)	
Farmer Mac securities	$ 913	$ 909
Small Business Administration securities and other government guaranteed	755	228
Rural America bonds and Agricultural Rural Community bonds	77	79
Total	$1,745	$1,216

Other investments outstanding that are classified as available-for-sale (carried at fair value) are as follows:

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
	(in millions)	
Rural home loan securities	$422	$425
Farmer Mac securities	54	36
Other	7	6
Total	$483	$467

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 eligible 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, 2019, each Bank met the individual tiers' minimums of the liquidity reserve and exceeded the aggregate regulatory minimum 90 days of liquidity. Each Bank's liquidity position ranged from 149 to 227 days at March 31, 2019. The System's liquidity position was 177 days at March 31, 2019, as compared with 182 days at December 31, 2018. (See Note 13 for each Bank's liquidity position at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018.)

Cash provided by the System's operating activities (primarily generated from net interest income in excess of operating expenses) of $1.459 billion and $1.826 billion for the first three months of 2019 and 2018 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.

The System continues to build capital primarily through net income earned and retained. Capital accumulated through earnings has been partially offset by cash distributions to stockholders. Retained earnings is the most significant component of capital. As of March 31, 2019, retained earnings totaled $47.413 billion and represented 79.4% of capital, as compared with $46.445 billion and 79.5% at December 31, 2018. Capital as a percentage of assets increased to 17.1% at March 31, 2019, as compared with 16.7% at December 31, 2018.

Farm Credit Administration Capital Requirements

The following sets forth the regulatory capital ratio requirements and ratios at March 31, 2019:

Ratio	Primary Components of Numerator	Denominator	Minimum Requirement	Minimum with Buffer*	Banks**	Associations
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital	Unallocated retained earnings (URE) and common cooperative equities (qualifying capital stock and allocated equity)[1]	Risk-adjusted assets	4.5%	7.0%	9.5% - 18.8%	11.9% - 38.3%
Tier 1 Capital	CET1 Capital and non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock	Risk-adjusted assets	6.0%	8.5%	13.8% - 19.2%	11.9% - 38.3%
Total Capital	Tier 1 Capital, allowance for loan losses[2], other common cooperative equities[3], and term preferred stock and subordinated debt[4]	Risk-adjusted assets	8.0%	10.5%	14.8% - 19.4%	13.3% - 39.5%
Tier 1 Leverage***	Tier 1 Capital	Total assets	4.0%	5.0%	5.5% - 7.2%	10.4% - 34.7%
Unallocated Retained Earnings and URE Equivalents (UREE) Leverage	URE and URE Equivalents	Total assets	1.5%	N/A	2.8% - 5.9%	8.0% - 35.4%
Permanent Capital	Retained earnings, common stock, non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock and subordinated debt, subject to certain limits	Risk-adjusted assets	7.0%	N/A	13.9% - 19.3%	13.0% - 38.7%

* These capital requirements became effective January 1, 2017 and have a three-year phase-in of the capital conservation buffer applied to the risk-adjusted capital ratios. There is no phase-in of the leverage buffer. Amounts shown reflect the full capital conservation buffer.

** See Note 13 for each Bank's Total Capital ratio and Tier 1 Leverage ratio at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

*** Must include the regulatory minimum requirement for the URE and UREE Leverage ratio.

1 Equities outstanding 7 or more years

2 Capped at 1.25% of risk-adjusted assets and inclusive of the reserve for unfunded commitments

3 Outstanding 5 or more years, but less than 7 years

4 Outstanding 5 or more years

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 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 7 and 13 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 the 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 Systemwide Debt Security holders 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.

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, 2019, the assets in the Insurance Fund totaled $4.966 billion. (See Note 5 to the accompanying condensed combined financial statements and the Supplemental Combining Information on pages F-46 and F-48 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 December 31, 2018, the assets in the Insurance Fund exceeded the secure base amount by $66 million (after deduction of prospective operating expenses for 2019) and the excess was transferred to the Allocated Insurance Reserves Accounts. In March 2019, the Insurance Corporation's board of directors approved and distributed the $66 million of excess funds to System institutions.

At March 31, 2019, as determined by the Insurance Corporation, the Insurance Fund for which no specific use has been identified or designated was 2.04% of adjusted insured obligations, as compared with 2.00% at December 31, 2018. The Insurance Fund with the allocated amount was 2.03% of the adjusted insured obligations at December 31, 2018. No amounts were allocated as of March 31, 2019.

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, 2019 were:

	Capital				
	Combined Banks	Combined Associations	Insurance Fund	Combination Entries	System Combined
			(in millions)		
Balance at December 31, 2018	$19,183	$40,504	$4,954	$(6,197)	$58,444
Adjustment to beginning balance due to the change in accounting for leases	10	(1)			9
Balance at January 1, 2019	19,193	40,503	4,954	(6,197)	58,453
Net income	503	1,005	78	(298)	1,288
Change in accumulated other comprehensive loss	228	9		14	251
Preferred stock issued		136			136
Preferred stock retired		(80)			(80)
Preferred stock dividends	(33)	(6)			(39)
Capital stock and participation certificates issued	7	22		(7)	22
Capital stock, participation certificates and retained earnings retired	(42)	(18)		3	(57)
Insurance Corporation distributions to System institutions			(66)	66	
Patronage	(210)	(218)		176	(252)
Balance at March 31, 2019	$19,646	$41,353	$4,966	$(6,243)	$59,722

Note: System combined capital reflected eliminations of approximately $5.0 billion of Bank equities held by Associations as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018. System combined capital also reflected net eliminations of transactions between System entities, primarily related to accruals, and retained earnings allocations by certain Banks to their Associations. (See Notes 7 and 13 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 Banks and Associations. 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 $475 million since December 31, 2018 to $24.612 billion at March 31, 2019. Combined Bank-only capital as a percentage of combined Bank-only assets was 6.4% at March 31, 2019 and 6.3% at December 31, 2018.

Combined Bank-only net income was $503 million and $536 million for the quarters ended March 31, 2019 and 2018. The combined Bank-only net income reflects the earnings from investments, Bank wholesale loans to Associations, and retail loans, the majority of which consist of CoBank's domestic loans to cooperatives and other eligible borrowers and loans to finance agricultural export transactions. The Banks' wholesale loans to Associations represented 53% of the assets on the combined Bank-only balance sheet at March 31, 2019. 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 $849 million since December 31, 2018 to $41.353 billion at March 31, 2019. The growth in

Association capital resulted primarily from income earned and retained. Combined Association capital as a percentage of combined Association assets was 19.9% at March 31, 2019 and 19.5% at December 31, 2018. 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, 2019 and December 31, 2018 was comprised of the following components:

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
	(in millions)	
Unrealized losses on investments available-for-sale, net	$ (180)	$ (481)
Unrealized gains/losses on cash flow hedges, net	(72)	2
Pension and other benefit plans	(1,232)	(1,256)
	$(1,484)	$(1,735)

Accumulated other comprehensive loss decreased $251 million during the first quarter of 2019 as a result of a decrease in unrealized losses on investments available-for-sale due to a decrease in interest rates, which increased the fair value of existing fixed-rate investment securities.

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.

In general, System institutions address operational risk through the organization's internal control framework under the supervision of the internal auditors. Exposure to operational risk is typically identified with the assistance of senior management and internal audit, and higher risk areas receive more scrutiny.

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, controls 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, the agricultural industry in general, or government sponsored enterprises.

Given the unique structure of the System, managing reputational risk is the direct responsibility of each System entity. (See “Structural Risk Management” on pages 15 and 16 of this Quarterly Information Statement for a discussion on the structure of the System).

Entities that serve the System at the national level, including the Coordinating Committee, the Presidents’ Planning Committee and The Farm Credit Council, will communicate guidance to the System for reputational issues that have broader consequences for the System as a whole. These entities support those business and other practices that are consistent with our mission. (See pages 12, 14 and 15 in the *2018 Annual Information Statement* for additional information).

Political Risk Management

Political risk to the System is the risk of loss of support for the System or agriculture by the U.S. government. 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 may be significantly affected by federal legislation, such as changes to the Farm Credit Act, or indirectly, such as agricultural appropriations bills. In addition, our borrowers may also be significantly affected by changes in federal farm policy, agricultural appropriations bills and U.S. trade policy.

We manage political risk by actively supporting The Farm Credit Council, which is a full-service, federated trade association located in Washington, D.C. representing the System before Congress, the Executive Branch, and others. The Farm Credit 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. In addition, each District has a District Farm Credit Council that is a regional trade association dedicated to promoting the interests of cooperative farm lending institutions and their borrowers in the District.

Regulatory Matters

On April 3, 2019, the Farm Credit Administration issued a proposed rule that would clarify the factors that System institutions should consider when categorizing high-risk loans and placing them in nonaccrual status. The rule would also revise the criteria by which loans are reinstated to accrual status, and would revise the application of the criteria to certain loans in nonaccrual status to distinguish between the types of risk that cause loans to be placed in nonaccrual status. The public comment periods ends on June 3, 2019.

Recently Adopted or Issued Accounting Pronouncements

See pages F-8 through F-9 to the accompanying condensed combined financial statements for the recently adopted or issued accounting pronouncements.

INDEX TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTAL COMBINING AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION
March 31, 2019

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FARM CREDIT SYSTEM

CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENT OF CONDITION
(in millions)

	March 31, 2019 (unaudited)	December 31, 2018
ASSETS		
Cash	$ 1,159	$ 2,933
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	2,160	3,379
Investments (Note 2)		
Available-for-sale (amortized cost of $59,532 and $58,970, respectively)	59,355	58,476
Other investments held-to-maturity (fair value of $1,753 and $1,210, respectively)	1,745	1,216
Other investments available-for-sale (amortized cost of $489 and $482, respectively)	483	467
Loans (Note 3)	274,151	273,378
Less: allowance for loan losses (Note 3)	(1,768)	(1,713)
Net loans	272,383	271,665
Accrued interest receivable	2,627	2,732
Premises and equipment	1,374	1,337
Other assets (Note 4)	2,438	1,833
Restricted assets (Note 5)	4,966	4,954
Total assets	$348,690	$348,992
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		
Systemwide Debt Securities		
Due within one year:		
Systemwide discount notes	$ 20,549	$ 22,582
Systemwide bonds and medium-term notes	90,874	86,646
	111,423	109,228
Due after one year:		
Systemwide bonds and medium-term notes	169,657	172,231
Total Systemwide Debt Securities (Note 6)	281,080	281,459
Other bonds	1,529	1,817
Notes payable and other interest-bearing liabilities	1,279	1,161
Accrued interest payable	1,129	1,036
Other liabilities (Note 4)	3,951	5,075
Total liabilities	288,968	290,548
Commitments and contingencies (Note 12)		
Capital (Note 8)		
Preferred stock	3,187	3,131
Capital stock and participation certificates	1,928	1,937
Additional paid-in-capital	3,712	3,712
Restricted capital (Note 5)	4,966	4,954
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(1,484)	(1,735)
Retained earnings	47,413	46,445
Total capital	59,722	58,444
Total liabilities and capital	$348,690	$348,992

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,	
	2019	**2018**
	(unaudited)	
Interest income		
Investments, Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	$ 405	$ 303
Loans	3,356	2,877
Total interest income	3,761	3,180
Interest expense		
Systemwide bonds and medium-term notes	1,595	1,132
Systemwide discount notes	129	82
Other interest-bearing liabilities	11	7
Total interest expense	1,735	1,221
Net interest income	2,026	1,959
Provision for loan losses	65	69
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	1,961	1,890
Noninterest income		
Loan-related fee income	57	55
Financially related services income	42	45
Income earned on Insurance Fund assets	22	16
Mineral income	15	17
Losses on extinguishment of debt	(5)	(6)
Net gains on sales of investments and other assets	3	3
Other income	14	27
Total noninterest income	148	157
Noninterest expense		
Salaries and employee benefits	490	459
Occupancy and equipment expense	70	62
Purchased services	50	46
Other expense	172	170
Total noninterest expense	782	737
Income before income taxes	1,327	1,310
Provision for income taxes	39	44
Net income	$1,288	$1,266

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,	
	2019	2018
	(unaudited)	
Net income	$1,288	$1,266
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:		
Change in unrealized gains/losses on investments available-for-sale not other-than-temporarily impaired, including reclassification adjustments	301	(310)
Change in unrealized gains/losses on cash flow hedges, including reclassification adjustments	(74)	75
Change in net periodic pension benefit cost, including reclassification adjustments	24	32
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	251	(203)
Comprehensive income	$1,539	$1,063

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	Retained Earnings	Total Capital
				(unaudited)			
Balance at December 31, 2017	$3,052	$1,879	$3,712	$4,848	$(1,739)	$43,630	$55,382
Comprehensive (loss) income					(203)	1,266	1,063
Reclassification of stranded tax effects from accumulated other comprehensive loss to retained earnings					(27)	27	
Transfer of Insurance Fund premiums and other income from retained earnings to restricted capital				70		(70)	
Insurance Corporation distributions to System institutions				(176)		176	
Preferred stock issued by Associations	150						150
Preferred stock retired by Associations	(109)						(109)
Preferred stock dividends						(36)	(36)
Capital stock and participation certificates issued		23					23
Capital stock and participation certificates retired		(56)					(56)
Patronage:							
Cash						(248)	(248)
Capital stock, participation certificates and retained earnings allocations		24				(24)	
Balance at March 31, 2018	$3,093	$1,870	$3,712	$4,742	$(1,969)	$44,721	$56,169
Balance at December 31, 2018	$3,131	$1,937	$3,712	$4,954	$(1,735)	$46,445	$58,444
Adjustment to beginning balance due to the change in accounting for leases						9	9
Balance at January 1, 2019	3,131	1,937	3,712	4,954	(1,735)	46,454	58,453
Comprehensive income					251	1,288	1,539
Transfer of Insurance Fund premiums and other income from retained earnings to restricted capital				78		(78)	
Insurance Corporation distributions to System institutions				(66)		66	
Preferred stock issued by Associations	136						136
Preferred stock retired by Associations	(80)						(80)
Preferred stock dividends						(39)	(39)
Capital stock and participation certificates issued		22					22
Capital stock and participation certificates retired		(57)					(57)
Patronage:							
Cash						(252)	(252)
Capital stock, participation certificates and retained earnings allocations		26				(26)	
Balance at March 31, 2019	$3,187	$1,928	$3,712	$4,966	$(1,484)	$47,413	$59,722

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	
	2019	2018
	(unaudited)	
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	$ 1,288	$ 1,266
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	65	69
Depreciation and amortization on premises and equipment	29	29
Net gains on sales of investments and other assets	(3)	(3)
Income on Insurance Fund assets, net of operating expenses	(21)	(15)
Decrease in accrued interest receivable	105	186
Increase in accrued interest payable	93	123
Other, net	(97)	171
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,459	1,826
Cash flows from investing activities		
Increase in loans, net	(800)	(2,735)
Decrease in Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements, net	1,219	252
Investments available-for-sale:		
Purchases	(6,201)	(7,960)
Proceeds from maturities and payments	5,236	4,846
Proceeds from sales	523	11
Other investments held-to-maturity:		
Purchases	(579)	(73)
Proceeds from maturities and payments	49	78
Other investments available-for-sale:		
Purchases	(20)	(34)
Proceeds from maturities and payments	13	19
Premiums paid to the Insurance Fund	(213)	(341)
Distributions by Insurance Fund to System institutions	66	176
Other, net	(41)	(43)
Net cash used in investing activities	(748)	(5,804)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Systemwide bonds issued	25,637	25,957
Systemwide bonds and medium-term notes retired	(24,055)	(18,636)
Systemwide discount notes issued	46,431	33,640
Systemwide discount notes retired	(48,480)	(36,678)
Other bonds retired, net	(288)	(393)
Increase in notes payable and other interest-bearing liabilities, net	118	93
(Decrease) increase in collateral held from derivative counterparties	(80)	80
Preferred stock issued by Associations, net	56	41
Capital stock and participation certificates issued	22	23
Capital stock, participation certificates and retained earnings retired	(83)	(82)
Preferred stock dividends paid	(30)	(28)
Cash patronage paid	(1,733)	(1,521)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(2,485)	2,496
Net decrease in cash	(1,774)	(1,482)
Cash at beginning of period	2,933	2,813
Cash at end of period	$ 1,159	$ 1,331

FARM CREDIT SYSTEM

CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS — (continued)
(in millions)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	2019	2018
	(unaudited)	
Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Loans transferred to other property owned	$ 13	$ 7
Patronage and dividends distributions payable	293	289
Reclassification of stranded tax effects from accumulated other comprehensive loss to retained earnings		(27)
Supplemental non-cash fair value changes related to hedging activities:		
Increase (decrease) in Systemwide bonds and medium-term notes	76	(53)
Other, net	(117)	14
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the quarter for:		
Interest	1,626	1,089

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: (1) three Farm Credit Banks (AgFirst Farm Credit Bank; AgriBank, FCB; and Farm Credit Bank of Texas) and their affiliated Associations, (2) one Agricultural Credit Bank (CoBank, ACB) and its affiliated Associations, (3) the Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation (Funding Corporation) and (4) various service and other organizations. Substantially all Associations are structured as Agricultural Credit Associations (ACA) parent companies, with Federal Land Credit Associations (FLCA) and Production Credit Associations (PCA) subsidiaries. ACA parent companies provide financing and related services to customers through their FLCA and PCA subsidiaries. Generally, FLCAs make long-term loans secured by agricultural real estate or rural home loans. PCAs make short- and intermediate-term loans for agricultural production or operating purposes.

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, 2018, contained in the System's *2018 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, 2018 are contained in the *2018 Annual Information Statement*.

Recently Adopted or Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In August 2018, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance entitled "Customer's Accounting for Implementation Costs Incurred in a Cloud Computing Arrangement That Is a Service Cost." The guidance aligns the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred in a hosting arrangement that is a service contract with the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred to develop or obtain internal-use software (and hosting arrangements that include an internal-use software license). The accounting for the service element of a hosting arrangement that is a service contract is not affected by this guidance. This guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The guidance also requires an entity (customer) to expense the capitalized implementation costs of a hosting arrangement that is a service contract over the term of the hosting arrangement. It further specifies where to present expense and payments in the financial statements. Early adoption is permitted. The guidance is to be applied on a retrospective or prospective basis to all implementation costs incurred after the date of adoption. The System is evaluating the impact of adoption on the System's financial condition and its results of operations.

In August 2018, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Disclosure Framework — Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Defined Benefit Plans." The guidance modifies the disclosure requirements for employers that sponsor defined benefit pension or other postretirement plans. This guidance becomes effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2020. Early adoption is permitted. The guidance is to be applied on a retrospective basis for all periods. The adoption of this guidance will not impact the System's financial condition or its results of operations, but will impact the employee benefit plan disclosures.

In August 2018, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Disclosure Framework — Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement." The guidance modifies the requirements on fair value measurements by removing, modifying or adding to the disclosures. This guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted and an entity is permitted to early adopt any removal or modified disclosures and delay adoption of the additional disclosures until their effective date. The adoption of this guidance will not impact the System's financial condition or its results of operations, but will impact the fair value measurements disclosures. The System early adopted the removal and modified disclosures in 2018.

In August 2017, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities." The guidance better aligns an entity's risk management activities and financial reporting for hedging relationships through changes to both the designation and measurement guidance for qualifying hedging relationships and the presentation of hedge results. The amendments in this guidance require an entity to present the earnings effect of the hedging instrument in the same income statement line item in which the earnings effect of the hedged item is reported. This guidance also addresses the timing of effectiveness testing, qualitative and quantitative effectiveness testing and components that can be excluded from effectiveness testing. This guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The adoption of this guidance did not impact the System's financial condition or its results of operations, but did impact the derivative products and hedging activities disclosures.

In June 2016, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments." The guidance replaces the current incurred loss impairment methodology with a methodology that reflects expected credit losses and requires consideration of a broader range of reasonable and supportable information to inform credit loss estimates. Credit losses relating to available-for-sale securities would also be recorded through an allowance for credit losses. For public business entities that are not U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission filers, this guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2020, with early application permitted. The System is evaluating the impact of adoption on the System's financial condition and its results of operations.

In February 2016, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Leases." The guidance requires the recognition by lessees of lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet for the rights and obligations created by those leases. Leases with lease terms of more than 12 months are impacted by this guidance. In July 2018, the FASB issued an update entitled "Leases — Targeted Improvements," which provides entities with an additional (and optional) transition method to adopt the new leases standard. Under this new transition method, an entity initially applies the new leases standard at the adoption date and recognizes a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the period of adoption. The guidance and related amendments in this update became effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The System adopted this guidance on January 1, 2019. Upon adoption, the System recorded $183 million in right of use assets, $191 million in lease liabilities and a $9 million adjustment to retained earnings.

(dollars in millions, except as noted)

NOTE 2 — INVESTMENTS

Available-for-Sale

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

	March 31, 2019				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
Commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit and other securities	$ 7,547	$ 6	$ (1)	$ 7,552	2.79%
U.S. Treasury securities	18,584	53	(104)	18,533	2.09
U.S. agency securities	2,882	19	(16)	2,885	2.51
Mortgage-backed securities	26,666	83	(236)	26,513	2.65
Asset-backed securities	3,853	24	(5)	3,872	2.88
Total	$59,532	$185	$(362)	$59,355	2.50

	December 31, 2018				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
Commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit and other securities	$ 6,803	$ 1	$ (4)	$ 6,800	2.70%
U.S. Treasury securities	18,946	21	(189)	18,778	1.98
U.S. agency securities	2,501	3	(24)	2,480	2.38
Mortgage-backed securities	27,237	60	(362)	26,935	2.54
Asset-backed securities	3,483	10	(10)	3,483	2.76
Total	$58,970	$95	$(589)	$58,476	2.39

A summary of the fair value and amortized cost of investments available-for-sale at March 31, 2019 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
Commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit and other securities	$ 7,150		$ 291		$ 111				$ 7,552	2.79%
U.S. Treasury securities	4,270		11,750		2,513				18,533	2.09
U.S. agency securities	232		1,084		1,306		$ 263		2,885	2.51
Mortgage-backed securities			1,251		3,576		21,686		26,513	2.65
Asset-backed securities	101		2,522		275		974		3,872	2.88
Total fair value	$11,753	2.39%	$16,898	2.27%	$7,781	2.61%	$22,923	2.70%	$59,355	2.50
Total amortized cost	$11,763		$16,975		$7,773		$23,021		$59,532	

(dollars in millions, except as noted)

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.

Other Investments Held-to-Maturity

The Banks and Associations may hold other investments for managing risk. The following is a summary of other investments held-to-maturity:

	March 31, 2019				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
Mortgage-backed securities	$1,297	$15	$ (8)	$1,304	4.15%
Asset-backed securities	371	1	(7)	365	3.29
Other securities	77	7		84	5.98
Total	$1,745	$23	$(15)	$1,753	4.05

	December 31, 2018				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
Mortgage-backed securities	$1,054	$ 6	$(16)	$1,044	3.91%
Asset-backed securities	83	1	(2)	82	3.01
Other securities	79	5		84	5.96
Total	$1,216	$12	$(18)	$1,210	3.98

A summary of the fair value and amortized cost of other investments held-to-maturity at March 31, 2019 by contractual maturity is as follows:

	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
Mortgage-backed securities	$35		$ 97		$1,165		$1,297	4.15%
Asset-backed securities	23		125		223		371	3.29
Other securities	22		4		51		77	5.98
Total amortized cost	$80	4.60%	$226	3.51%	$1,439	4.11%	$1,745	4.05
Total fair value	$80		$224		$1,449		$1,753	

(dollars in millions, except as noted)

Other Investments Available-for-Sale

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

	March 31, 2019				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
Mortgage-backed securities	$482	$5	$(11)	$476	3.15%
Other securities	7	—	—	7	5.40
Total	$489	$5	$(11)	$483	3.18

	December 31, 2018				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
Mortgage-backed securities	$475	$4	$(18)	$461	3.18%
Other securities	7	—	(1)	6	5.68
Total	$482	$4	$(19)	$467	3.21

A summary of the fair value and amortized cost of other investments available-for-sale at March 31, 2019 by contractual maturity is as follows:

	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
Mortgage-backed securities	$14		$21		$441		$476	3.15%
Other securities	1		—		6		7	5.40
Total fair value	$15	4.84%	$21	5.19%	$447	3.03%	$483	3.18
Total amortized cost	$15		$22		$452		$489	

(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 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.

March 31, 2019	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit and other securities			$ 59	$ (1)
U.S. Treasury securities	$2,895	$ (3)	11,019	(101)
U.S. agency securities			1,634	(16)
Mortgage-backed securities	5,299	(19)	14,254	(236)
Asset-backed securities	653	(5)	878	(7)
Total	$8,847	$(27)	$27,844	$(361)

December 31, 2018	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit and other securities	$ 3,725	$ (3)	$ 57	$ (2)
U.S. Treasury securities	3,749	(5)	11,817	(184)
U.S. agency securities	154	(1)	1,583	(23)
Mortgage-backed securities	4,557	(19)	16,209	(377)
Asset-backed securities	1,108	(3)	788	(9)
Total	$13,293	$(31)	$30,454	$(595)

As more fully discussed in Note 2 of the *2018 Annual Information Statement*, the guidance for 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.

(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 characteristics 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. Loss severity assumptions are obtained 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:

	March 31, 2019	
Assumptions Used	**Mortgage-backed Securities**	**Asset-backed Securities***
Default rate by range	5.2% - 10.0%	8.0%
Prepayment rate by range	10.0% - 10.8%	57.8%
Loss severity by range	0.0% - 66.8%	46.6%

	December 31, 2018	
Assumptions Used	**Mortgage-backed Securities**	**Asset-backed Securities***
Default rate by range	5.3% - 10.0%	8.0%
Prepayment rate by range	8.9% - 10.8%	81.0%
Loss severity by range	0.0% - 57.6%	41.2%

* At March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, only one impaired asset-backed security was held.

(dollars in millions, except as noted)

NOTE 3 — LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

Loans outstanding consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Real estate mortgage	$126,017	$126,310
Production and intermediate-term*	54,636	57,077
Agribusiness	49,786	46,113
Rural infrastructure	29,185	29,160
Rural residential real estate	7,306	7,308
Other**	7,221	7,410
Total loans	$274,151	$273,378

* Includes lease receivables.

** Includes agricultural export finance loans and loans to other financing institutions.

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, 2019	December 31, 2018
Real estate mortgage		
Acceptable	92.9%	92.9%
OAEM	3.3	3.4
Substandard/doubtful	3.8	3.7
	100.0	100.0
Production and intermediate-term		
Acceptable	88.6	89.4
OAEM	5.4	4.9
Substandard/doubtful	6.0	5.7
	100.0	100.0
Agribusiness		
Acceptable	95.7	95.7
OAEM	2.0	1.9
Substandard/doubtful	2.3	2.4
	100.0	100.0
Rural infrastructure		
Acceptable	97.1	97.8
OAEM	0.6	1.1
Substandard/doubtful	2.3	1.1
	100.0	100.0
Rural residential real estate		
Acceptable	96.7	96.8
OAEM	1.2	1.2
Substandard/doubtful	2.1	2.0
	100.0	100.0
Other		
Acceptable	98.9	98.5
OAEM	1.1	1.5
Substandard/doubtful	0.0	0.0
	100.0	100.0
Total Loans		
Acceptable	93.2	93.4
OAEM	3.1	3.1
Substandard/doubtful	3.7	3.5
	100.0	100.0

(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.

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Nonaccrual loans:		
Current as to principal and interest	$1,188	$1,229
Past due	774	654
Total nonaccrual loans	1,962	1,883
Impaired accrual loans:		
Restructured accrual loans	272	272
Accrual loans 90 days or more past due	131	43
Total impaired accrual loans	403	315
Total impaired loans	$2,365	$2,198

(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.

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate mortgage	$ 860	$ 830
Production and intermediate-term	578	523
Agribusiness	405	398
Rural infrastructure	69	79
Rural residential real estate	50	53
Total nonaccrual loans	1,962	1,883
Accruing restructured loans:		
Real estate mortgage	169	173
Production and intermediate-term	91	86
Agribusiness	5	5
Rural residential real estate	7	8
Total accruing restructured loans	272	272
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:		
Real estate mortgage	85	31
Production and intermediate-term	44	11
Agribusiness	1	1
Rural residential real estate	1	
Total accruing loans 90 days or more past due	131	43
Total nonperforming loans	2,365	2,198
Other property owned	86	84
Total nonperforming assets	$2,451	$2,282

The following table reflects certain related credit quality statistics:

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	0.72%	0.69%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	0.89	0.83
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	4.10	3.90

Commitments to lend additional funds to debtors whose loans were classified as impaired were $75 million at March 31, 2019 and $103 million at December 31, 2018.

(dollars in millions, except as noted)

Additional impaired loan information by class is as follows:

	March 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	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	$ 120	$ 129	$ 30	$ 116	$ 124	$ 31
Production and intermediate-term	244	277	74	225	257	74
Agribusiness	260	299	112	214	245	101
Rural infrastructure	68	74	29	78	84	34
Rural residential real estate	7	8	1	7	8	2
Total	699	787	246	640	718	242
Impaired loans with no related allowance for loan losses:						
Real estate mortgage	994	1,129		918	1,060	
Production and intermediate-term	469	675		395	606	
Agribusiness	151	191		190	237	
Rural infrastructure	1	8		1	8	
Rural residential real estate	51	60		54	63	
Total	1,666	2,063		1,558	1,974	
Total impaired loans:						
Real estate mortgage	1,114	1,258	30	1,034	1,184	31
Production and intermediate-term	713	952	74	620	863	74
Agribusiness	411	490	112	404	482	101
Rural infrastructure	69	82	29	79	92	34
Rural residential real estate	58	68	1	61	71	2
Total	$2,365	$2,850	$246	$2,198	$2,692	$242

* 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.

(dollars in millions, except as noted)

	For the Three Months Ended			
	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized
Impaired loans with a related allowance for loan losses:				
Real estate mortgage	$ 122		$ 135	
Production and intermediate-term	223	$ 1	224	$ 1
Agribusiness	241		139	2
Rural infrastructure	70	1	39	
Rural residential real estate	7		5	
Other			4	
Total	663	2	546	3
Impaired loans with no related allowance for loan losses:				
Real estate mortgage	930	17	931	11
Production and intermediate-term	430	5	402	7
Agribusiness	155	1	67	2
Rural infrastructure				1
Rural residential real estate	51	1	53	1
Total	1,566	24	1,453	22
Total impaired loans:				
Real estate mortgage	1,052	17	1,066	11
Production and intermediate-term	653	6	626	8
Agribusiness	396	1	206	4
Rural infrastructure	70	1	39	1
Rural residential real estate	58	1	58	1
Other			4	
Total	$2,229	$26	$1,999	$25

(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, 2019					
	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	$ 628	$385	$1,013	$126,363	$127,376	$ 85
Production and intermediate-term	573	298	871	54,432	55,303	44
Agribusiness	20	23	43	49,970	50,013	1
Rural infrastructure	40	21	61	29,251	29,312	
Rural residential real estate	66	16	82	7,251	7,333	1
Other				7,258	7,258	
Total	$1,327	$743	$2,070	$274,525	$276,595	$131

	December 31, 2018					
	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	$471	$307	$ 778	$127,014	$127,792	$31
Production and intermediate-term	370	235	605	57,182	57,787	11
Agribusiness	28	16	44	46,275	46,319	1
Rural infrastructure	1	21	22	29,240	29,262	
Rural residential real estate	70	19	89	7,247	7,336	
Other				7,443	7,443	
Total	$940	$598	$1,538	$274,401	$275,939	$43

(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	Rural infrastructure	Rural residential real estate	Other	Total
Allowance for Loan Losses:							
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ 481	$ 501	$ 475	$ 217	$ 19	$ 20	$ 1,713
Charge-offs	(2)	(15)			(1)		(18)
Recoveries	2	3	1		1		7
Provision for loan losses (loan loss reversal)	(8)	30	33	9		1	65
Reclassification (to) from reserve for unfunded commitments*	(1)	(2)	3	1			1
Balance at March 31, 2019	$ 472	$ 517	$ 512	$ 227	$ 19	$ 21	$ 1,768
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 450	$ 489	$ 420	$ 200	$ 20	$ 17	$ 1,596
Charge-offs	(1)	(12)	(1)				(14)
Recoveries	2	4	1				7
Provision for loan losses (loan loss reversal)	(8)	(2)	74	5	(1)	1	69
Reclassification (to) from reserve for unfunded commitments*		1	13	2			16
Balance at March 31, 2018	$ 443	$ 480	$ 507	$ 207	$ 19	$ 18	$ 1,674
Ending Balance at March 31, 2019:							
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 30	$ 74	$ 112	$ 29	$ 1		$ 246
Collectively evaluated for impairment	442	443	400	198	18	$ 21	1,522
Balance at March 31, 2019	$ 472	$ 517	$ 512	$ 227	$ 19	$ 21	$ 1,768
Ending Balance at December 31, 2018:							
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 31	$ 74	$ 101	$ 34	$ 2		$ 242
Collectively evaluated for impairment	450	427	374	183	17	$ 20	1,471
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ 481	$ 501	$ 475	$ 217	$ 19	$ 20	$ 1,713
Recorded Investments in Loans Outstanding:							
Ending balance at March 31, 2019:							
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	$ 1,309	$ 711	$ 419	$ 69	$1,185	$ 112	$ 3,805
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	126,067	54,592	49,594	29,243	6,148	7,146	272,790
Balance at March 31, 2019	$127,376	$55,303	$50,013	$29,312	$7,333	$7,258	$276,595
Ending balance at December 31, 2018:							
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	$ 1,236	$ 633	$ 409	$ 79	$1,319	$ 110	$ 3,786
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	126,556	57,154	45,910	29,183	6,017	7,333	272,153
Balance at December 31, 2018	$127,792	$57,787	$46,319	$29,262	$7,336	$7,443	$275,939

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

(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 impaired loans under nonaccrual or accruing restructured loans.

The following table presents additional information regarding troubled debt restructurings that occurred during the first quarters of 2019 and 2018:

	For the Three Months Ended			
	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	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	$ 4	$ 4	$ 8	$ 8
Production and intermediate-term	20	20	8	8
Rural residential real estate	1	1	1	1
Total	$25	$25	$17	$17

* 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 System had no significant troubled debt restructurings that occurred within the previous 12 months and for which there was a payment default during the first quarters of 2019 and 2018.

The following table provides information on outstanding loans restructured in troubled debt restructurings. 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, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Real estate mortgage	$236	$242	$ 67	$ 69
Production and intermediate-term	145	141	54	55
Agribusiness	170	179	165	174
Rural residential real estate	12	12	5	4
Total	$563	$574	$291	$302

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

(dollars in millions, except as noted)

Additional commitments to lend to borrowers whose loans have been modified in troubled debt restructurings were $36 million at March 31, 2019 and $51 million at December 31, 2018.

Loans held for sale were $21 million and $23 million at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018. 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 assets consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Equipment held for lease	$ 687	$ 662
Accounts receivable	510	212
Interest rate swaps and other derivatives	320	284
Assets held in non-qualified benefits trusts	182	179
Operating lease right-of-use assets	165	
Equity investments in other System institutions	135	131
Investments in rural business investment companies	110	101
Other property owned	86	84
Prepaid expenses	80	58
Collateral pledged to derivative counterparties	35	8
Loans held for sale	21	23
Net deferred tax assets	12	13
Other	95	78
Total	$2,438	$1,833

Other liabilities consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Pension and other postretirement benefit plan liabilities	$1,127	$1,138
Accounts payable	458	512
Patronage and dividends payable	445	1,915
Bank drafts payable	385	129
Net deferred tax liabilities	341	331
Interest rate swaps and other derivatives	240	183
Operating lease liabilities	176	
Reserve for unfunded commitments	151	152
Accrued salaries and employee benefits	146	283
Liabilities held in non-qualified benefit trusts	111	109
Collateral held from derivative counterparties	21	101
Other	350	222
Total	$3,951	$5,075

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 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 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 that threaten the Banks' ability to pay maturing debt obligations. The agreement provides for advances of up to $10 billion and terminates on September 30, 2019, unless otherwise renewed. The decision whether to seek funds from the Federal Financing Bank is at 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.

(dollars in millions, except as noted)

At March 31, 2019, total assets in the Insurance Fund totaled $4.966 billion and consisted of cash, investments, related accrued interest receivable and other receivables of $4.909 billion and of premiums receivable from System institutions of $57 million accrued on the basis of adjusted outstanding insured debt during the first three months of 2019. 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 2019, income earned on assets in the Insurance Fund and premiums accrued by the Insurance Corporation totaled $78 million, net of administrative expenses.

As further discussed in the *2018 Annual Information Statement*, pursuant to the Farm Credit Act, as amended, the Insurance Corporation may distribute excess funds above the secure base amount to System institutions. At December 31, 2018, the assets in the Insurance Fund exceeded the secure base amount by $66 million (after deduction of prospective operating expenses for 2019) and the excess was transferred to the Allocated Insurance Reserves Accounts. In March 2019, the Insurance Corporation's board of directors approved and distributed the $66 million of excess funds to System institutions.

At March 31, 2019, as determined by the Insurance Corporation, the Insurance Fund for which no specific use has been identified or designated was 2.04% of adjusted insured obligations, as compared with 2.00% at December 31, 2018. The Insurance Fund with the allocated amount was 2.03% of the adjusted insured obligations at December 31, 2018. No amounts were allocated as of March 31, 2019.

NOTE 6 — SYSTEMWIDE DEBT SECURITIES

Aggregate maturities and the weighted average interest rate of Systemwide Debt Securities were as follows at March 31, 2019:

	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	$ 90,873	2.27%	$ 1	6.67%	$20,549	2.48%	$111,423	2.31%
Due after 1 year through 2 years	68,320	2.33					68,320	2.33
Due after 2 years through 3 years	25,333	2.31	4	7.35			25,337	2.31
Due after 3 years through 4 years	14,971	2.30					14,971	2.30
Due after 4 years through 5 years	12,668	2.60					12,668	2.60
Due after 5 years	48,279	3.04	82	5.77			48,361	3.04
Total	$260,444	2.45	$87	5.85	$20,549	2.48	$281,080	2.45

(dollars in millions, except as noted)

NOTE 7 — CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Capital consisted of the following at March 31, 2019:

	Combined Banks	Combined Associations	Combination Entries	System Combined
Preferred stock	$ 2,499	$ 688		$ 3,187
Capital stock and participation certificates	6,395	582	$(5,049)	1,928
Additional paid-in-capital	59	3,653		3,712
Restricted capital — Insurance Fund			4,966	4,966
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(331)	(141)	(1,012)	(1,484)
Retained earnings	11,024	36,571	(182)	47,413
Total capital	$19,646	$41,353	$(1,277)	$59,722

Preferred stock issued and outstanding reflects the issuance by four Banks and six Associations. Combined System retained earnings reflected net eliminations of $182 million representing transactions between the Banks, the Associations and/or the Insurance Fund. Capital stock and participation certificates of the Banks amounting to $5.0 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 distributions.

Accumulated other comprehensive loss was comprised of the following components:

	March 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Before Tax	Deferred Tax	Net of Tax	Before Tax	Deferred Tax	Net of Tax
Unrealized losses on investments available-for-sale, net	$ (185)	$ 5	$ (180)	$ (509)	$28	$ (481)
Unrealized gains/losses on cash flow hedges, net	(80)	8	(72)	(6)	8	2
Pension and other benefit plans	(1,253)	21	(1,232)	(1,277)	21	(1,256)
Total	$(1,518)	$34	$(1,484)	$(1,792)	$57	$(1,735)

(dollars in millions, except as noted)

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

	Unrealized losses on investments available-for-sale, net	Unrealized gains/ losses on cash flow hedges, net	Pension and other benefit plans	Accumulated other comprehensive loss
Balance at December 31, 2018	$(481)	$ 2	$(1,256)	$(1,735)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	301	(74)		227
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss to income			24	24
Net current period other comprehensive (loss) income	301	(74)	24	251
Balance at March 31, 2019	$(180)	$(72)	$(1,232)	$(1,484)

	Unrealized losses on investments available-for-sale, net	Unrealized gains on other-than-temporarily impaired investments available-for-sale	Unrealized gains/ losses on cash flow hedges, net	Pension and other benefit plans	Accumulated other comprehensive loss
Balance at December 31, 2017	$(276)	$ 3	$(53)	$(1,413)	$(1,739)
Reclassification of stranded tax effects from accumulated other comprehensive loss to retained earnings	(10)		(4)	(13)	(27)
Balance at January 1, 2018	(286)	3	(57)	(1,426)	(1,766)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	(310)	3	75		(232)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss to income		(3)		32	29
Net current period other comprehensive (loss) income	(310)	0	75	32	(203)
Balance at March 31, 2018	$(596)	$ 3	$ 18	$(1,394)	$(1,969)

(dollars in millions, except as noted)

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 regulatory minimums for the following capital ratios:

Ratio	Minimum Requirement	Minimum Requirement with Buffer
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	4.5%	7.0%
Tier 1 Capital	6.0%	8.5%
Total Capital	8.0%	10.5%
Tier 1 Leverage*	4.0%	5.0%
Unallocated Retained Earnings (URE) and URE Equivalents (UREE) Leverage	1.5%	N/A
Permanent Capital	7.0%	N/A

* Must include the regulatory minimum requirement for the URE and UREE Leverage ratio.

The capital requirements have a three-year phase-in of the capital conservation buffer applied to these capital ratios, beginning January 1, 2017, except for the Tier 1 Leverage ratio that has no phase-in. The buffer amounts shown reflect the full capital conservation buffer.

At March 31, 2019, all System institutions complied with these standards.

NOTE 8 — EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

The Banks and substantially all Associations participate in defined benefit retirement plans. The Banks and Associations, except for CoBank and certain affiliated Associations, generally have governmental plans that cover many System institutions and as such cannot be attributed to any individual entity. Thus, these plans are generally recorded at the combined District level. Although these plans are aggregated in the System's combined financial statements, the plan assets are particular to each plan's obligations. 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 offer defined contribution retirement plans to all employees hired subsequent to the close of their respective defined benefit pension plans. In addition, certain System institutions provide 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 cost for the three months ended March 31:

	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Service cost	$ 15	$ 18	$ 1	$1
Interest cost	41	37	3	3
Expected return on plan assets	(49)	(50)		
Net amortization and deferral	25	31	(1)	1
Net periodic benefit cost	$ 32	$ 36	$ 3	$5

(dollars in millions, except as noted)

The components of net periodic benefit cost other than the service cost component are included in the line item other expense in the Condensed Combined Statement of Income.

The System previously disclosed, for the year ended December 31, 2018, that the Banks and Associations expected to contribute $189 million to their pension plans and $13 million to their other postretirement benefit plans in 2019. As of March 31, 2019, $19 million and $3 million of contributions have been made to pension and other postretirement benefit plans. System institutions presently anticipate contributing an additional $172 million to fund their pension plans and $10 million to fund their other postretirement benefit plans during the remainder of 2019.

NOTE 9 — 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 *2018 Annual Information Statement* for additional information.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 for each of the fair value hierarchy levels are summarized below:

	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total
March 31, 2019	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Fair Value**
Assets:				
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements		$ 2,160		$ 2,160
Commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit and other securities		7,552	$ 7	7,559
U.S. Treasury securities		18,533		18,533
U.S. agency securities		2,885		2,885
Mortgage-backed securities		26,773	216	26,989
Asset-backed securities		3,842	30	3,872
Derivative assets		320		320
Assets held in non-qualified benefits trusts	$182			182
Total assets	$182	$62,065	$253	$62,500
Liabilities:				
Derivative liabilities		$ 240		$ 240
Collateral liabilities		21		21
Standby letters of credit			$ 12	12
Total liabilities	$ 0	$ 261	$ 12	$ 273

(dollars in millions, except as noted)

December 31, 2018	Fair Value Measurement Using Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Assets:				
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements		$ 3,379		$ 3,379
Commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit and other securities		6,800	$ 6	6,806
U.S. Treasury securities		18,778		18,778
U.S. agency securities		2,480		2,480
Mortgage-backed securities		27,247	149	27,396
Asset-backed securities		3,477	6	3,483
Derivative assets		284		284
Assets held in non-qualified benefits trusts	$179			179
Total assets	$179	$62,445	$161	$62,785
Liabilities:				
Derivative liabilities		$ 183		$ 183
Collateral liabilities	$ 2	99		101
Standby letters of credit			$ 12	12
Total liabilities	$ 2	$ 282	$ 12	$ 296

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 2019 and 2018:

	Commercial paper, bankers' acceptances certificates of deposit and other securities	Mortgage-backed securities	Asset-backed securities	Standby letters of credit
Balance at December 31, 2018	$6	$149	$ 6	$12
Total gains or (losses) realized/unrealized:				
Included in other comprehensive loss		1		
Purchases	1	71	25	
Issuances				2
Settlements	—	(5)	(1)	(2)
Balance at March 31, 2019	$7	$216	$30	$12

	Commercial paper, bankers' acceptances certificates of deposit and other securities	Mortgage-backed securities	Asset-backed securities	Standby letters of credit
Balance at December 31, 2017	$12	$574	$27	$13
Total gains or (losses) realized/unrealized:				
Included in other comprehensive loss		1		
Purchases		126		
Issuances				2
Settlements	(5)	(21)	(1)	(3)
Balance at March 31, 2018	$ 7	$680	$26	$12

(dollars in millions, except as noted)

There were no losses included in earnings during the first quarters of 2019 and 2018 that were attributable to the change in unrealized gains or losses relating to assets or liabilities still held at March 31, 2019 and 2018. There were no transfers between Level 3 and Level 2 during the first quarters of 2019 and 2018.

Level 3 assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis included loans of $476 million and other property owned of $95 million at March 31, 2019, as compared to $430 million and $91 million at December 31, 2018.

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, 2019				
	Total Carrying Amount	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair Value
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets:					
Cash	$ 1,159	$1,159			$ 1,159
Other investments held-to-maturity	1,745		$125	$ 1,628	1,753
Net loans	272,383		9	279,503	279,512
Total assets	$275,287	$1,159	$134	$281,131	$282,424
Liabilities:					
Systemwide Debt Securities	$281,080			$281,475	$281,475
Other bonds	1,529			1,529	1,529
Other interest bearing liabilities	1,279		$ 6	1,288	1,294
Total liabilities	$283,888	$ 0	$ 6	$284,292	$284,298
Other financial instruments:					
Commitments to extend credit				$ 167	$ 167

	December 31, 2018				
	Total Carrying Amount	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair Value
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets:					
Cash	$ 2,933	$2,933			$ 2,933
Other investments held-to-maturity	1,216		$117	$ 1,093	1,210
Net loans	271,665		9	276,362	276,371
Total assets	$275,814	$2,933	$126	$277,455	$280,514
Liabilities:					
Systemwide Debt Securities	$281,459			$279,719	$279,719
Other bonds	1,817			1,817	1,817
Other interest bearing liabilities	1,161		$ 4	1,167	1,171
Total liabilities	$284,437	$ 0	$ 4	$282,703	$282,707
Other financial instruments:					
Commitments to extend credit				$ 173	$ 173

(dollars in millions, except as noted)

Uncertainty of Fair Value Measurements

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 have resulted in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement.

Generally, a change in the assumption used for the probability of default would have been accompanied by a directionally 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.

Quantitative Information about Recurring and Nonrecurring Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

	Fair Value		Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input	Range of Inputs	
	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018			March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit and other securities	$ 7	$ 6	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment rate	0.0%	0.0%
Mortgage-backed securities	$ 53	$ 36	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment rate	0.0%	0.0%
	163	113	Vendor priced			
	$216	$149				
Asset-backed securities	$ 30	$ 6	Vendor priced			
Standby letters of credit	$ 12	$ 12	Discounted cash flow	Rate of funding	50.0%	50.0%
				Risk-adjusted spread	0.1%-1.3%	0.1%-1.5%

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 and securities purchased under resale agreements	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, caps and floors	Discounted cash flow	Annualized volatility Counterparty credit risk Company's own credit risk

Valuation Techniques

As more fully discussed in Note 2 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, in the *2018 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 represents a brief summary of the valuation techniques used by the System for assets and liabilities measured at fair value:

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, but not limited to, U.S. Treasury, U.S. agency and the substantial majority of mortgage-backed and asset-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 primarily consist of certain mortgage-backed securities including private label-FHA/VA securities and those issued by Farmer Mac.

To estimate the fair value of the majority of the investments held, the Banks and Associations obtain prices from third party pricing services. For the valuation of securities not actively traded, including certain non-agency securities, the Banks and Associations 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.

The models used to determine the fair value of derivative assets and liabilities use an income approach based on observable market inputs, including the LIBOR and Overnight Index Swap curves 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 market-place.

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.

Collateral Liabilities

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 or are cleared through a futures commission merchant, with a clearinghouse (i.e., a central counterparty). The market value of collateral liabilities is its face value plus accrued interest that approximates fair value.

NOTE 10 — 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 goal is 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 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 gains and losses on the derivative instruments that are linked to these hedged assets and liabilities. The strategic use of derivatives is considered 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.

In addition, derivative transactions, particularly interest rate swaps, are entered into to lower funding costs, diversify sources of funding, alter interest rate exposures arising from mismatches between assets and liabilities, or better manage liquidity. Interest rate swaps allow us to issue medium-term debt at fixed rates, which are then swapped to floating rates that are lower than those available if floating rate debt was issued directly. Under interest rate swap arrangements, the parties agree 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.

(dollars in millions, except as noted)

The Banks may enter into derivatives with their customers, including Associations, as a service to enable customers to transfer, modify or reduce their interest rate risk by transferring this risk to the Bank. The Banks substantially offset the market risk by concurrently entering into offsetting agreements with non-System institutional counterparties.

A substantial amount of the System's assets are interest-earning assets (principally loans and investments) 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 that pay floating rate and receive fixed rate (receive-fixed swaps) are used to reduce the impact of market fluctuations on net interest income. Because the size of swap positions needed to reduce the impact of market fluctuations varies over time, swaps that receive floating rate and pay fixed rate (pay-fixed swaps) are used to reduce net positions.

Interest rate options may be purchased in order to reduce the impact of rising interest rates on floating-rate debt (interest rate caps) or to reduce the impact of falling interest rates on floating-rate assets (interest rate floors). The primary types of derivative instruments used and the amount of activity (notional amount of derivatives) during the quarters ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 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 and Floors	Other Derivatives	Total
Balance at December 31, 2018	$13,947	$10,656	$2,500	$4,306	$ 7,893	$39,302
Additions	2,164	1,394		900	2,246	6,704
Maturities/amortization	(549)	(847)		(20)	(1,592)	(3,008)
Terminations		(24)			(25)	(49)
Balance at March 31, 2019	$15,562	$11,179	$2,500	$5,186	$ 8,522	$42,949

	Receive-Fixed Swaps	Pay-Fixed and Amortizing Pay-Fixed Swaps	Floating-for-Floating and Amortizing Floating-for-Floating	Interest Rate Caps and Floors	Other Derivatives	Total
Balance at December 31, 2017	$14,845	$8,947	$2,700	$5,080	$ 6,955	$38,527
Additions	1,991	579		55	1,947	4,572
Maturities/amortization	(1,553)	(147)		(53)	(1,435)	(3,188)
Terminations		(180)			(179)	(359)
Balance at March 31, 2018	$15,283	$9,199	$2,700	$5,082	$ 7,288	$39,552

(dollars in millions, except as noted)

Use of derivatives creates exposure to credit and market risk. If a counterparty fails to fulfill its performance obligations under a derivative contract, 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 us, thus creating a repayment (credit) risk. When the fair value of the derivative contract is negative, we owe the counterparty and, therefore, assume no repayment risk.

To minimize the risk of credit losses, credit standing and levels of exposure to individual counterparties are monitored and derivative transactions are almost exclusively entered into with non-customer counterparties that have an investment grade or better credit rating from a major rating agency. Nonperformance by any of these counterparties is not anticipated. We typically enter into master agreements that contain netting provisions. These provisions 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 the derivative contracts are supported by collateral arrangements with counterparties. The System's exposure to counterparties, net of $21 million of cash collateral at March 31, 2019 and $101 million at December 31, 2018, was $17 million and $20 million.

Derivative transactions may also be cleared through a futures commission merchant (FCM) with a clearinghouse (i.e., 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 margin 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.

Derivative activities are monitored by an Asset-Liability Management Committee (ALCO) at the various System institutions as part of its oversight of asset/liability and treasury functions. Each ALCO is responsible for approving hedging strategies that are developed within parameters established by the board of directors through analysis of data derived from financial simulation models and other internal and industry sources. The resulting hedging strategies are then incorporated into the 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 hedged 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. As of March 31, 2019, the following amounts were recorded on the Condensed Combined Statement of Condition related to cumulative basis adjustments for fair value hedges:

	Carrying Amount of the Hedged Item	Cumulative Amount of Fair Value Hedging Adjustment Included in the Carrying Amount of the Hedged Item
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Systemwide debt securities	$14,000	$6

(dollars in millions, except as noted)

Cash Flow Hedges

For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges, 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.

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.

Fair Values of Derivative Instruments

The following table represents the fair value of derivative instruments:

	Balance Sheet Classification Assets	Fair Value March 31, 2019	Fair Value December 31, 2018	Balance Sheet Classification Liabilities	Fair Value March 31, 2019	Fair Value December 31, 2018
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:						
Receive-fixed swaps	Other assets	$ 77	$ 35	Other liabilities	$ 66	$105
Pay-fixed and amortizing pay-fixed swaps	Other assets	36	66	Other liabilities	63	35
Interest rate caps and floors	Other assets	42	43			
Floating-for-floating and amortizing floating-for-floating swaps				Other liabilities	5	3
Foreign exchange contracts	Other assets		1			
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments		155	145		134	143
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:						
Pay-fixed and amortizing pay-fixed swaps	Other assets	3	4			
Derivatives entered into on behalf of customers	Other assets	185	165	Other liabilities	139	131
Other derivative products	Other assets	2	11			
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		190	180		139	131
Variation margin settlement			(12)		(8)	(62)
Total derivatives		$345	$313		$265	$212

(dollars in millions, except as noted)

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

Derivatives — Cash Flow Hedging Relationships	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in OCI on Derivatives March 31, 2019	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in OCI on Derivatives March 31, 2018	Location of Gain or (Loss) Reclassification from AOCI into Income	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income March 31, 2019	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income March 31, 2018
Pay-fixed and amortizing pay-fixed swaps	$(57)	$62	Interest expense	$ 2	
Floating-for-floating and amortizing floating-for-floating swaps		1			
Interest rate caps and floors	(17)	9	Interest expense	(2)	$(2)
Foreign exchange contracts		3	Interest income		3
Other derivative products			Interest income		(1)
Total	$(74)	$75		$ 0	$ 0

The following table sets forth the effect of fair value and cash flow hedge accounting on the Condensed Combined Statement of Income:

	Location and Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Fair Value and Cash Flow Hedging Relationships — For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 — Interest Expense
Total amounts of income and expense line items in which the effects of fair value or cash flow hedges are recorded	$1,735
The effects of fair value and cash flow hedging:	
Fair value hedges:	
Receive-fixed swaps	(80)
Systemwide Debt Securities	76
Cash flow hedges:	
Pay-fixed and amortizing pay-fixed swaps	(2)
Interest rate caps and floors	2

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

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Location of Gain or (Loss)	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2019	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2018
Pay-fixed and amortizing pay-fixed swaps	Noninterest income	$ (1)	$ 1
Derivatives entered into on behalf of customers	Noninterest income	11	(9)
Other derivative products	Noninterest income	(9)	1
Total		$ 1	$(7)

(dollars in millions, except as noted)

NOTE 11 — ASSET/LIABILITY OFFSETTING

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

March 31, 2019	Gross Amounts Recognized	Gross Amounts Offset in the Condensed Combined Statement of Condition	Net Amounts Presented in the Condensed Combined Statement of Condition	Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Condensed Combined Statement of Condition: Securities Received/Pledged	Cash Collateral Received/Pledged	Cleared Derivative Initial Margin Pledged	Net Amount
Assets:							
Interest rate swaps and other derivatives	$ 345	$(25)	$ 320		$ (21)	$ 22	$ 321
Federal Funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	2,160		2,160	$(150)			2,010
Liabilities:							
Interest rate swaps and other derivatives	265	(25)	240		(35)	(67)	138

December 31, 2018	Gross Amounts Recognized	Gross Amounts Offset in the Condensed Combined Statement of Condition	Net Amounts Presented in the Condensed Combined Statement of Condition	Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Condensed Combined Statement of Condition: Securities Received/Pledged	Cash Collateral Received/Pledged	Cleared Derivative Initial Margin Pledged	Net Amount
Assets:							
Interest rate swaps and other derivatives	$ 313	$(29)	$ 284		$(101)	$ 21	$ 204
Federal Funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	3,379		3,379	$(100)			3,279
Liabilities:							
Interest rate swaps and other derivatives	212	(29)	183		(8)	(47)	128

(dollars in millions, except as noted)

NOTE 12 — 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 is as follows:

	March 31, 2019
Commitments to extend credit	$77,672
Standby letters of credit	2,051
Commercial and other letters of credit	210

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.

In June 2016, a lawsuit was commenced by the filing of a complaint in the United States District Court Southern District of New York against CoBank by a number of investors (the "Plaintiffs") who had held CoBank's 7.875% Subordinated Notes due in 2018 (the "Notes"). The Notes were redeemed at par plus accrued interest by CoBank in April 2016 due to the occurrence of a "Regulatory Event" (as defined under the terms of the Notes). The Plaintiffs have asserted a breach of contract claim and a breach of implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing claim alleging that CoBank impermissibly redeemed the Notes. The Plaintiffs have requested damages in an amount to be determined at trial, reasonable attorneys' fees and any other such relief as the court may deem just and proper. CoBank filed its answer in September 2016 and discovery concluded in January 2018. CoBank and Plaintiffs filed their respective motions for summary judgment in March 2018. There is presently no indication of when the court will rule on the motions for summary judgment. CoBank intends to vigorously defend against these allegations. The likelihood of any outcome of this proceeding cannot be determined at this time.

In November 2016, an alleged class action complaint was filed in New York state court against AgriBank by a purported beneficial owner of some of AgriBank's 9.125% subordinated notes due in 2019 ("Subordinated Notes"). The plaintiff asserted a breach of contract claim and a breach of implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing claim alleging that AgriBank impermissibly redeemed the Subordinated Notes. AgriBank removed the lawsuit to federal court in the Southern District of New York. Plaintiff requested damages in an amount to be determined at trial, reasonable attorneys' fees, and other relief. In October 2017, AgriBank filed an answer to the lawsuit. On July 31, 2018, the plaintiff filed an amended complaint adding a second named plaintiff. On August 30, 2018, AgriBank filed an answer to the amended complaint. The lawsuit is in the discovery stage, and AgriBank intends to vigorously defend against these allegations. The likelihood of any outcome of this proceeding cannot be determined at this time.

At March 31, 2019, various other lawsuits were pending or threatened against System institutions. Each System institution to which a pending or threatened lawsuit relates intends to vigorously defend against such action. 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 condition.

(dollars in millions, except as noted)

NOTE 13 — 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, 2019

	AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	AgriBank, FCB	Farm Credit Bank of Texas	CoBank, ACB	Combination Entries	Combined Banks
Assets						
Cash	$ 513	$ 286	$ 25	$ 171		$ 995
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	150	1,360	127	523		2,160
Investments (Note 2)	7,878	14,515	5,704	31,704		59,801
Loans						
To Associations(1)	15,940	84,343	12,039	50,043		162,365
To others(2)	7,933	8,365	6,445	54,911	$(354)	77,300
Less: allowance for loan losses	(18)	(27)	(12)	(653)		(710)
Net loans	23,855	92,681	18,472	104,301	(354)	238,955
Accrued interest receivable	94	711	81	498		1,384
Other assets	225	137	282	1,150	104	1,898
Total assets	$32,715	$109,690	$24,691	$138,347	$(250)	$305,193
Liabilities and Capital						
Systemwide Debt Securities (Note 6):						
Due within one year	$11,731	$ 33,072	$ 8,708	$ 57,912		$111,423
Due after one year	18,486	68,968	13,945	68,258		169,657
Total Systemwide Debt Securities	30,217	102,040	22,653	126,170		281,080
Accrued interest payable	114	453	93	469		1,129
Other liabilities	54	1,272	122	1,900	$ (10)	3,338
Total liabilities	30,385	103,765	22,868	128,539	(10)	285,547
Capital						
Preferred stock	49	250	700	1,500		2,499
Capital stock and participation certificates	316	2,558	362	3,405	(246)	6,395
Additional paid-in-capital	59					59
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(10)	(52)	(71)	(184)	(14)	(331)
Retained earnings	1,916	3,169	832	5,087	20	11,024
Total capital	2,330	5,925	1,823	9,808	(240)	19,646
Total liabilities and capital	$32,715	$109,690	$24,691	$138,347	$(250)	$305,193

(dollars in millions, except as noted)

Combining Bank-Only Statement of Condition

December 31, 2018

	AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	AgriBank, FCB	Farm Credit Bank of Texas	CoBank, ACB	Combination Entries	Combined Banks
Assets						
Cash	$ 422	$ 546	$ 130	$ 1,368		$ 2,466
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	100	1,698	281	1,300		3,379
Investments (Note 2)	7,981	13,998	5,715	31,293		58,987
Loans						
To Associations(1)	16,414	83,807	11,787	50,586		162,594
To others(2)	7,862	8,910	6,270	53,908	$(366)	76,584
Less: allowance for loan losses	(18)	(26)	(12)	(622)		(678)
Net loans	24,258	92,691	18,045	103,872	(366)	238,500
Accrued interest receivable	91	707	76	454		1,328
Other assets	226	132	282	729	68	1,437
Total assets	$33,078	$109,772	$24,529	$139,016	$(298)	$306,097
Liabilities and Capital						
Systemwide Debt Securities (Note 6):						
Due within one year	$11,304	$ 31,643	$ 8,466	$ 57,815		$109,228
Due after one year	19,078	70,538	14,031	68,584		172,231
Total Systemwide Debt Securities	30,382	102,181	22,497	126,399		281,459
Accrued interest payable	110	406	87	433		1,036
Other liabilities	362	1,297	168	2,649	$ (57)	4,419
Total liabilities	30,854	103,884	22,752	129,481	(57)	286,914
Capital						
Preferred stock	49	250	700	1,500		2,499
Capital stock and participation certificates	318	2,551	362	3,416	(247)	6,400
Additional paid-in-capital	59					59
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(52)	(50)	(82)	(363)	(12)	(559)
Retained earnings	1,850	3,137	797	4,982	18	10,784
Total capital	2,224	5,888	1,777	9,535	(241)	19,183
Total liabilities and capital	$33,078	$109,772	$24,529	$139,016	$(298)	$306,097

(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 risk-adjusted capital 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, just over 50% 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.

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
2019						
Interest income	$ 277	$ 781	$ 197	$1,167	$ (2)	$ 2,420
Interest expense	(180)	(622)	(134)	(807)	10	(1,733)
Net interest income	97	159	63	360	8	687
Provision for loan losses		(3)		(28)		(31)
Noninterest income	5	14	8	64	(18)	73
Noninterest expense	(35)	(33)	(26)	(94)	(8)	(196)
Provision for income taxes				(30)		(30)
Net income	67	137	45	272	(18)	503
Other comprehensive income (loss)	42	(2)	11	179	(2)	228
Comprehensive income	$ 109	$ 135	$ 56	$ 451	$(20)	$ 731
2018						
Interest income	$ 230	$ 595	$ 152	$ 929	$ (1)	$ 1,905
Interest expense	(128)	(450)	(92)	(558)	9	(1,219)
Net interest income	102	145	60	371	8	686
Provision for loan losses	(1)		(5)	(50)		(56)
Noninterest income	12	33	14	80	(18)	121
Noninterest expense	(34)	(32)	(24)	(84)	(8)	(182)
Provision for income taxes				(33)		(33)
Net income	79	146	45	284	(18)	536
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(36)	28	(24)	(201)		(233)
Comprehensive income	$ 43	$ 174	$ 21	$ 83	$(18)	$ 303

(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
Balance at December 31, 2017	$2,243	$5,642	$1,668	$9,060	$(215)	$18,398
Comprehensive income	43	174	21	83	(18)	303
Preferred stock dividends		(4)	(5)	(22)		(31)
Capital stock and participation certificates issued		9				9
Capital stock, participation certificates, and retained earnings retired	(4)	(17)	(2)	(32)		(55)
Patronage		(95)	(3)	(113)	11	(200)
Balance at March 31, 2018	$2,282	$5,709	$1,679	$8,976	$(222)	$18,424
Balance at December 31, 2018	$2,224	$5,888	$1,777	$9,535	$(241)	$19,183
Adjustment to beginning balance due to the change in accounting for leases		1		9		10
Balance at January 1, 2019	2,224	5,889	1,777	9,544	(241)	19,193
Comprehensive income	109	135	56	451	(20)	731
Preferred stock dividends	(1)	(4)	(7)	(21)		(33)
Capital stock and participation certificates issued		7				7
Capital stock, participation certificates, and retained earnings retired	(2)			(44)	4	(42)
Patronage		(102)	(3)	(122)	17	(210)
Balance at March 31, 2019	$2,330	$5,925	$1,823	$9,808	$(240)	$19,646

(dollars in millions, except as noted)

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

	AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	AgriBank, FCB	Farm Credit Bank of Texas	CoBank, ACB
For the three months ended:				
March 31, 2019				
Return on average assets	0.82%	0.50%	0.73%	0.78%
Return on average capital	11.88%	9.22%	9.88%	11.29%
March 31, 2018				
Return on average assets	1.00%	0.56%	0.78%	0.86%
Return on average capital	13.98%	10.25%	10.66%	12.67%
For the period ended:				
March 31, 2019				
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of loans and other property owned	0.18%	0.08%	0.11%	0.29%
Allowance for loan losses as a percentage of loans	0.08%	0.03%	0.06%	0.62%
Capital as a percentage of total assets	7.12%	5.40%	7.38%	7.09%
Tier 1 Leverage ratio	6.87%	5.51%	7.15%	7.16%
Total Capital ratio	19.4%	18.1%	16.0%	14.8%
Permanent capital ratio	19.3%	18.0%	15.9%	13.9%
Liquidity in days	226	149	227	172
Average liquidity in days during 2019	231	150	233	175
December 31, 2018				
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of loans and other property owned	0.18%	0.06%	0.12%	0.31%
Allowance for loan losses as a percentage of loans	0.07%	0.03%	0.07%	0.60%
Capital as a percentage of total assets	6.72%	5.36%	7.24%	6.86%
Tier 1 Leverage ratio	7.53%	5.50%	7.39%	7.53%
Total Capital ratio	21.8%	18.6%	16.4%	15.6%
Permanent capital ratio	21.7%	18.5%	16.3%	14.7%
Liquidity in days	217	160	241	177
Average liquidity in days during 2018	223	152	229	176

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 7.

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 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 14 — SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Banks and Associations have evaluated subsequent events through May 10, 2019, which is the date the financial statements were issued and determined that there were no other events requiring disclosure.

FARM CREDIT SYSTEM

SUPPLEMENTAL COMBINING INFORMATION
(unaudited)

The following condensed Combining Statements of Condition and Comprehensive Income present Combined 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, 2019
(in millions)

	Combined Banks	Combined Associations	Eliminations	Combined without Insurance Fund	Insurance Fund	System Combined
Cash and investments	$ 62,956	$ 1,946		$ 64,902		$ 64,902
Loans	239,665	196,870	$(162,384)	274,151		274,151
Less: allowance for loan losses	(710)	(1,058)		(1,768)		(1,768)
Net loans	238,955	195,812	(162,384)	272,383		272,383
Other assets	3,282	9,597	(6,440)	6,439		6,439
Restricted assets					$4,966	4,966
Total assets	$305,193	$207,355	$(168,824)	$343,724	$4,966	$348,690
Systemwide Debt Securities	$281,080			$281,080		$281,080
Other liabilities	4,467	$166,002	$(162,581)	7,888		7,888
Total liabilities	285,547	166,002	(162,581)	288,968		288,968
Capital						
Preferred stock	2,499	688		3,187		3,187
Capital stock and participation certificates	6,395	582	(5,049)	1,928		1,928
Additional paid-in-capital	59	3,653		3,712		3,712
Restricted capital					$4,966	4,966
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(331)	(141)	(1,012)	(1,484)		(1,484)
Retained earnings	11,024	36,571	(182)	47,413		47,413
Total capital	19,646	41,353	(6,243)	54,756	4,966	59,722
Total liabilities and capital	$305,193	$207,355	$(168,824)	$343,724	$4,966	$348,690

FARM CREDIT SYSTEM

SUPPLEMENTAL COMBINING INFORMATION — (continued)
(unaudited)

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CONDITION — (Condensed)
December 31, 2018
(in millions)

	Combined Banks	Combined Associations	Eliminations	Combined without Insurance Fund	Insurance Fund	System Combined
Cash and investments	$ 64,832	$ 1,639		$ 66,471		$ 66,471
Loans	239,178	196,809	$(162,609)	273,378		273,378
Less: allowance for loan losses	(678)	(1,035)		(1,713)		(1,713)
Net loans	238,500	195,774	(162,609)	271,665		271,665
Other assets	2,765	10,211	(7,074)	5,902		5,902
Restricted assets					$4,954	4,954
Total assets	$306,097	$207,624	$(169,683)	$344,038	$4,954	$348,992
Systemwide Debt Securities	$281,459			$281,459		$281,459
Other liabilities	5,455	$167,120	$(163,486)	9,089		9,089
Total liabilities	286,914	167,120	(163,486)	290,548		290,548
Capital						
Preferred stock	2,499	632		3,131		3,131
Capital stock and participation certificates	6,400	578	(5,041)	1,937		1,937
Additional paid-in-capital	59	3,653		3,712		3,712
Restricted capital					$4,954	4,954
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(559)	(150)	(1,026)	(1,735)		(1,735)
Retained earnings	10,784	35,791	(130)	46,445		46,445
Total capital	19,183	40,504	(6,197)	53,490	4,954	58,444
Total liabilities and capital	$306,097	$207,624	$(169,683)	$344,038	$4,954	$348,992

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, 2019
(in millions)

	Combined Banks	Combined Associations	Eliminations	Combined without Insurance Fund	Insurance Fund	Combination Entries	System Combined
Net interest income	$ 687	$1,339		$2,026			$2,026
Provision for loan losses	(31)	(34)		(65)			(65)
Noninterest income	73	397	$(278)	192	$79	$(123)(a)(b)	148
Noninterest expense	(196)	(688)	46	(838)	(1)	57 (a)	(782)
Provision for income taxes	(30)	(9)		(39)			(39)
Net income	503	1,005	(232)	1,276	78	(66)	1,288
Other comprehensive income	228	9	14	251			251
Comprehensive income	$ 731	$1,014	$(218)	$1,527	$78	$ (66)	$1,539

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2018
(in millions)

	Combined Banks	Combined Associations	Eliminations	Combined without Insurance Fund	Insurance Fund	Combination Entries	System Combined
Net interest income	$ 686	$1,273		$1,959			$1,959
Provision for loan losses	(56)	(13)		(69)			(69)
Noninterest income	121	458	$(263)	316	$71	$(230)(a)(b)	157
Noninterest expense	(182)	(653)	45	(790)	(1)	54 (a)	(737)
Provision for income taxes	(33)	(11)		(44)			(44)
Net income	536	1,054	(218)	1,372	70	(176)	1,266
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(233)		30	(203)			(203)
Comprehensive income	$ 303	$1,054	$(188)	$1,169	$70	$(176)	$1,063

Combination entry (a) eliminates the Insurance Fund premiums expensed by the Banks in the first quarters of 2019 and 2018 of $57 million and $54 million and the related income recognized by the Insurance Corporation.

Combination entry (b) eliminates $66 million and $176 million of income recognized by System institutions for excess funds that were returned during the first quarters of 2019 and 2018.

FARM CREDIT SYSTEM

SUPPLEMENTAL COMBINING INFORMATION — (continued)
(unaudited)

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.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION — (Condensed)
March 31, 2019
(in millions)

	AgFirst District Combined	AgriBank District Combined	Texas District Combined	CoBank District Combined	Insurance Fund and Combination Entries	System Combined
Cash and investments	$ 8,617	$ 17,862	$ 5,935	$ 32,483	$ 5	$ 64,902
Loans	29,491	108,755	25,195	115,971	(5,261)	274,151
Less: allowance for loan losses	(209)	(506)	(86)	(967)		(1,768)
Net loans	29,282	108,249	25,109	115,004	(5,261)	272,383
Other assets	662	2,478	685	2,637	(23)	6,439
Restricted assets					4,966	4,966
Total assets	$38,561	$128,589	$31,729	$150,124	$ (313)	$348,690
Systemwide Debt Securities	$30,217	$102,040	$22,653	$126,170		$281,080
Other liabilities	1,727	2,640	4,435	3,847	$(4,761)	7,888
Total liabilities	31,944	104,680	27,088	130,017	(4,761)	288,968
Capital						
Preferred stock	49	350	720	2,068		3,187
Capital stock and participation certificates	163	379	112	1,614	(340)	1,928
Additional paid-in-capital	83	2,085	225	1,319		3,712
Restricted capital					4,966	4,966
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(323)	(516)	(150)	(463)	(32)	(1,484)
Retained earnings	6,645	21,611	3,734	15,569	(146)	47,413
Total capital	6,617	23,909	4,641	20,107	4,448	59,722
Total liabilities and capital	$38,561	$128,589	$31,729	$150,124	$ (313)	$348,690

FARM CREDIT SYSTEM

SUPPLEMENTAL COMBINING INFORMATION — (continued)
(unaudited)

STATEMENT OF CONDITION — (Condensed)
December 31, 2018
(in millions)

	AgFirst District Combined	AgriBank District Combined	Texas District Combined	CoBank District Combined	Insurance Fund and Combination Entries	System Combined
Cash and investments	$ 8,601	$ 17,463	$ 6,151	$ 34,261	$ (5)	$ 66,471
Loans	29,593	109,082	24,852	115,149	(5,298)	273,378
Less: allowance for loan losses	(210)	(491)	(82)	(930)		(1,713)
Net loans	29,383	108,591	24,770	114,219	(5,298)	271,665
Other assets	642	2,545	648	2,124	(57)	5,902
Restricted assets					4,954	4,954
Total assets	$38,626	$128,599	$31,569	$150,604	$ (406)	$348,992
Systemwide Debt Securities	$30,382	$102,181	$22,497	$126,399		$281,459
Other liabilities	1,770	2,928	4,541	4,692	$(4,842)	9,089
Total liabilities	32,152	105,109	27,038	131,091	(4,842)	290,548
Capital						
Preferred stock	49	350	720	2,012		3,131
Capital stock and participation certificates	159	379	112	1,627	(340)	1,937
Additional paid-in-capital	83	2,085	225	1,319		3,712
Restricted capital					4,954	4,954
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(371)	(522)	(163)	(645)	(34)	(1,735)
Retained earnings	6,554	21,198	3,637	15,200	(144)	46,445
Total capital	6,474	23,490	4,531	19,513	4,436	58,444
Total liabilities and capital	$38,626	$128,599	$31,569	$150,604	$ (406)	$348,992

FARM CREDIT SYSTEM

SUPPLEMENTAL COMBINING INFORMATION — (continued)
(unaudited)

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

	AgFirst District Combined	AgriBank District Combined	Texas District Combined	CoBank District Combined	Insurance Fund and Combination Entries	System Combined
2019						
Net interest income	$ 254	$ 792	$198	$ 773	$ 9	$2,026
Provision for loan losses	(4)	(20)	(6)	(35)		(65)
Noninterest income	20	68	19	111	(70)	148
Noninterest expense	(130)	(311)	(97)	(289)	45	(782)
Provision for income taxes		(7)		(32)		(39)
Net income	140	522	114	528	(16)	1,288
Other comprehensive income	48	6	13	182	2	251
Comprehensive income	$ 188	$ 528	$127	$ 710	$ (14)	$1,539
2018						
Net interest income	$ 253	$ 753	$193	$ 751	$ 9	$1,959
Provision for loan losses	(2)	(13)	(3)	(51)		(69)
Noninterest income	36	133	33	141	(186)	157
Noninterest expense	(125)	(298)	(94)	(263)	43	(737)
Provision for income taxes		(10)		(34)		(44)
Net income	162	565	129	544	(134)	1,266
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(29)	40	(21)	(195)	2	(203)
Comprehensive income	$ 133	$ 605	$108	$ 349	$(132)	$1,063

FARM CREDIT SYSTEM

SUPPLEMENTAL COMBINING INFORMATION — (continued)
(unaudited)

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

	AgFirst District Combined	AgriBank District Combined	Texas District Combined	CoBank District Combined	Insurance Fund and Combination Entries	System Combined
Balance at December 31, 2017	$6,249	$22,080	$4,279	$18,432	$4,342	$55,382
Comprehensive income	133	605	108	349	(132)	1,063
Preferred stock issued, net				41		41
Capital stock and participation certificates issued	10	9	2	2		23
Capital stock, participation certificates, and retained earnings retired	(10)	(10)	(2)	(34)		(56)
Patronage and dividends	(32)	(140)	(13)	(116)	17	(284)
Balance at March 31, 2018	$6,350	$22,544	$4,374	$18,674	$4,227	$56,169
Balance at December 31, 2018	$6,474	$23,490	$4,531	$19,513	$4,436	$58,444
Adjustment to beginning balance due to the change in accounting for leases	(1)	1		9		9
Balance at January 1, 2019	6,473	23,491	4,531	19,522	4,436	58,453
Comprehensive income	188	528	127	710	(14)	1,539
Preferred stock issued, net				56		56
Capital stock and participation certificates issued	12	7	2	1		22
Capital stock, participation certificates, and retained earnings retired	(8)	(7)	(2)	(45)	5	(57)
Patronage and dividends	(48)	(110)	(17)	(137)	21	(291)
Balance at March 31, 2019	$6,617	$23,909	$4,641	$20,107	$4,448	$59,722

FARM CREDIT SYSTEM

SUPPLEMENTAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION
(unaudited)

COMBINED BANK AND ASSOCIATION (DISTRICT)

SELECTED KEY FINANCIAL RATIOS

The following combined key financial ratios related to each District is intended for the purpose of additional analysis.

	AgFirst District Combined	AgriBank District Combined	Texas District Combined	CoBank District Combined
For the three months ended:				
March 31, 2019				
Return on average assets	1.45%	1.63%	1.45%	1.40%
Return on average capital	8.52%	8.78%	9.90%	10.68%
Net interest margin	2.68%	2.52%	2.57%	2.08%
Net loan charge-offs as a % of average loans	0.07%	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%
Operating expense as a % of net interest income and noninterest income	47.52%	35.98%	44.56%	32.66%
March 31, 2018				
Return on average assets	1.74%	1.86%	1.73%	1.52%
Return on average capital	10.25%	10.14%	11.87%	11.74%
Net interest margin	2.77%	2.52%	2.65%	2.12%
Net loan charge-offs as a % of average loans	0.05%	0.01%	0.02%	0.00%
Operating expense as a % of net interest income and noninterest income	43.36%	33.37%	41.59%	29.49%
At the period ended:				
March 31, 2019				
Nonperforming assets as a % of loans and other property owned	1.42%	0.97%	0.70%	0.70%
Allowance for loan losses as a % of loans	0.71%	0.47%	0.34%	0.83%
Capital as a % of total assets	17.16%	18.59%	14.63%	13.39%
Capital and allowance for loan losses as a % of loans	23.15%	22.45%	18.76%	18.17%
Debt to capital	4.83:1	4.38:1	5.84:1	6.47:1
December 31, 2018				
Nonperforming assets as a % of loans and other property owned	1.40%	0.87%	0.63%	0.66%
Allowance for loan losses as a % of loans	0.71%	0.45%	0.33%	0.81%
Capital as a % of total assets	16.76%	18.27%	14.35%	12.96%
Capital and allowance for loan losses as a % of loans	22.59%	21.98%	18.56%	17.75%
Debt to capital	4.97:1	4.47:1	5.97:1	6.72:1

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

	Change in Market Value of Equity				Change in Net Interest Income			
	March 31, 2019				March 31, 2019			
District	-119	-100	+100	+200	-119	-100	+100	+200
AgFirst	4.71%	3.88%	-3.78%	-7.85%	-0.09%	-0.41%	2.20%	3.31%
AgriBank	5.25	4.50	-3.78	-7.36	-1.47	-1.66	0.21	1.66
Texas	7.84	6.57	-6.17	-12.20	2.44	1.39	1.01	1.78
CoBank	3.42	3.05	-3.36	-6.56	-0.17	-0.11	0.98	1.93

	Change in Market Value of Equity				Change in Net Interest Income			
	December 31, 2018				December 31, 2018			
District	-120	-100	+100	+200	-120	-100	+100	+200
AgFirst	4.35%	3.58%	-4.02%	-8.19%	-2.01%	-1.91%	1.45%	2.22%
AgriBank	6.66	5.24	-3.70	-7.05	-2.41	-2.03	0.25	1.72
Texas	7.78	6.38	-6.04	-11.84	-0.23	-0.69	1.35	2.54
CoBank	3.63	3.11	-3.24	-6.34	-2.73	-2.40	2.69	5.29

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 affiliated Associations. Accordingly, in addition to the supplemental District information provided on pages F-49 to F-52, selected financial information regarding Associations with asset size greater than $1.5 billion is provided below for the purpose of additional analysis.

	At March 31, 2019					For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2019		
	Total Assets	Gross Loans	Allowance for Loan Losses as a % of Gross Loans	Nonperforming Assets as a % of Gross Loans and Other Property Owned	Total Capital Ratio	Return on Average Assets	Return on Average Capital	Net Interest Margin
				($ in millions)				
AgFirst District								
MidAtlantic Farm Credit, ACA	$ 2,856	$ 2,807	1.10%	2.54%	21.68%	1.82%	8.02%	2.65%
First South Farm Credit, ACA	2,173	2,076	0.67	0.42	18.99	1.45	7.30	2.61
AgChoice Farm Credit, ACA	2,031	1,994	0.76	0.60	18.72	1.99	9.74	2.81
AgCredit, ACA	1,997	1,923	0.56	0.82	20.49	2.54	14.41	2.80
Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA	1,876	1,839	1.04	1.77	22.98	1.35	5.72	3.04
AgSouth Farm Credit, ACA	1,824	1,754	0.87	1.30	21.97	2.28	10.80	3.47
Carolina Farm Credit, ACA	1,599	1,527	0.46	1.65	21.40	2.41	11.41	3.38
AgriBank District								
Farm Credit Services of America, ACA	29,881	28,564	0.55	1.01	16.47	2.03	10.87	2.67
Farm Credit Mid-America, ACA	23,708	22,271	0.46	1.46	21.09	1.61	7.97	2.25
Compeer Financial, ACA	20,980	18,906	0.37	0.85	15.49	1.80	10.26	2.42
GreenStone FCS, ACA	8,973	8,685	0.99	1.08	17.20	2.12	11.21	2.63
AgCountry, ACA	7,605	7,240	0.29	0.52	19.29	1.57	6.92	2.64
Farm Credit of Illinois, ACA	4,302	4,101	0.20	0.18	19.51	1.54	6.75	2.27
FCS Financial, ACA	4,265	4,091	0.39	0.25	18.37	1.76	8.60	2.56
Texas District								
Capital Farm Credit, ACA	7,691	7,440	0.39	1.03	14.28	2.30	14.00	3.19
AgTexas Farm Credit Services	2,066	1,922	0.26	0.77	13.29	1.60	12.40	2.40
Lone Star, ACA	1,594	1,557	0.55	0.32	20.04	1.63	7.51	3.03
CoBank District								
Northwest Farm Credit Services, ACA	11,803	11,242	0.70	0.92	18.31	2.22	10.36	2.89
American AgCredit, ACA	11,007	10,386	0.22	0.56	14.10	1.72	8.70	2.83
Farm Credit West, ACA	10,379	9,920	0.64	1.19	14.46	2.60	12.14	2.99
Farm Credit East, ACA	7,374	7,097	1.12	0.76	18.53	2.58	12.74	3.09
Yosemite Farm Credit, ACA	3,173	3,020	0.28	1.51	13.83	2.19	13.11	3.03
Frontier Farm Credit, ACA	2,073	1,953	0.43	0.69	18.20	2.01	9.13	2.82
Farm Credit of New Mexico, ACA	1,818	1,730	0.68	1.03	21.97	1.94	8.65	2.91
Golden State, ACA	1,581	1,505	0.29	0.55	16.85	2.00	9.97	2.91

FARM CREDIT SYSTEM

SUPPLEMENTAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION — (continued)
(unaudited)

SELECTED ASSOCIATION KEY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	At December 31, 2018					For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2018		
	Total Assets	Gross Loans	Allowance for Loan Losses as a % of Gross Loans	Nonperforming Assets as a % of Gross Loans and Other Property Owned	Total Capital Ratio	Return on Average Assets	Return on Average Capital	Net Interest Margin
	($ in millions)							
AgFirst District								
MidAtlantic Farm Credit, ACA	$ 2,882	$ 2,803	1.07%	2.36%	21.09%	2.00%	9.00%	2.63%
First South Farm Credit, ACA	2,200	2,073	0.67	0.44	18.29	1.67	8.32	2.72
AgCredit, ACA	2,059	1,960	0.56	0.66	20.25	2.68	15.69	2.77
AgChoice Farm Credit, ACA	2,007	1,946	0.74	0.62	18.99	2.33	11.19	2.78
Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA	1,910	1,851	0.83	1.50	23.10	2.34	10.22	3.08
AgSouth Farm Credit, ACA	1,885	1,793	0.86	1.32	20.92	2.52	12.22	3.54
Carolina Farm Credit, ACA	1,611	1,531	0.46	1.27	21.12	2.11	9.78	3.35
AgriBank District								
Farm Credit Services of America, ACA	29,849	28,387	0.55	0.84	16.63	2.07	11.19	2.68
Farm Credit Mid-America, ACA	23,361	22,318	0.46	1.44	21.39	1.95	9.67	2.23
Compeer Financial, ACA	20,754	18,754	0.32	0.71	15.63	2.13	12.08	2.55
GreenStone FCS, ACA	8,919	8,620	0.98	1.20	17.34	2.17	11.55	2.62
AgCountry, ACA	7,641	7,250	0.25	0.51	18.48	1.90	8.73	2.74
Farm Credit of Illinois, ACA	4,416	4,193	0.21	0.16	19.16	1.89	8.42	2.46
FCS Financial, ACA	4,254	4,076	0.39	0.23	18.81	2.00	9.79	2.56
Texas District								
Capital Farm Credit, ACA	7,636	7,389	0.35	0.82	15.14	2.84	17.73	3.25
AgTexas Farm Credit Services	2,046	1,958	0.23	0.83	13.40	1.87	14.10	2.47
Lone Star, ACA	1,594	1,559	0.55	0.37	20.44	1.93	9.69	2.83
CoBank District								
Northwest Farm Credit Services, ACA	11,987	11,346	0.69	0.81	18.46	2.64	12.52	2.95
American AgCredit, ACA	10,914	10,215	0.21	0.49	14.94	2.05	9.57	2.86
Farm Credit West, ACA	10,615	10,113	0.61	1.12	14.66	2.72	12.88	2.84
Farm Credit East, ACA	7,263	6,964	1.13	0.72	18.92	2.70	13.58	2.98
Yosemite Farm Credit, ACA	3,186	3,006	0.25	0.90	14.38	2.28	13.42	2.83
Frontier Farm Credit, ACA	2,113	1,977	0.45	0.56	18.00	2.02	9.63	2.75
Farm Credit of New Mexico, ACA	1,826	1,728	0.72	0.99	22.16	2.00	8.61	2.76
Golden State, ACA	1,615	1,515	0.27	0.24	16.35	2.16	11.14	2.86

INDEX TO SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As of March 31, 2019, managements of System institutions carried out an evaluation 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 their respective disclosure controls and procedures[1] with respect to the System's quarterly information statement. This evaluation is based on testing of the design and effectiveness of key internal controls, certifications and other information furnished by the principal executive officer and principal financial officer of each System institution, as well as incremental procedures performed by the Funding Corporation over the combining process. 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[2] that occurred during the quarter ended March 31, 2019 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the System's internal control over financial reporting.

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(1) 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 financial 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.

(2) 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 acquisition, 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 2019 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[1] and internal control over financial reporting[2] 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 registered public accounting firm 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 10, 2019

(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 2019 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(1) and internal control over financial reporting(2) 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 registered public accounting firm 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

Karen R. Brenner
Managing Director — Financial
Management Division

Date: May 10, 2019

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

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

FARM CREDIT SYSTEM ENTITIES (As of March 31, 2019)

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
101 Hudson Street, Suite 3505
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

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

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

AgChoice Farm Credit, ACA
300 Winding Creek Blvd
Mechanicsburg, PA 17050

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

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

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

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

Compeer Financial, ACA
2600 Jenny Wren Trail
Sun Prairie, WI 53590

Delta Agricultural Credit Association
118 E. Speedway
Dermott, AR 71638

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

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

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

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 Services of Mandan, ACA
1600 Old Red Trail
Mandan, ND 58554

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

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

Farm Credit Southeast Missouri, ACA
1116 N. Main Street
Sikeston, MO 63801

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

CoBank District

AgPreference, ACA
3120 North Main
Altus, OK 73521

American AgCredit, ACA
400 Aviation Boulevard
Suite 100
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

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 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 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 Hawaii, ACA
99-860 Iwaena Street, Suite A
Aiea, HI 96701

Farm Credit West, ACA
3755 Atherton Road
Rocklin, CA 95765

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

Frontier Farm Credit, ACA
5015 South 118th Street
Omaha, NE 68137

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

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

Idaho AgCredit, ACA
188 West Judicial Street
Blackfoot, ID 83221

Northwest Farm Credit Services, ACA
2001 South Flint Road
Spokane, WA 99224

Oklahoma AgCredit, ACA
601 E. Kenosha Street
Broken Arrow, OK 74012

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
806 West Monte Vista Avenue
Turlock, CA 95382

Texas District

Ag New Mexico, Farm Credit Services, ACA
4501 N. Prince Street
Clovis, NM 88101

AgTexas Farm Credit Services
5004 N. Loop 289
Lubbock, TX 79416

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
1026 Early Boulevard
Early, TX 76802

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

Plains Land Bank, FLCA
5625 Fulton Drive
Amarillo, TX 79109

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

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