

UNIFORM CALL REPORT
INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING
THE REPORT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND PERFORMANCE
REQUIRED BY THE FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

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General Instructions

This booklet provides instructions for the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac) to prepare and file Uniform Reports of Financial Condition and Performance (Call Report) with the Farm Credit Administration (FCA). This instruction booklet covers the reporting requirements for Farmer Mac and remains in force until amended or replaced. The current instruction booklet must be retained, in either paper or electronic format, or downloaded from the FCA website. If Farmer Mac chooses to retain a hard copy, the booklet must be kept up to date since the booklet will not be redistributed each quarter. Updates to the instructions, revisions to report forms, changes in reporting requirements, or correction of errors will be distributed directly to Farmer Mac. Finally, the master template Comma-Separated Values (CSV) data feed file will be completed by Farmer Mac and submitted to FCA. The CSV master template will be distributed to Farmer Mac via email by FCA.

Who must report and for what periods

Per the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended, 12 U.S.C. 2001, et seq. (the Act) section 8.11 (c) states that "The Corporation shall make and publish an annual report of condition as prescribed by the Farm Credit Administration..." and FCA regulation 621.12(b) (12 CFR ...) states that "Reports of condition and performance shall be filed four times each year, and at such other times as the Farm Credit Administration may require." Call Report data files are required to be filed electronically with FCA as of the last calendar day of each calendar quarter. Information reported in the Call Reports should be as of the calendar quarter ended and provide information for the calendar quarter ended. The reports should be submitted by the second business day after the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) filing deadline for the form 10-Q, 10-K, or within two business days of the date when Farmer Mac issues or makes public its SEC reports, whichever is earlier.

FCA's long-standing position is that a non-receipt of a request for the Call Report is not an acceptable explanation by any System institution for non-submission of a Call Report. In the event Farmer Mac does not receive a request for any Call Report by the required quarter month-end report date, your institution should immediately contact FCA. This notification of non-receipt of a request will still provide Farmer Mac with enough time to receive any Call Report request information inadvertently misplaced in the delivery process and timely submit your institution's Call Report.

Questions concerning any part of these instructions should be directed to the Office of Secondary Market's Senior Financial Risk Analyst (DelmoralJ@FCA.gov), Farm Credit Administration, 1501 Farm Credit Drive, McLean, Virginia 22102-5090.

Certification

Each Call Report submitted to FCA by Farmer Mac must be certified correct by an officer who has been named for that purpose by action of the board of directors. If a Farmer Mac's board of directors has not named an officer to certify the correctness of its Call Report, the chief executive officer shall have the responsibility of certifying its correctness.

The required certification for each quarter's Call Report must be in the same form as the Certification Letter example that is provided in this instruction booklet (see Appendix A). The signed Certification Letter must be included with each quarter's completed original Call Report and maintained in the institution's files. A signed Certification Letter must also be included with each quarter's completed Supplemental Call Report and maintained in the institution's files. This may be done either electronically (PDF file) or via hard copies.

How and when to file reports

Call Report data files, addenda, and other reports must be electronically submitted via FCA's website, www.FCA.gov. Please follow the instructions provided in Appendix B of this booklet for electronic submission of the data files, addenda, and other reports that must be submitted to FCA.

Call Report (including Supplemental Call Report) information must be filed with FCA on or before the date they are due. If the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday, the Call Report information is due at FCA the next business day.

Farmer Mac must retain the completed Call Report, including the Certification Letter, to document in its files its compliance with FCA reporting requirements and as a record of its financial condition and performance under applicable statutes, regulations, and instructions. (See instructions under "Retention.")

Preparation of the call report

Farmer Mac's financial records shall be maintained in such manner and scope as to ensure that it can prepare the Call Report in accordance with these instructions in a timely, accurate, and reliable manner. All items reported to FCA should reflect all those adjusting and closing entries to the financial records that are appropriate for accurate reporting of the Farmer Mac's financial condition as of the required report date.

The substance of the definition, identification, and specification of each item in the Call Report is specifically and explicitly provided in these instructions. Farmer Mac must consult the details of these instructions before setting up its procedures for preparing the Call Report. The items and amounts reported must conform to these instructions and must be so certified.

- **Reporting in whole numbers.** Farmer Mac must report all dollar amounts entered in the Call Report data file as whole numbers. With respect to rounding, any amounts less than \$1 will be rounded as follows: Amounts from .01 through .49 are to be rounded down to zero. Amounts from .50 through .99 are to be rounded up to \$1.
- **Negative Values.** With only a few specific exceptions, negative values are not appropriate entries in the Call Report data file. Where an item title appears with the word LESS preceding it, do **not** put a minus sign before the amount in the data cell. The items with LESS preceding the title will be automatically subtracted, and therefore do not need a minus sign. In a situation where the amount being reported should accurately be added rather than subtracted where a LESS appears, reporting the amount with a minus sign would be appropriate. Generally, asset items showing a credit balance should be netted

against another asset or reported as a liability, and liability items showing a debit balance should be netted against another liability or reported as an asset as specified in the detailed instructions.

- **Verification.** Before the Call Report data file is submitted to FCA, all entries to all schedules should be double-checked. Items that appear identically in more than one schedule, e.g., a total from a supporting schedule that is required to balance to a corresponding item on Schedule RC, must be cross-checked to make sure that the amounts reported in both places are identical. As an aid to performing this testing, the submission portal for inputting Call Report data automatically validates the submission and returns a difference report. The Difference Report is intended to be used by Farmer Mac for data verification and error detection and includes cross-checks of each schedule in the Call Report. The Difference Report also instructs the institutions to verify that prior period data have been properly carried over to the current period.
- **Retention.** All workpapers and other records used to prepare each Call Report must be prepared and retained in such manner as to facilitate reconciliation of the submitted Call Report with the financial records of the reporting institution. In addition, the original copy of the Call Report submission shall be maintained by Farmer Mac for a period of 10 years following the report date.
- **Addendum.** In preparing various schedules for the Call Report data file, the instructions will often require that amounts reported in particular item spaces be fully explained in an addendum to the report. If an addendum is required to be prepared by Farmer Mac, it must be prepared in accordance with the following guidelines:
 - The addendum items must be prepared as a Word or Excel file.
 - A copy of the addendum must be electronically submitted to FCA.
 - Items being fully explained must provide sufficient detail to enable someone unfamiliar with it to easily determine the reason and/or cause for the amount being reported in that space (rather, if appropriate, than in some other space).
 - Items being explained must be clearly referenced to the schedule line item and column, as appropriate, where the amount being explained is reported.
 - Specific reference to the addendum must be incorporated into the Certification Letter.
- **Accrual Accounting.** Farmer Mac is required by regulation to maintain their accounting records and to prepare all schedules of the Call Report on an accrual basis. In accrual accounting, income is recorded when earned, not when received; expenses are recorded when incurred, not when paid.
- **Applicability of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.** In general, it is intended that these instructions be in accordance with GAAP. However, Call Reports are not merely accounting documents; they are documents serving regulatory, examination, supervisory, and statutory purposes. To serve these needs, regulations may require departures from GAAP in certain instances; in cases where such departures affect reporting requirements,

they are reflected in these instructions. Similarly, the accounting procedures of Farmer Mac are, in all material respects, expected to be consistent with GAAP, but compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements may involve some departure from GAAP.

- In preparing the Call Report, no heading or caption on any schedule shall be changed in any way.

Revised reports

As discussed previously, FCA Regulations require Farmer Mac to prepare and submit accurate reports of condition and performance to FCA. Designated officials are required by regulation to certify to the accuracy of each Call Report submitted to FCA. This certification is made each time Farmer Mac submits its Call Report data file to FCA.

In the event Farmer Mac finds an error and/or determines that a material correction or adjustment in the Call Report data file after its initial submission to FCA, Farmer Mac is required to submit electronically a new certification using Appendix C (Notice of Correction to Call Report). The Appendix C must be signed by the designated certifying officer and provide a detailed written explanation as to: (1) why the correction or adjustment is necessary; (2) the circumstances or events culminating in management's determination that the adjustment or correction was required; and (3) what actions Farmer Mac has taken to notify its board of directors of the adjustment or correction. In addition to the Appendix C, Farmer Mac must submit an updated data submission file to FCA—no other mechanism for communicating the changes will be accepted. Farmer Mac must maintain the signed copy of Appendix C (either paper or electronic) in its files for possible review by FCA examiners.

Farmer Mac shall only submit corrections or adjustments that are deemed material. FCA requires Farmer Mac to complete an Appendix C– Notice of Correction to Call Report form listing the needed changes to the Call Report for any revisions to the Call Report. An example of the form is provided in this instruction booklet and may be obtained from FCA's website, www.FCA.gov. The Appendix C should be electronically submitted to FCA and a signed copy of it (either paper or electronic) should be maintained in Farmer Mac's files for review by FCA examiners.

Institution profile and office directory

FCA has created an institution profile and office directory on its website for each reporting institution (see Appendix D for information on accessing the profile). The profile includes basic institution information such as names of key personnel, mailing address, and telephone numbers. FCA regards the Institution Profile as the official source on institution information and as such uses it to create mailings to FCS CEOs or board chair. Consequently, it is imperative that the information be accurate at all times to prevent FCA from using inaccurate or incorrect spelling of names, or incorrect mailing addresses. Therefore, changes in names, addresses, and telephone numbers must be made to the Institution Profile in a timely manner. In addition, each reporting institution is required to update and submit its Institution Profile to FCA quarterly even if there are no changes, thereby, certifying the accuracy of their profile information.

Instructions for the report of financial conditions and related instructions

Schedule RC: Balance Sheet

Line-Item Instructions

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
Assets	
1	Cash. Each reporting institution must report in item 1 its total holdings of cash and balances due from depository institutions. These include: (a) Cash items in process of collection, currency, and coin. (1) Include all checks or drafts in process of collection that are drawn on a depository institution (or on a Federal Reserve bank) and that are payable immediately upon presentation in the United States. This includes both checks that have been forwarded for deposit, but for which the reporting institution has not been given credit and checks on hand (i.e., from undeposited receipts) that will be presented for payment or forwarded for collection on the following business day. (However, exclude those undeposited receipts received in late mails that will be included in the next day's business.) Also include Government agency items that are payable immediately upon presentation and that are in process of collection and any other items in process of collection that are payable immediately upon presentation in the United States and that are customarily cleared or collected as cash items by depository institutions in the United States. (2) Include all currency and coin (any foreign currency and coin that may be held should be converted into U.S. dollar equivalents as of the report date) owned and held in all offices of the reporting institution. In addition, include amounts held in petty cash accounts and change funds in both central and field offices. Also include currency and coin in transit to any depository institution for which the reporting institution has not yet received credit, and currency and coin in transit from any depository institution for which the reporting institution's account at the depository institution has already been charged. (b) Holdings of interest-bearing and noninterest-bearing balances due from depository institutions in the United States and banks in foreign countries, whether in the form of demand, savings, or time balances. Though noninterest-bearing certificates of deposit and nonnegotiable interest-bearing certificates of deposit are to be included in this item,

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	negotiable interest-bearing certificates of deposit are to be reported in Schedule RCB, item 5(b). (c) Balances of all types, and for all purposes, due from Federal Reserve banks (e.g., funds held at Federal Reserve banks for payment of interest on purchase of securities, clearing and working balances, etc.)
2	Investments
2(a)	Held-to-maturity securities Report the amortized cost of securities classified as held-to-maturity. For securities purchased at other than par or face value, the amortized cost to be reported is the cost of the securities purchased, adjusted for amortization of premium over the par or face value, and for the accretion of discount from the par or face value.
2(b)	Available-for-sale debt securities Report in this column the fair value of holdings of securities classified as available-for-sale, as authorized by regulation, as of the close of business on the report date. As defined in ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (formerly FASB Statement No. 157, Fair Value Measurements), fair value is "the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date." The fair value of securities available-for-sale should be determined, to the extent possible, by timely reference to the best available source of current market quotations or other data on relative current values. For example, securities traded on national, regional, or foreign exchanges or in organized over the counter markets should be valued at the most recently available quotation in the most active market. Holdings of securities available-for-sale for which no organized market exists should be valued on the basis of a yield curve estimate. Quotations from brokers or others making markets in securities that are neither widely nor actively traded are not acceptable. The fair values of securities with derivative hedges should be reported in accordance with ASC Topic 320, Investments-Debt and Equity Securities (formerly SFAS No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities), and with ASC Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging (formerly SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, as amended by SFAS No. 138).
2(c)	Equity Securities Report the fair value of all investments in mutual funds and other equity securities (as defined in ASC Topic 321, Investments-Equity Securities). Such securities include, but are not limited to, Mission Related Investments (MRI), money market mutual funds, mutual funds that invest solely in U.S. Government securities, common

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	stock, and perpetual preferred stock. Perpetual preferred stock does not have a stated maturity date and cannot be redeemed at the option of the investor, although it may be redeemable at the option of the issuer. *If securities in this category do not consist of MRI investments an addendum should be submitted with details.
2(d)	Total Investments Report the sum of items 2(a), 2(b), and 2(c).
3	Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell
3(a)	Federal funds sold Report the outstanding amount of federal funds sold, i.e., immediately available funds lent under agreements or contracts that have an original maturity of one business day or roll over under a continuing contract, excluding such funds lent in the form of securities purchased under agreements to resell (which should be reported in Schedule RC, item 3.b. Transactions that are to be reported as federal funds sold may be secured or unsecured or may involve an agreement to resell loans or other instruments that are not securities. Immediately available funds are funds that the purchasing institution can either use or dispose of on the same business day that the transaction giving rise to the receipt or disposal of the funds is executed. A continuing contract, regardless of the terminology used, is an agreement that remains in effect for more than one business day, but has no specified maturity and does not require advance notice of the lender or the borrower to terminate. Report federal funds sold on a gross basis; i.e., do not net them against federal funds purchased, except to the extent permitted under ASC Subtopic 210-20, Balance Sheet –Offsetting (formerly FASB Interpretation No. 39, "Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Contracts"). Include the fair value of federal funds sold that are accounted for at fair value under a fair value option. Also exclude from federal funds sold: (1) Sales of so-called "term federal funds" (as defined in the Glossary entry for "federal funds transactions") (report in Schedule RC, item 4.b, "Loans held for investment"). (2) Securities resale agreements that have an original maturity of one business day or roll over under a continuing contract, if the agreement requires Farmer Mac to resell the identical security purchased or a security that meets the definition of substantially the same in the case of a dollar roll (report in Schedule RC, item 3.b, "Securities purchased under agreements to resell").
3(b)	Securities purchased under agreements to resell Report the outstanding amount of: (1) Securities resale agreements, regardless of maturity, if the agreement requires Farmer Mac to

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	resell the identical security purchased or a security that meets the definition of substantially the same in the case of a dollar roll. Include both those that mature in 1 business day or are under a continuing contract and those that mature in more than 1 business day. Include all such transactions whether or not they are immediately available funds. Also include in this item purchases of participations in pools of securities. Securities sold by Farmer Mac under agreements to repurchase are not to be treated as sales in reporting holdings of securities. A resale agreement (also known as a reverse repurchase agreement) is a transaction involving the purchase of assets by one party from another, subject to an agreement by the purchaser to resell the assets at a specified date or in specified circumstances. Such transactions are treated as lending operations and do not affect the reported amounts of the holdings of the securities purchased and resold. Purchases of participations in pools of securities are similarly treated; that is, they are to be reported in this item rather than in one of the other items in this schedule. Report such lending as gross. Do not net against security repurchase agreement liabilities.
4	Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities
4(a)	Available-for-sale at fair value Report the fair value of holdings of Farmer Mac Guaranteed securities classified as available-for-sale, as authorized by regulation, as of the close of business on the report date. As defined in ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (formerly FASB Statement No. 157, Fair Value Measurements), fair value is "the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date." The fair value of securities available-for-sale should be determined, to the extent possible, by timely reference to the best available source of current market quotations or other data on relative current values. For example, securities traded on national, regional, or foreign exchanges or in organized over the counter markets should be valued at the most recently available quotation in the most active market. Holdings of securities available-for-sale for which no organized market exists should be valued on the basis of a yield curve estimate. Quotations from brokers or others making markets in securities that are neither widely nor actively traded are not acceptable. The fair values of securities with derivative hedges should be reported in accordance with ASC Topic 320, Investments-Debt and Equity Securities (formerly SFAS No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities), and with ASC Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging (formerly SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, as amended by SFAS No. 138)

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
4(b)	Held-to-maturity at amortized cost Report the amortized cost of Farmer Mac guaranteed securities classified as held-to-maturity. For securities purchased at other than par or face value, the amortized cost to be reported is the cost of the securities purchased, adjusted for amortization of premium over the par or face value, and for the accretion of discount from the par or face value.
5	USDA Securities Report USDA securities that fall under SEC. 8.0 (7)(B) of the Act and are defined as follows: The portion of a loan guaranteed by the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1921 et seq.), except that— (i) subsections (b) and (c) of SEC. 8.6 of the ACT, and SEC. 8.8 and 8.9 of the Act, shall not apply to the portion of a loan guaranteed by the Secretary or to an obligation, pool, or security representing an interest in or obligation backed by a pool of obligations relating to the portion of a loan guaranteed by the Secretary; and (ii) the portion of a loan guaranteed by the Secretary shall be considered to meet all standards for qualified loans for all purposes under this chapter.
5(a)	Trading at fair value Report the fair value of available-for-sale USDA securities.
5(b)	Held-to-maturity at amortized cost Report the amortized cost of USDA securities classified as held-to-maturity. For securities purchased at other than par or face value, the amortized cost to be reported is the cost of the securities purchased, adjusted for amortization of premium over the par or face value, and for the accretion of discount from the par or face value.
6	Loans
6(a)	Loans held for sale Report the amount of loans held for sale. Loans held for sale should be reported at the lower of cost or fair value except for those loans held for sale that Farmer Mac has elected to account for at fair value under a fair value option, which should be reported in this item at fair value. For loan held for sale that are reported at the lower of cost or fair value, the amount by which cost exceeds fair value, if any, shall be accounted for as a valuation allowance within this item.
6(b)	Loans held for investment Report the amount of loans that Farmer Mac has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or payoff, i.e., loans held for investment. Include loans held for investment that Farmer Mac has elected to account for at fair value under a fair value option, which should be reported in this item at fair value.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
6(c)	Loans held for investment in consolidated trusts at amortized cost Loans related to consolidated trusts owned by third parties. Loans in consolidated trusts do not include Farmer Mac sold and securitized agricultural mortgage loans in a structured securitization.
6(d)	Allowance for losses The allowance for credit losses (ACL) is an estimate of the amount of expected losses within an institution's loan portfolio as of the balance sheet date. The ACL reflects the difference between the amortized cost basis of financial assets and the net amount expected to be collected over the contractual term. It is maintained (added to) by charges against earnings in the form "provisions for credit losses." Credit losses on loans are to be charged off to the allowance when known and under no circumstances shall charge-offs be deferred or amortized over a number of accounting periods. Report in this item Report in this item the allowance for credit losses on loans, leases, notes receivable, sales contracts, and nonaccrual loans as determined in accordance with ASC Topic 326, Financial Instruments-Credit Losses, and other applicable accounting guidance. The amount reported here must equal - Schedule RI-E.2, item 8
6(e)	Total loans net of allowance Report the sum of items 6(a) thru 6(d).
7	Financial Derivatives at Fair Value Report the amount of financial derivatives at fair value as defined at ASC Topic 815. Include interest rate swaps.
8	Interest Receivable Report accrued interest receivable; that is, interest earned but not yet collected. In the case of loans, etc., or securities that have been sold either directly or in the form of participations, the accrued interest on the instruments so transferred must be reported by the buyer and be excluded from the reported amounts of the seller. In accruing interest, the reporting institution shall use the procedures prescribed by GAAP.
8(a)	Accrued interest receivable on loans. Report the amount of accrued interest receivable on loans (as defined under sub-item 6 above).
8(b)	Accrued interest receivable on Farmer Mac guaranteed securities. Report the amount of accrued interest receivable on loans and leases (as defined under sub-item 4 above).
8(c)	Accrued interest receivable on USDA Securities. Report the amount of accrued interest receivable on USDA Securities (as defined under sub-item 5(a) and 5(b) above).
8(d)	Accrued interest receivable on investments. Report the amount of accrued interest receivable on the investments reported in item 2(d).
8(e)	Accrued interest receivable on Derivatives.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	Report the amount of accrued interest receivable on derivatives. Derivative interest receivable and payable positions from the same counterparties may be netted if netting agreements exist.
8(f)	Total accrued interest receivable. Enter the total of sub-items 8(a), 8(b), 8(c), 8(d), and 8(e).
9	Guarantee and Commitment fees receivable Report the fees receivable by Farmer Mac for services provided in connection with guarantee and commitments.
10	Deferred tax asset Report the net amount after offsetting deferred tax assets (net of valuation allowance) and deferred tax liabilities measured at the report date for a particular tax jurisdiction if the net result is a debit balance.
11	Prepaid expenses Report the amount of prepaid assets that signify a benefit that can be availed in the future.
12	Premises and fixed assets (including capitalized leases) Report the amounts expensed by Farmer Mac attributed to the occupation and maintenance of office space (or premises to be occupied, if under construction). Expenses associated with office equipment are to be included with the amounts reported. Depreciation expense on office facilities and equipment should also be reported with these amounts.
13	Other real estate owned. Report in the appropriate subitem the net book value of all real estate other than (1) premises owned or controlled by Farmer Mac and its consolidated subsidiaries (which should be reported in Schedule RC, item 6) and (2) direct and indirect investments in real estate ventures (which should be reported in Schedule RC, item 9). Do not deduct mortgages or other liens on other real estate owned (report mortgages or other liens in Schedule RC, item 16, "Other borrowed money"). Amounts reported for other real estate owned should be reported net of any applicable valuation allowances. Include as other real estate owned: (cont.) (1) Foreclosed real estate, i.e., (a) Real estate acquired in any manner for debts previously contracted (including, but not limited to, real estate acquired through foreclosure and real estate acquired by deed in lieu of foreclosure), even if Farmer Mac has not yet received title to the property. (b) Real estate collateral underlying a loan when Farmer Mac has obtained physical possession of the collateral. Foreclosed real estate received in full or partial satisfaction of a loan should be recorded at the fair value less cost to sell of the property at the time of foreclosure. This amount becomes the "cost" of the

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	foreclosed real estate. When foreclosed real estate is received in full satisfaction of a loan, the amount, if any, by which the recorded amount of the loan exceeds the fair value less cost to sell of the property is a loss which must be charged to the allowance for loan and lease losses at the time of foreclosure. The amount of any senior debt (principal and accrued interest) to which foreclosed real estate is subject at the time of foreclosure must be reported as a liability in Schedule RC, item 16, "Other borrowed money." After foreclosure, each foreclosed real estate asset must be carried at the lower of (1) the fair value of the asset minus the estimated costs to sell the asset or (2) the cost of the asset (as defined in the preceding paragraph). This determination must be made on an asset-by-asset basis. If the fair value of a foreclosed real estate asset minus the estimated costs to sell the asset is less than the asset's cost, the deficiency must be recognized as a valuation allowance against the asset which is created through a charge to expense. The valuation allowance should thereafter be increased or decreased (but not below zero) through charges or credits to expense for changes in the asset's fair value or estimated selling costs. (For further information, see the Glossary entries for "foreclosed assets.") (2) Foreclosed real estate collateralizing mortgage loans insured or guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), the Department of Agriculture under the Rural Development (RD) program (formerly the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA)), or the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) or guaranteed by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and administered by the Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH) that back Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) securities, i.e., "GNMA loans," if the mortgage loans did not meet the conditions specified in ASC Subtopic 310-40 requiring recognition of a separate "other receivable." (3) Property originally acquired for future expansion but no longer intended to be used for that purpose. (4) Foreclosed real estate sold under contract and accounted for under the deposit method of accounting in accordance with ASC Subtopic 360-20, Property, Plant, and Equipment – Real Estate Sales (formerly FASB Statement No. 66, "Accounting for Sales of Real Estate"). Under this method, the seller does not record notes receivable, but continues to report the real estate and any related existing debt on its balance sheet. The deposit method is used when a sale has not been consummated and is commonly used when recovery of the carrying value of the property is not reasonably assured. If the full accrual, installment, cost recovery, reduced profit, or percentage-of-completion method of accounting under ASC Subtopic 360-20 is being used to account for the sale, the (cont.) receivable resulting from the sale of the foreclosed real estate should be reported as a

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	loan in Schedule RC-C and any gain on the sale should be recognized in accordance with ASC Subtopic 360-20. For further information, see the Glossary entry for "foreclosed assets." Property formerly but no longer used for banking may be reported either in this item as "All other real estate owned" or in Schedule RC, item 6, as "Premises and fixed assets."
14	Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies Report the amount of Farmer Mac's investments in subsidiaries that have not been consolidated; associated companies; corporate joint ventures, unincorporated joint ventures, and general partnerships over which the Farmer Mac exercises significant influence; and noncontrolling investments in certain limited partnerships and limited liability companies excluding those that represent direct and indirect investments in real estate ventures (which are to be reported in Schedule RC, item 12). The entities in which these investments have been made are collectively referred to as "investees." Include loans and advances to investees and holdings of their bonds, notes, and debentures. Investments in investees shall be reported using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, the carrying value of the Farmer Mac's investment in an investee is originally recorded at cost but is adjusted periodically to record as income Farmer Mac's proportionate share of the investee's earnings or losses and decreased by the amount of any cash dividends or similar distributions received from the investee. For purposes of these reports, the date through which the carrying value of Farmer Mac's investment in an investee has been adjusted should, to the extent practicable, match the report date of the Report of Condition, but in no case differ by more than 93 days from the report date. Unconsolidated subsidiaries include those majority-owned subsidiaries that do not meet the significance standards for required consolidation that Farmer Mac chooses not to consolidate under the optional consolidation provisions. Refer to the General Instructions section of this book for a detailed discussion of consolidation.
15	Other assets Report any assets that are not appropriately reported in the preceding asset items.
16	Total assets. Report the sum of items 1 through 15 as appropriate. The amount reported here must equal the amount reported for item 34, "Total liabilities and equity capital," of this schedule.
Liabilities	
17	Notes payable

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	Report in this item the face amount of notes payable that are outstanding as of the report date. Also, the amount, if any, of the unamortized discount or premium and unamortized debt issuance costs related to these notes should be reported as a direct deduction from or addition to the face amount of these notes.
18	Debt securities of consolidated trusts held by third parties Trusts where Farmer Mac is the primary beneficiary.
19	Financial derivatives at fair value Report the amount of financial derivatives at fair value as defined at ASC Topic 815. Include interest rate swaps.
20	Accrued interest payable Report the amount of accrued interest payable on Farmer Mac's interest-bearing liabilities. In accruing interest, Farmer Mac shall use procedures prescribed by regulations, FCA guidelines, and GAAP as appropriate.
21	Guarantee and commitment obligation Report the recorded liability for Farmer Mac's obligation to stand ready under commitments including Farmer Mac guaranteed securities and LTSPCs.
22	Accounts payable Report in this item Farmer Mac's accounts payable in the form of amounts due on open accounts including trade payables and other payables related to the business operations of the reporting institution. Also report the expenses that have been incurred but have not yet been paid. Exclude from accounts payable any liabilities in the form of trust accounts or escrow accounts, holding accounts, etc., representing funds collected by, or deposited with, the reporting institution for particular purposes and not yet disbursed.
23	Deposit Liability for Structured Products Report the expenses that have been incurred but have not yet been paid.
24	Deferred Tax Liability Report the net amount of deferred tax liabilities measured at the report date for a particular tax jurisdiction.
25	Reserve for credit losses Each reporting institution must report in item 15 its reserve for credit losses on off-balance sheet exposures, including its reserve for losses on unfunded commitments.
26	Total liabilities Report the sum of line items 17-25.
Equity	
27	Preferred stock Report the amount of preferred stock issued, including any amounts received in excess of its par or stated value. Preferred stock is a form of ownership interest which entitles its shareholders to some

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	preference or priority over the owners of common stock, usually with respect to dividends or asset distributions in a liquidation.
28	Common stock Report the aggregate par or stated value of common stock issued. Include all series.
29	Paid-in capital Report the amount of additional paid-in-capital. This includes the excess amount paid above par for capital instruments.
30	Surplus Report the net amount formally transferred to the surplus account, including capital contributions, adjustments arising from treasury stock transactions, and any amount received for common stock in excess of its par or stated value on or before the report date. Do <u>not</u> include any portion of the proceeds received from the sale of preferred stock in excess of its par or stated value.
31	Retained earnings. Report the amount of retained earnings. The amount of the retained earnings should reflect transfers of net income, declarations of dividends, transfers to surplus, and any other appropriate entries. Adjustments of accruals and other accounting estimates made shortly after the report date which relate to the income and expenses of the year-to-date period ended as of the report date must be reported in the appropriate items of Schedule RI, Income Statement, for that year-to-date period. Exclude from retained earnings: 1. Any portion of the proceeds received from the sale of common stock in excess of its par or stated value. 2. Any portion of the proceeds received from the sale of preferred stock in excess of its par or stated value. 3. "Reserves" that reduce the related asset balances such as valuation allowances (e.g., the allowance for loan and lease losses), reserves for depreciation, and reserves for bond premiums.
32	Accumulated other comprehensive income. Report the accumulated balance of other comprehensive income in accordance with ASC Subtopic 220-10, Comprehensive Income – Overall (formerly FASB Statement No. 130, "Reporting Comprehensive Income"). Components of accumulated other comprehensive include are detailed on RC-H. This line item should equal Schedule RC-H item g.
33	Non-Controlling Interest

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	Report the equity (net assets) in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the parent. As defined in ASC 810-10-20.
34	Total equity. Report the sum of items 27-33.
35	Total liabilities and equity capital. Report the sum of items 26 and 34. The amount reported here must equal the amount reported in line item 16.

Schedule RC.1: Memoranda

Column Instructions

Column	Caption and Instructions
A	On Balance Sheet Report the sum of all on balance sheet business volume.
B	Off Balance Sheet Report the sum of all off balance sheet business volume.

Line-Item Instructions

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
1	Loan information. Report each of the following loan types including the amount of all loans and note that are outstanding (principal and interest), including net participations.
1(a)	Agricultural mortgage loans. Loans as defined at Sec. 8.0 (7)(A) of the Act should be included in the respective category.
1(b)	Agricultural mortgage unfunded loan commitments. Report the unused portions of commitments that, as of the close of business on the report date, obligate the reporting institution to extend credit in the form of loans or in the form of participations, as defined at Sec. 8.0 (7)(A) of the Act. Commitment means a legally binding obligation to extend credit or purchase or participate in loans which become effective at the time such commitment is made.
1(c)	Rural Infrastructure Loans. Loans as defined at Sec. 8.0 (7)(C) of the Act should be included in the respective category.
1(d)	Rural infrastructure unfunded loan commitments. Report the unused portions of commitments that, as of the close of business on the report date, obligate the reporting institution to extend credit in the form of loans or in the form of participations, as defined at Sec. 8.0 (7)(C) of the Act. Commitment means a legally binding obligation to extend credit or purchase or participate in loans which become effective at the time such commitment is made.
2	Guarantees Consist of business activity duties as defined in Sec. 8.1 (b)(3) of the Act.
2(a)	Agricultural mortgage. Report guarantee business as defined at Sec. 8.0 (5) of the Act for agricultural mortgage business as defined at Sec. 8.0 (7)(A) of the Act.
2(b)	Rural infrastructure. Report guarantee business as defined at SEC. 8.0 (5) of the Act for rural infrastructure business as defined at SEC. 8.0 (7)(C) of the Act.
3	Institutional Credit Consist of business activity duties as defined in SEC. 8.1 (b)(4) of the Act.
3(a)	Agricultural mortgages. Report guarantee business as defined at SEC. 8.0 (5) of the Act for agricultural mortgage business as defined at SEC. 8.0 (7)(A) of the Act.
3(b)	Rural infrastructure.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	Report guarantee business as defined at SEC. 8.0 (5) of the Act for rural infrastructure business as defined at SEC. 8.0 (7)(C) of the Act.
4	Structured Securitization Exposures
4(a)	Agricultural mortgage. Report the amount of agricultural mortgage securitization volume.
4(b)	Rural infrastructure. Report the amount of rural infrastructure securitization volume.
5	USDA Guarantees (Securities) Report USDA securities that fall under SEC. 8.0 (7)(B) of the Act and are defined as follows: The portion of a loan guaranteed by the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1921 et seq.), except that—(i) subsections (b) and (c) of SEC. 8.6 of the Act, and SEC. 8.8 and SEC. 8.9 of the Act, shall not apply to the portion of a loan guaranteed by the Secretary or to an obligation, pool, or security representing an interest in or obligation backed by a pool of obligations relating to the portion of a loan guaranteed by the Secretary; and (ii) the portion of a loan guaranteed by the Secretary shall be considered to meet all standards for qualified loans for all purposes under this chapter.
6	Loans serviced for others. For this reporting item, serviced loans include: • Assets or portions of assets sold by the reporting entity to any other entities for which the reporting entity retained the primary credit administration responsibilities associated with servicing the asset. • Any other assets or portions of assets for which the reporting entity paid to complete servicing responsibilities (e.g., the reporting entity purchased or otherwise obtained material servicing responsibilities). • The following asset types: loans, notes, sales contracts, and mission-related investments. Includes participation and syndication transactions.
7	Other. Report the amount of outstanding business volume that does not fall into the categories listed above. The amount reported in "Other" should be immaterial in relation to the amount reported in line item 8 "Total". Any amount reported in this category must be explained in an addendum.
8	Total. Report the sum of items 1 through 7 as appropriate.

Schedule RC-B: Debt Securities (excluding investments in Farm Credit institutions and diversified investment funds)

General Instructions

Schedule RC-B includes all assets reported on the balance as debt securities. The line items in this schedule call for information to be reported by specific type of security. The information required on each type of security is specified by the four columns of the schedule. Information on this schedule should be reported in accordance with the following instructions, which is intended to be consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. Exclude accrued interest.

This schedule excludes equity investments.

Column Instructions

Column	Caption and Instructions
A	Held-to-maturity—Amortized cost. In column A, report the amortized cost of securities classified as held-to-maturity. For securities purchased at other than par or face value, the amortized cost to be reported is the cost of the securities purchased, adjusted for amortization of premium over the par or face value, and for the accretion of discount from the par or face value.
B	Held-to-maturity—Fair value. Report in this column the fair value of holdings of securities classified as held-to-maturity, as authorized by regulation, as of the close of business on the report date. As defined in ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (formerly FASB Statement No. 157, Fair Value Measurements), fair value is “the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.” The fair value of securities held-to-maturity should be determined, to the extent possible, by timely reference to the best available source of current market quotations or other data on relative current values. For example, securities traded on national, regional, or foreign exchanges or in organized over the counter markets should be valued at the most recently available quotation in the most active market. Holdings of securities held-to-maturity for which no organized market exists should be valued on the basis of a yield curve estimate. Quotations from brokers or others making markets in securities that are neither widely nor actively traded are not acceptable. The fair values of securities with derivative hedges should be reported in accordance with ASC Topic 320, Investments-Debt and Equity Securities (formerly SFAS No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities), and with ASC Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging (formerly SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, as amended by SFAS No. 138).
C	Available-for-sale—Amortized cost. In column C, report the amortized cost of securities classified as available-for-sale. For securities purchased at other than par or face value, the amortized cost to be reported is the cost of the securities purchased,

Column	Caption and Instructions
	adjusted for amortization of premium over the par or face value, and for the accretion of discount from the par or face value.
D	Available-for-sale—Fair value. Report in this column the fair value of holdings of securities classified as available-for-sale, as authorized by regulation, as of the close of business on the report date. As defined in ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (formerly FASB Statement No. 157, Fair Value Measurements), fair value is “the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.” The fair value of securities available-for-sale should be determined, to the extent possible, by timely reference to the best available source of current market quotations or other data on relative current values. For example, securities traded on national, regional, or foreign exchanges or in organized over the counter markets should be valued at the most recently available quotation in the most active market. Holdings of securities available-for-sale for which no organized market exists should be valued on the basis of a yield curve estimate. Quotations from brokers or others making markets in securities that are neither widely nor actively traded are not acceptable. The fair values of securities with derivative hedges should be reported in accordance with ASC Topic 320, Investments-Debt and Equity Securities (formerly SFAS No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities), and with ASC Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging (formerly SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, as amended by SFAS No. 138).

Line-Item Instructions

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
1	Securities fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the U.S. Government or a U.S. Government agency. All securities of the U.S. Government or a U.S. Government agency as an instrumentality of the U.S. Government are fully guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by the by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government in Schedule RC-B, items 1(a) through 1(c). Securities that are conditionally or only partially guaranteed by the U.S. government should not be reported in this section.
1(a)	Treasury securities. Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all holdings of U.S. Government (Treasury) securities (but not the obligations of a U.S. Government agency, which are to be reported in Schedule RC-B, item 1(c) below). Include all Treasury bills, certificates of indebtedness, notes, and bonds, including those issued under the Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities (STRIPS) program. However, exclude from this line all obligations of U.S. Government agencies, any detached Treasury security coupons and ex coupon Treasury securities (other than those issued by the Treasury under the

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	STRIPS program) resulting from stripping by anyone other than the Treasury and held as the result of either the reporting institution's having purchased them from others or having stripped them itself. Holdings of detached Treasury coupons and ex coupon Treasury securities (other than STRIPS) are to be reported on Schedule RC-B, item 9(a), "Domestic debt securities."
1(b)	SBA securities. Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all securities issued or unconditionally guaranteed by the Small Business Administration (SBA). Lenders may purchase the guaranteed portion of SBA loans from the secondary market. SBA grants those buyers (holders) of the guaranteed portions of SBA loans an unconditional guarantee on such loans. The holder may also assign these unconditionally guaranteed SBA loans to other buyers or loan poolers. Many loan poolers accumulate the SBA unconditionally guaranteed loan assignments into loan pools and then create securitizations (securities). In turn, SBA fully and unconditionally guarantees the loan securitizations (securities). Examples of the underlying loan pools or loans packaged into these securities may include: SBA section 7(a) and 504 loans. Securities that are conditionally or only partially guaranteed by the SBA should not be reported in this line item and instead should be reported in line 9 "Other Types of Debt Securities."
1(c)	Other U.S. Government and Agency securities (excluding MBSs). Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all other types of holdings of U.S. Government agency obligations that are fully insured guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by the by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. Include securitized USDA-guaranteed loans (do not include USDA securitizations issued by Farmer Mac or purchases of individual loans that have not been securitized). Non-MBS securities that are conditionally or only partially guaranteed by the U.S. government should not be reported in this line item and instead should be reported in line 9 "Other Types of Debt Securities."
2	Securities fully and unconditionally guaranteed by a Government-sponsored enterprise (GSE) (excluding MBS and Farmer Mac securities). Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of obligations (including bonds, notes, and debentures) that are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by a GSE, such as the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA or Fannie Mae) or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC or Freddie Mac). Securities that are conditionally or only partially guaranteed by a GSE should not be reported in this line item and instead should be reported in line 9, "Other Types of Debt Securities." Mortgage-backed securities should also be excluded from this line item as they are reported later in this schedule.
3	Municipal securities. Report in the appropriate columns any debt obligation issued by a State, the District of Columbia (DC), the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, a territory or possession of the United States, or a political subdivision that possesses general powers of taxation, including property taxation.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	Examples include: County, City, School districts, Hospital districts, Fire districts, and Water districts. Examples of municipal securities include general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, and industrial development revenue bonds.
4	International and multilateral development bank obligations. Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of obligations of international and multilateral development banks, such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and other supranational, which operate outside or beyond the authority of one national government.
5	Money market instruments.
5(a)	Federal funds sold. Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all unsecured lending of immediately available funds (Fed funds "sold") regardless of the nature of the transaction and the contract. Include both those that mature in one business day or that roll over under a continuing contract ("pure Fed funds") and those that mature in more than one business day ("term Fed funds") with a contract that is continuously callable up to 100 days. Immediately available funds are funds that the borrowing ("purchasing") bank can either use or dispose of on the same business day that the transaction, giving rise to the receipt or disposal of the funds, is executed. Exclude from this item any advances that are not immediately available to the reporting institution or any advances that are secured under resale agreements or any similar agreement. Such items are to be reported in Schedule RC-B, items 9(a) or 9(b), below, as applicable.
5(b)	Negotiable certificates of deposit. Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all holdings of negotiable large denomination time deposits with a specific maturity of 1 year or less, as evidenced by a certificate.
5(c)	Banker's acceptances. Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of the reporting institution's holdings of drafts accepted by another financial institution and discounted or otherwise purchased by the reporting institution. Include any participations in acceptances purchased by the reporting institution from other holders of the acceptances; exclude any participations sold by the reporting institution in its holdings of acceptances of other financial institutions. Exclude from this item any holdings by the reporting institution of its own acceptances; that is, of drafts that it has accepted. Such holdings of its own acceptances are to be reported in Schedule RC, item 6, "Loans, etc."
5(d)	Commercial paper. Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all holdings of commercial paper as authorized by 12 CFR 652.20. Commercial paper means any secured or unsecured promissory note of a corporation with a fixed maturity of no more than 270 days.
5(e)	Reverse repurchase agreements. *This item is reported as part of cash in Schedule RC Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of advances of funds in the form of purchases of securities under

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	agreements to resell and similar transactions. Include both those that mature in 1 business day or are under a continuing contract and those that mature in more than 1 business day. Include all such transactions whether or not they are immediately available funds. Also include in this item purchases of participations in pools of securities. Securities sold by Farmer Mac under agreements to repurchase are not to be treated as sales in reporting holdings of securities. Securities so "sold" are to be included in the reporting of holdings of securities by the "seller." (Such transactions should be treated as a borrowing by the selling institution and should be reflected in the reporting of a liability in Schedule RC, item 16, "Other liabilities"). Sales of participations in pools of securities held by the Farmer Mac are to be treated in the same fashion—the securities in which participations have been sold are reported as remaining on the books of the seller and the transaction is reflected as an item in "Other liabilities." Similarly, securities purchased by the reporting institution under agreements to resell (and purchases of participations in pools of securities) are not to be reported under holdings of securities, e.g., in items 1, 2, and 3 of Schedule RC-B, but are to be reported in Schedule RC-B, item 5(e). A resale agreement (also known as a reverse repurchase agreement) is a transaction involving the purchase of assets by one party from another, subject to an agreement by the purchaser to resell the assets at a specified date or in specified circumstances. Such transactions are treated as lending operations and do not affect the reported amounts of the holdings of the securities purchased and resold. Purchases of participations in pools of securities are similarly treated; that is, they are to be reported in this item rather than in one of the other items in this schedule. Report such lending as gross. Do not net against security repurchase agreement liabilities.
5(f)	Other. Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all money market holdings not included items 5(a), 5(b), 5(c), 5(d), and 5(e).
6	Residential Mortgage-backed securities (RMBS). Residential MBS mean securities that are either: (1) Pass-through securities or participation certificates that represent ownership of a fractional undivided interest in a specified pool of residential (excluding home equity loans), multifamily or commercial mortgages, or (2) A multiclass security (including collateralized mortgage obligations and real estate mortgage investment conduits) that is backed by a pool or residential, multifamily or commercial real estate mortgages,

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	pass-through mortgage securities, or other multiclass mortgage securities. Exclude from these line items Farmer Mac, SBA, and USDA securities as they are reported in different sections of this schedule.
6(a)	RMBS fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies. Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all holdings of RMBS that are fully and unconditionally backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, including securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association or backed solely by mortgages that are fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the full faith and credit of the United States (i.e., 100 percent unconditionally guaranteed obligations). RMBS that are only partially or conditionally guaranteed should be reported in item 6(c) or 6(d) as applicable.
6(b)	RMBS fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Government-sponsored enterprise (GSE). Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all RMBS holdings that are issued or fully insured or guaranteed as to principal and interest by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac or other GSE (i.e., 100 percent unconditionally guaranteed obligations). These securities are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. RMBS that are only partially or conditionally guaranteed should be reported in item 6(c) or 6(d) as applicable.
6(c)	Non-agency RMBS. Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of privately issued mortgage securities that are collateralized by qualifying residential mortgages meeting the collateral requirements of the Secondary Mortgage Market Enhancement Act of 1984 (SMMEA). SMMEA securities must generally be secured by a first lien on a single parcel of real estate (residential or mixed residential commercial structure) and originated by a qualifying financial institution. Non-agency mortgage securities means securities that are offered and sold pursuant to section 4(5) of the Securities Act of 1933, 15 U.S.C. 77d (5) or are residential mortgage-related securities within the meaning of section 3(a)(41) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(41). Non-Agency mortgage securities do not include securities issued under a private-label that are backed by agency mortgage pass-through securities of participation certificates.
6(d)	Other RMBS. Include in this line item any RMBS that do not fall under the definitions for 6(a) through 7(c). This line item includes RMBS that are conditionally or only partially insured or guaranteed by the U.S. government or a GSE.
7	Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS). Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of commercial MBS. Commercial MBS means securities that are collateralized by mortgages on commercial properties, such as apartment buildings, shopping centers, office buildings, and hotels.
7(a)	CMBS Fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the U.S. Government and its agencies.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all CMBS holdings that are fully and unconditionally backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, including securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association or backed solely by mortgages that are fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the full faith and credit of the United States (i.e., 100 percent unconditionally guaranteed obligations). CMBS that are only partially or conditionally guaranteed should be reported in item 7(c) or 7(d) as applicable.
7(b)	CMBS Fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Government-sponsored enterprise (GSE). Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all CMBS holdings issued or fully insured or guaranteed as to principal and interest by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac or other GSE (i.e., 100 percent unconditionally guaranteed obligations). These securities are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. CMBS that are only partially or conditionally guaranteed should be reported in item 7(c) or 7(d) as applicable.
7(c)	Non-agency CMBS. Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of privately issued CMBS that are collateralized by commercial mortgages.
7(d)	Other CMBS. Include in this line item any CMBS that do not fall under the definitions for 7(a) through 7(c). This line item includes CMBS that are conditionally or only partially insured or guaranteed by the U.S. government or a GSE.
8	Asset-backed securities (ABS) (excluding Farmer Mac securities). Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all holdings of asset-backed securities (ABS). ABS are securities that provide for ownership of a fractional undivided interest or collateral interest in specific assets of a trust that are sold and traded in the capital markets.
8(a)	Credit card receivables. Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all ABS collateralized by credit card receivables (i.e., extensions of credit arising from credit cards).
8(b)	Home equity loans. Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all ABS collateralized by home equity lines of credit (i.e., revolving, open-end lines of credit secured by 1-to-4 family residential properties).
8(c)	Auto loans. Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all ABS collateralized by automobile loans, including loans to finance automobile dealers or for the purpose of purchasing private passenger vehicles, including minivans, vans, sport-utility vehicles, pickup trucks, and similar light trucks.
8(d)	Student loans. Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all ABS collateralized by student loans.
8(e)	Equipment loans. Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all ABS collateralized by equipment.
8(f)	Manufactured housing loans.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all ABS collateralized by manufactured housing.
8(g)	Other ABS. Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all ABS collateralized by non-mortgage loans other than those described items 8(a) through 8(f) above.
9	Other types of debt securities. Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of debt securities that are not included in previous line items. This includes non-MBS securities that are only partially or conditionally guaranteed by the U.S. government or a GSE, and corporate debt securities.
9(a)	Domestic debt securities. Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all holdings of domestic debt other than that described in Schedule RC-B, items 1 through 8(g), above.
9(b)	Foreign debt securities. Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all holdings of foreign debt other than that described in Schedule RC-B, items 1 through 8(g), above.
10	Mission Related Investments
11	Allowance for credit losses on debt securities. The allowance for credit losses on debt securities is a valuation account. It represents an estimate of the amount of expected credit losses with respect to an institution's held-to-maturity and available-for-sale debt securities and must be determined in accordance with GAAP. The allowance is increased by charges against earnings known as "provisions for credit losses." See Glossary for the definition of Adjusted Allowances for Credit Losses. Held to Maturity Securities: An institution is required to maintain an allowance for credit losses on held-to-maturity debt securities that is considered adequate to provide for expected credit losses and considers the effects of past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts of repayment of the institutions' held-to-maturity debt securities. For held-to-maturity debt securities, the allowances for credit losses are measured as the difference between their amortized cost bases and the net amounts expected to be collected until maturity. Report in column A of this item allowance for credit losses on held-to-maturity debt securities as determined in accordance with ASC Subtopic 326-20, Financial Instruments—Credit Losses "Measured at Amortized Cost". Amounts recorded in Line 11, Column A must equal those reported on Schedule RI-E.1 – Line 7, Column B. Available-for-Sale Securities: The allowance for credit losses for available-for-sale debt securities is evaluated on an individual security basis and cannot be evaluated collectively. The allowance for credit losses on an individual available-for-sale debt security is limited to the difference between its fair value and its amortized cost basis, establishing a ceiling on the recognized amount of the allowance for credit losses. For available-for-sale debt securities that the institution does not intend to sell and will

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	not be “more likely than not” required to sell, the institution would recognize any credit loss on individual securities through an allowance for credit losses rather than a direct write-down and credit improvement in subsequent periods would be recognized immediately by reversing an allowance for credit losses. Report in column C of this item allowance for credit losses on available-for-sale debt securities as determined in accordance with ASC Subtopic 326-30, Financial Instruments—Credit Losses “Available-for-Sale Debt Securities”. Amounts recorded in Line 11, Column C must equal those reported on Schedule RI-E.1 – Line 7, Column C.
12	Total debt securities. Report the sum of rows 1 through 10, less amounts in row 11, for each respective column A, B, C and D.

Schedule RC-B.2: Assets Held for Liquidity**General Instructions**

This schedule covers the institution's reporting requirements for investments purchased and held for liquidity pursuant to 12 CFR 652.40. The general purpose of this schedule is to report the amounts and days of liquidity provided by each type of investment. You must report investments held within each level of liquidity as defined by 12 CFR 652.40. Individual securities must be reported in only one category and not split among multiple categories. Investments that are not held for liquidity, or no longer eligible to be held for liquidity, should not be reported on this schedule (consistent with 12 CFR 652.40). The amortized cost and fair value of these securities should be reported in columns A and B, respectively. The fair value of these securities, discounted in accordance with 12 CFR 652.40 (c), should be reported in column C. Column D should report the days liquidity provided by each category of investments, as defined in 12 CFR 652.40 (c).

Column Instructions

Column	Caption and Instructions
A	Amortized Cost. In column A, report the amortized cost of assets held for liquidity. For securities purchased at other than par or face value, the amortized cost to be reported is the cost of the securities purchased, adjusted for amortization of premium over the par or face value, and for the accretion of discount from the par or face value. As a general rule, the premium (discount) on each security purchased should be amortized (accreted) over the life of the security; that is, from date of purchase to maturity of the security. If the amount of the monthly amortization (accretion) for a given security is immaterial, the reporting institution may, at its option, omit the monthly calculation and booking of amortization (accretion). If the reporting institution chooses that option, then, for a security purchased at a premium, the reporting institution shall take the full amount of the amortization of the premium at the time of purchase (and the security will be reported in this schedule at par or face value for the period it remains on the books of the reporting institution); for a security purchased at a discount, the reporting institution shall take the full amount of the discount at the time of maturity or sale of the security (and the security will be reported in this schedule at cost for the period it remains on the books). Amortized cost of securities with derivative hedges should be reported at net.
B	Fair Value. In column B, report the fair value of assets held for liquidity, as of the close of business on the report date. As defined in ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (formerly FASB Statement No. 157, Fair Value Measurements), fair value is "the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date." The fair values of securities with derivative hedges should be reported in accordance with ASC Topic 320, Investments-Debt and Equity Securities (formerly SFAS

Column	Caption and Instructions
	No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities), and with ASC Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging (formerly SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, as amended by SFAS No. 138).
C	Discounted Fair Value. In column C, report the fair value of assets held for liquidity, discounted in accordance with 12 CFR 652.40 (c).
D	Days of Liquidity for Category. In column D, report the days liquidity provided by each category of assets, as defined in 12 CFR 652.40 (c). Individual securities must be reported in only one category and not split among multiple categories. When calculating days of liquidity for each category, the categories must be applied sequentially. Specifically, cash must be applied to the first maturing obligations, overnight money market instruments must be applied to the next maturing obligations, and so on. Subtotals and totals in columns A and B must agree with RC-B, line item 10(a) through 10(d).

Line-Item Instructions

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
1	Level 1. Report in the appropriate rows assets held in Level 1, as defined in 12 CFR 652.40 (c).
1(a)	Cash. No definition required.
1(b)	Overnight money market instruments. No definition required.
1(c)	U.S. Government obligations ≤ 3 year remaining maturity. Reported amounts should include only debt securities issued and guaranteed by the U.S. Government or one of its agencies.
1(d)	Government-sponsored enterprise senior debt ≤ 60 days remaining maturity. Reported amounts should include only senior debt securities issued and guaranteed by a Government-sponsored entity (GSE).
1(e)	Diversified investment funds comprised of Level 1 securities. Reported amounts should include only funds comprised of level 1 securities.
1(f)	Total Level 1. Reported amounts should equal the sum of rows 1(a) through 1(e).
2	Level 2. Report in the appropriate rows assets held in Level 2, as defined in 12 CFR 653.40 (c). Do not include excess Level 1 assets.
2(a)	U.S. Government obligations > 3 year remaining maturity. Reported amounts should include only debt securities issued and guaranteed by the U.S. Government or one of its agencies.
2(b)	MBS fully and explicitly guaranteed (both P&I) by U.S. Government. Reported amounts should include only MBS in which both principal and interest is fully guaranteed by the U.S. Government.
2(c)	Diversified investment funds comprised of Levels 1 and 2 securities.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
2(d)	Total level 2. Reported amounts should equal the sum of rows 2(a) through 2(c).
3	Level 3. Report in the appropriate rows assets held in Level 3, as defined in 12 CFR 652.40 (c). Do not include excess Level 1 or Level 2 assets.
3(a)	Government-sponsored enterprise senior debt > 60 days remaining maturity. Reported amounts should include only senior debt securities issued and guaranteed by a GSE. Exclude debt securities issued by the Farm Credit System.
3(b)	MBS fully guaranteed (both P&I) by a Government-sponsored enterprise. Reported amounts should include only MBS in which both principal and interest is fully guaranteed by a GSE.
3(c)	Money market instruments ≤ 90 days remaining maturity.
3(d)	Diversified investment funds comprised of Levels 1, 2 and 3 securities.
3(e)	Qualifying securities backed by Farmer Mac program assets guaranteed by USDA (excluding the portion necessary to satisfy obligations to creditors and equity holders in Farmer Mac II LLC)
3(f)	Total level 3. Reported amounts should equal the sum of rows 3(a) through 3(e).
4	Supplemental liquidity buffer. Report assets held in the supplemental liquidity buffer as defined in 12 CFR 652.40 (c). Do not include excess Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3 assets.
5	Total. Reported amounts for each column should equal the sum of rows 1(f), 2(d), 3(f), and 4.

Schedule RC-B.3: Demands and Liquidity

General Instructions

This schedule covers the institution's reporting requirements for maturing discount notes, medium term notes, and retail medium term notes. The amounts reported should be based on the principal portion of maturing obligations and other borrowings of Farmer Mac in accordance with 12 CFR 652.40(c). The amounts reported in each row should be based on the remaining maturity date of the debt, or the call date if the debt security has a call option that has been executed.

Column Instructions

Column	Caption and Instructions
A	Discounted notes. In column A, report obligations less than one year.
B	Medium term notes. In column B, report obligations greater than one year.
C	Total. Reported amounts should equal the sum of column A and B

Line-Item Instructions

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
1 (a-i)	Debt Maturities. Report in the appropriate rows debt outstanding based on its maturity date. If a debt security has a call option that has been executed, the maturity date should be based on the call date.
1(j)	Hedging Adjustments
1(k)	Total. Reported amounts should equal the sum of rows 1(a) through 1(k).

Schedule RC-B.5: Investments Memoranda

Amortized Cost – All amounts reported in this schedule should be based on amortized cost unless exceptions are specified in a line-item instruction.

Line-Item Instructions

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
1	Investment regulatory limits.
1(a)	Investments subject to the 35 percent regulatory limit (12 CFR 652.20). Report the balance (amortized cost) of all debt and equity investments that are authorized under 12 CFR 652.20 and subject to the 35 percent limit specified in 12 CFR 652.15. Exclude accrued interest. Include investments that are determined to be ineligible. Only investments purchased under the authorities in 12 CFR 652.20 are subject to the 35 percent limit. Thus, the following investments are excluded from the amounts reported in this line item: • Investments pledged to meet margin requirements for derivative transactions (12 CFR 652.15). • Any other investments FCA determines should be excluded from the 35 percent limit. The calculation for measuring this amount is the same as used for item 1(f), except the amount reported here is a balance. Differences from 1(f) could also result if FCA grants additional special exemptions from the 35 percent regulatory limit.
1(b)	Total program assets and program obligations as defined by 652.05. Report the quarterly ending balance of program assets and program obligations as defined in 652.05. Program volume means on-balance sheet "qualified loans" and program obligations refers to off-balance sheet "qualified loan." Exclude 75 percent of the program assets that are guaranteed by the United States Department of Agriculture, as described in 652.15 (b).
1(c)	Investments as a percentage of program assets and program obligations. The percentage reported equals item 1(a) divided by 1(b). 12 CFR 652.15 limits the maximum amount of investments to 35 percent of program assets and program obligations.
1(d)	Largest concentration to one obligor. Report the quarter-end amount of the largest exposure to any one obligor. Exclude accrued interest. Obligor means an issuer, guarantor, or other person or entity who has an obligation to pay a debt, including interest due, by a specified date or when payment is demanded. If diversified investments funds (DIF) are held, both the DIF itself and the entities obligated to pay the underlying debt are obligors. Exclude from this line item any investments that are fully guaranteed by the U.S. Government or a GSE (example: if the whole investment portfolio is fully

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	guaranteed by the U.S. Government or a GSE, the amount reported here would be zero).
1(e)	Obligor exposure as a percentage of total regulatory capital. The percentage reported equals item 1(d) divided by schedule RC-R.1, item 7(a), "Quarterly-End Amount of Total Regulatory Capital." 12 CFR 652.10(c)(5) limits exposure to any one obligor to 10 percent of total regulatory capital.
1(f)	Total investments volume Report the quarter-end amount (amortized cost) of held-to-maturity and available-for-sale securities and equity investments. Exclude accrued interest. Include investments that are determined to be ineligible. Include only investments purchased under the authorities in 12 CFR 652.20 and 12 CFR 652.23.
2	Investment purposes Report in the appropriate rows the primary purpose of investments. Exclude accrued interest.
2(a)	Pledged securities. Report the quarter-end amortized cost of all securities that are pledged to secure deposits, performance bonds, repurchase transactions, other borrowings (regardless of the balance of the deposits or other liabilities against which the securities are pledged), and variation or margin requirements for cleared and uncleared derivative exposures, or for any other purpose.
2(b)	Securities included in the liquidity reserve and supplemental liquidity buffer. Report the quarter-end amortized cost of all securities that are included in the liquidity reserve and supplemental liquidity buffer.
2(c)	Securities removed from the liquidity reserve and supplemental liquidity buffer due to noncompliance with 12 CFR 652.25 (a) or (b). Report the quarter-end amortized cost of all securities that were initially purchased for the liquidity reserve or supplementary buffer but were subsequently removed from liquidity because they were not eligible when purchased or were eligible when purchased but no longer satisfy eligibility criteria.
2(d)	Securities removed from the supplemental liquidity buffer due to noncompliance with 12 CFR 652.40(c). Report the quarter-end amortized cost of all investments that were initially purchased for the supplemental liquidity buffer but were removed because the market value of the investment(s) declined below 80 percent of amortized cost (as required by 12 CFR 652.25).
2(e)	Securities held for other purposes. Report the quarter-end amortized cost of all securities that were purchased for purposes other than those defined in rows 2(a) through 2(d).
2(f)	Total. Report the sum of rows 2(a) thru 2(e). The totals should equal row 1(f) plus any securities pledged to meet margin requirements on derivatives.
3	Ineligible investments.
3(a)	Investment determined to be ineligible when purchased as defined by 12 CFR 652.25(a).

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	Report the quarter-end amortized cost of investments outstanding (and loans purchased under regulatory "investment" authorities) that were determined to be ineligible when purchased as defined by 12 CFR 652.25(a). Exclude accrued interest. Investments approved by FCA under 12 CFR 652.23 are also considered eligible and should not be reported here.
3(b)	Investment that became ineligible after purchase as defined by 12 CFR 652.25(b). Report the quarter-end amortized cost of investments outstanding (and loans purchased under regulatory "investment" authorities) that were eligible when purchased but now no longer satisfies the eligibility criteria. Include investments approved by FCA under 652.23 that no longer satisfy FCA's conditions of approval. Exclude accrued interest.
4	Investments and loans approved by FCA under 12 CFR 652.23. Report in the appropriate line any debt securities, equity securities, and loans that were prior approved by FCA under the provisions in 12 CFR 652.23. Exclude accrued interest. The sum of lines 4(a) and 4(b) should not exceed line 1(a) unless investments approved by FCA under 652.23 were explicitly exempted by FCA from the 10 percent regulatory limit. Similarly, line 5(c) should not exceed line 1(b) unless loans approved by FCA under 652.23 were explicitly exempted by FCA from the 10 percent regulatory limit.
4(a)	Debt securities. Report the quarter-end amortized cost of debt securities that were prior approved by FCA under 12 CFR 652.23. Debt securities reported here should also be reported in the appropriate line item in RC-B.
4(b)	Equity securities. Report the quarter-end carrying value of equity securities that were prior approved by FCA under 12 CFR 652.23.
4(c)	Loans. Report the quarter-end amortized cost of loans held that were purchased under regulatory "investment" authorities, held on the balance sheet as a "loan", and were prior approved by FCA under 12 CFR 652.23.

Schedule RC-F: Performance of Loans

General Instructions

This section provides the definitions of the terms used above that are necessary for the proper classification and reporting of loans for this schedule. The definitions, for the most part, are taken from FCA Regulations (12 CFR Part 621).

Past due.

For purposes of this schedule, a loan is past due when it is contractually past due. A loan is considered contractually past due, under regulation, when any principal repayment or interest payment required by the loan instrument is not received by the lender on or before the due date.

Loans payable in more than one payment, whether in regular installments or otherwise, are past due as of the first day a scheduled, required, or expected payment of principal, interest, or combination of the two due on that day was not received by the lender on or before that day. The entire outstanding principal (including accrued interest where appropriate), not just the amount of the delinquent payment, must be classified and reported as past due.

Demand loans and loans on which a call provision has been activated are past due as of the date that any portion, or all, of the outstanding principal and/or accrued interest has been demanded or otherwise called and payment has not been received by the lender.

A loan classified as past due shall remain so classified until it is formally restructured or until the entire amount delinquent (including principal amounts, accrued interest, and penalty interest incurred by virtue of past due status) is collected or otherwise discharged in full. Past due amounts should include loans in foreclosure and the number of days past due should be based on the time when the loan became delinquent (i.e., not when the loan went into foreclosure).

Nonaccrual loans.

A loan shall be considered and reported as a nonaccrual loan if it meets any of the following conditions:

- (1) Collection of any amount of outstanding principal and all past and future interest accruals, considered over the full term of the asset, is not expected; or
- (2) Any portion of the loan has been charged off, except in cases where the prior chargeoff was taken as part of a formal restructuring of the loan; or
- (3) The loan is 90 days past due and is not both adequately secured and in process of collection.

A loan is considered adequately secured if it is secured by real or personal property having a net realizable value sufficient to discharge the debt in full; or it is guaranteed by a financially responsible party in an amount sufficient to discharge the debt in full.

A loan is considered in process of collection only if collection efforts are proceeding in due course and, based on a probable and specific event, are expected to result in the prompt repayment of the debt for its restoration to current status. There must be documented evidence that collection in full of amounts due and unpaid is expected to occur within a reasonable time period, not to exceed 180 days from the date that payment was due. The commencement of collection efforts through legal action, including ongoing workouts and re-amortizations, do not, in and of themselves, provide sufficient cause to keep a loan out of nonaccrual status. If full collection of the debt or its restoration to current status is dependent upon completion of any action by the borrower, Farmer Mac must obtain the borrower's written agreement to complete all such actions by the specific dates set forth in agreement.

Formally restructured accruing loans.

After a loan is classified and reported as "formally restructured accruing," it shall continue to be reported as such in this schedule until it is fully paid off or otherwise discharged, or it once again becomes severely past due under its restructured terms as to be appropriately classified as "nonaccrual" or until such time as the terms are substantially equivalent to terms on which loans with comparable risks are being made. In the latter case, the loan is to be reported as "accruing."

In reporting a "formally restructured accruing loan," performance of the restructured loan should be measured since the time of restructuring and with respect to its restructured terms and conditions, not with reference to its performance prior to the restructuring. For example, a loan that was over 90 days past due prior to restructuring (and thus at that time to be reported in column C) would, after restructuring, be reported in column A as not past due as long as it performed in compliance with the restructured terms.

Rule of aggregation.

When one loan to a borrower is placed in nonaccrual, an institution must immediately evaluate whether its other loans to that borrower, or related borrowers, should also be placed in nonaccrual status. All loans on which a borrowing entity, or a component of a borrowing entity, is primarily obligated to the reporting institution shall be considered as one loan, unless a review of all pertinent facts supports a reasonable determination that a particular loan constitutes an independent credit risk and such determination is adequately documented in the loan file.

This means that, if the evaluation required above results in a determination that the borrower's other loans with the institution do not represent an independent credit risk, and full collection of such loans is not expected, then all of the loans must be aggregated and classified as nonaccrual.

Column Instructions

Column	Caption and Instructions
A	Not past due or past due less than 30 days. Report the dollar amount of loans, notes, sales contracts, and leases not past due.
B	Past due thru 30-89 days. Report the dollar amount of loans, notes, sales contracts, and leases past due 30-89 days.
C	Past due 90 days or more. Report the dollar amount of loans, notes, sales contracts, and leases past due 90 days or more.
D	Total. Reported amounts should equal the sum of column A thru C

Line-Item Instructions

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
1.	Accruing. Report all loans not properly identifiable as "nonaccrual" or "formally restructured accruing" as defined in these instructions.
2.	Nonaccrual.
2 (a)	Nonaccrual Cash Basis. Report all loans that are maintained on a cash basis. Generally, cash basis refers to the recognition of interest income from cash payments received on certain nonaccrual loans for which the collectability of the recorded investment in the loan is no longer in doubt. Cash payments on nonaccrual loans may be recognized if all the following characteristics are met at the time the payments are received: (i) The loan does not have a remaining unrecovered prior chargeoff associated with it, except in cases where a chargeoff was taken prior to a formal debt restructuring; (ii) The payment received is from a source detailed in the plan of collection; and (iii) The loan, after receipt of the payment, is not contractually past due 90 days and is not expected to again become 90 days past due, or a repayment pattern has been established that reasonably demonstrates future repayment capacity.
2 (b)	Nonaccrual Other.
3	Total. Report the sum of items 1 thru 2 (b).
4	Number of loans. Report the total number of loans outstanding that corresponds to the amount shown in item 3.

Schedule RC-F1: Performance of Loans - Loan Performance by Loan Type

In this schedule, total loans (principal and accrued interest receivable) are to be reported by loan types (defined in RC.1) in the following classifications (defined in RC-F):

- Accruing
- Accruing—past due 90 days or more
- Formally restructured accruing
- Nonaccrual:
 - Cash basis
 - Other

In classifying and reporting loans in any line item of this schedule, the amount of accrued interest receivable on any loan shall be reported along with the loan. For a nonaccrual loan, this would include the amount of interest accrued (and unpaid) up to the time the loan was shifted to a nonaccrual status, except where the accrual of interest in the calendar year of such a shift was reversed and backed out of net income rather than being carried as accrued interest in nonaccrual status.

Column/Line-Item Instructions

Report all the reporting institution's loans, notes receivable, and lease receivables, including accrued interest receivable on these, for each loan type, as defined in RC.1, in the appropriate columns of the schedule, in accordance with the definitions above. Report in Column E the sum of columns A thru D for each line item 1 thru 6. Report in item 7 the sum of items 1 thru 6 for each column A thru E. The amount reported for item 7 in column E must equal the sum of Schedule RC, items 4 thru 6 plus item 8a thru 8c.

Schedule RC-F2: Performance of Loans - Classified Assets Classifications by Asset Type (Non-FOIA Schedule)

In this schedule, total loans (principal and accrued interest receivable) are to be reported by loan types (defined in RC.1) and by credit classification. Assets other than loans (as described below) that are classified should be reported on line item 6.

Credit classifications.

System institutions use asset quality classifications to identify and disclose the degree of risk in the loan portfolio and other assets. The classification system predominately used by System institutions is the Uniform Classification System (UCS). UCS credit classifications are assigned on the basis of certain risk factors and include the following five categories: Acceptable, Special Mention (also referred to as Other Assets Especially Mentioned or OAEM), Substandard, Doubtful, and Loss. Assets classified Substandard, Doubtful, and Loss are considered adversely classified assets; assets classified less than fully Acceptable are considered criticized assets. Assets may also be assigned more than one classification when portions of the asset clearly meet different classification standards.

Farmer Mac must report the following information with respect to credit quality of its loan portfolio and other classified assets. Assets not reported on Schedule RC items 4 thru 6 that are classified should be reported in line 6.

Column Instructions

Column	Caption and Instructions
A	Acceptable. Report the institution's total amount of loans classified as Acceptable at the report date for each loan type on lines 1 thru 5 using the definitions in RC.1. For reporting purposes, any loans not yet classified as of the report date should be included with those classified as Acceptable. All other acceptable assets, other than loans, should be reported on line 6A.
B	Special Mention. Report the institution's total amount of loans classified as Special Mention (also referred to as Other Assets Especially Mentioned or OAEM) at the report date for each loan type on lines 1 thru 5 using the definitions in RC.1. All other assets classified as Special Mention should be reported on line 6B.
C	Substandard. Report the institution's total amount of loans classified as Substandard at the report date for each loan type on lines 1 thru 5 using the definitions in RC.1. All other assets classified Substandard should be reported on line 6C.
D	Doubtful. Report the institution's total amount of loans classified as Doubtful at the report date for each loan type on lines 1 thru 5 using the definitions in RC.1. All other assets classified Doubtful should be reported on line 6D.
E	Loss. Report the institution's total amount of loans classified as Loss at the report date that have not been charged off for each loan type on lines 1

RC-F2: Classified Assets Classifications by Asset Type (Non-FOIA Schedule)

Column	Caption and Instructions
	thru 5 using the definitions in RC.1. All other assets classified Loss should be reported on line 6E.
F	Total. Report in Column F the sum of columns A thru E for items 1 through 5. The aggregate of classified assets reported on this line item that represent loans (items 1 thru 5) should generally agree with the sum of amounts reported in Schedule RC, items 4 thru 6. If the amount reported on this line item does not agree with the sum of amounts reported in Schedule RC, items 4 thru 6, the difference must be explained (through a reconciliation) in an addendum to the Call Report.

Schedule RC-F3: Risk Ratings for Retail Loans (Non-FOIA Schedule)

Report the total volume of all applicable assets stratified on the assigned Probability of Default (PD) risk rating (rows) and Loss Given Default (LGD) risk rating (columns) as of the reporting date. Additional instructions:

- In general, the PD rating reflects a borrower's probability of default and the LGD rating reflects the anticipated loss exposure on a specific obligation assuming a default occurs. Refer to the Farm Credit System's Combined System Risk Rating Guidance for definitions of the 14-point PD risk rating scale and the six-tier LGD risk rating scale, but base reporting on internal guidance for risk ratings.
- The reported amounts should include the book value of outstanding principal and accrued interest receivable. The amount reported in item 15G must match the sum of amounts reported in Schedule RC, items 4 thru 6. If these amounts do not agree, the difference must be explained (through a reconciliation) in an addendum to the Call Report.

Schedule RC-H: Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

General Instructions

This schedule covers the detailed reporting of the equity section of the Farmer Mac's balance sheet.

Line-Item Instructions

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	
1	Components of accumulated other comprehensive income. Report in the appropriate sub-item the amount of accumulated other comprehensive income, net of adjustments and tax that represent transactions accounted for in accordance with ASC Topic 220, Comprehensive Income (formerly SFAS No. 130, Reporting Comprehensive Income).
1(a)	Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities available-for-sale that are not other-than-temporarily impaired.
1(b)	Other-than-temporarily impaired available-for-sale securities.
1(c)	Pension adjustments.
1(d)	Cash flow hedge adjustments.
1(e)	Held to maturity transformation adjustments.
1(f)	Other comprehensive income adjustments.
1(g)	Total accumulated other comprehensive income. Report the total of items 1(a) through 1(f). The amount must equal Schedule RC, item 31.

Schedule RC-I.2: Off-Balance Sheet Derivatives Contracts

Schedule RC-I.2 captures and reports data involving off-balance sheet (OBS) derivatives contracts – explaining how to account for these types of derivative contracts items in the rule for call reporting purposes. The instructions are divided into four main sections: 1) Credit derivative contracts (lines 1 and 2); 2) Derivative contracts – excluding credit derivatives (lines 3 to 9); 3) Fair Value Counterparty Exposures (lines 10 and 11); and, 4) Derivatives by remaining maturity (lines 12 to 14). RC-I.2 is a “point-in-time” schedule, so all amounts should be reported as of the quarter-end date. RC-I.2 does not capture other types of OBS items, such as unused commitments, letters of credit, “when-issued” securities, or material contingencies such as lawsuits and litigation – which are all collected and reported in RC.1 line item 7B.

More specifically, lines 3 through 9 reports various types of cleared and non-cleared derivative contracts (excluding credit derivatives) – such as swaps, options, futures and forwards – collecting both the notional and fair value amounts of these contracts. The section is in a three-column matrix format divided into interest rate, foreign exchange, and other columns. Lines 10 and 11 reports the fair value of counterparty exposures, including the impact of netting agreements, for the initial, variation, and excess margin posted both to and by counterparties. This section is in a two-column matrix format divided into cleared and non-cleared columns. Lines 12 through 14 reports the notional value amounts of all types of derivatives by remaining maturity – both cleared and non-cleared – including interest rate, foreign exchange, and credit. This section is in a three-column matrix format divided into remaining contract maturities of 1 year or less, maturities of greater than 1 year but less than or equal 5 years, and maturities greater than 5 years.

Note, however, that these instructions may not specifically address every type of OBS derivative contract, and Farmer Mac should review the capital rule for a comprehensive description of the treatment of OBS derivatives. Below are descriptions of the types of derivative contracts referenced within the various sections of Schedule RC-I.2.

Credit Derivative Contracts

In general, credit derivatives are arrangements that allow one party (the “protection purchaser” or “beneficiary”) to transfer the credit risk of a “referenced asset” or “reference entity” to another party (the “protection seller” or “guarantor”). Farmer Mac should report the notional value amounts of credit derivatives by the type of instrument in Schedule RC-I.2, items 1a and 1b. No netting of contracts is permitted for purposes of this item; therefore, do not net the notional amount or fair values of:

- (1) credit derivatives with third parties on which Farmer Mac is the protection purchaser against credit derivatives with third parties on which the reporting institution is the protection seller, or
- (2) contracts subject to bilateral netting agreements.

Do not include the fair value amounts of credit derivatives in Schedule RC-I.2, items 12 to 14.

Interest Rate Contracts

Interest rate contracts relate to an interest-bearing financial instrument whose cash flows are determined by referencing interest rates or another interest rate contract (i.e., an option on a futures contract to purchase a T-bill). Interest rate contracts include interest rate futures, single currency interest rate swaps, basis swaps, forward rate agreements, and interest rate options, including caps, floors, and collars.

Foreign Exchange Contracts

Foreign exchange contracts are contracts to purchase foreign (non-U.S.) currencies and U.S. dollar exchange in the forward market (i.e., on an organized exchange or in an OTC market). A purchase of U.S. dollar exchange is equivalent to a sale of foreign currency. Foreign exchange contracts include cross-currency interest rate swaps where there is an exchange of principal, forward foreign exchange contracts (typically settling three or more business days from trade date), and currency futures and currency options.

"Other" Derivative Contracts

The "other" category of derivative contracts includes any other types of OBS derivative contracts that are not interest rate contracts or foreign exchange contracts. Examples include equity derivative contracts and commodity contracts. Equity derivative contracts are contracts that have a return, or a portion of their return, linked to the price of a particular equity or to an index of equity prices (such as the S&P 500). The contract amount to be reported for equity derivative contracts is the quantity, i.e., number of units, of the equity instrument or equity index contracted for purchase or sale multiplied by the contract price of a unit. Commodity contracts are contracts that have a return, or a portion of their return, linked to the price of or to an index of precious metals, petroleum, lumber, agricultural products, etc.

Swap Contracts

Swap contracts are forward-based contracts in which two parties agree to swap streams of payments based upon an agreed or specified notional amount for a specified period. The notional amount of a swap is the underlying principal amount both counterparties use to calculate the exchange of interest, foreign exchange, or other income or expense. The notional amount to be reported for a swap contract with a multiplier component is the contract's effective notional amount.

Options Contracts

Options contracts convey either the right or the obligation, depending upon whether the reporting institution is the purchaser or writer, respectively, to buy or sell a financial instrument or commodity at a specified price by a specified future date. Options can be written to meet the specialized needs of the counterparties to the transactions. Some options trade on organized exchanges (cleared) while other more customized option contracts, known as over-the-counter (OTC) options, traded bilaterally with another counterparty (uncleared).

The buyer of an option contract has, for compensation (such as a fee or premium), acquired the right (or option) to sell to, or purchase from, another party some financial instrument or commodity at a stated price on a specified future date. The writer (seller) of the contract has, for such compensation, become obligated to purchase or sell the financial instrument or commodity at the option of the buyer of the contract. A put option contract obligates the seller of the contract to purchase some financial instrument or commodity at the option of the buyer of the contract. A call option contract obligates the seller of the contract to sell some financial instrument or commodity at the option of the buyer of the contract. In addition, 'swaptions,' i.e., options to enter into a swap contract, and contracts known as caps, floors, collars and corridors are all options.

Futures Contracts

Futures contracts represent agreements for delayed delivery of financial instruments or commodities in which the buyer agrees to purchase and the seller agrees to deliver, at a specified future date, a specified instrument at a specified price or yield. Futures contracts are standardized contracts traded on organized exchanges that act as the counterparty to each contract. Contracts are outstanding (i.e., open) until they have been cancelled by acquisition or delivery of the underlying financial instruments or by offset.

Offset is the liquidating of a purchase of futures through the sale of an equal number of contracts of the same delivery month on the same underlying instrument on the same exchange, or the covering of a short sale of futures through the purchase of an equal number of contracts of the same delivery month on the same underlying instrument.

Forward Contracts

Forward contracts represent agreements for delayed delivery of financial instruments or commodities in which the buyer agrees to purchase and the seller agrees to deliver, at a specified future date, a specified instrument or commodity at a specified price or yield. Forward contracts are over-the-counter transactions and they trade bilaterally with another counterparty (uncleared).

Contracts are outstanding (i.e., open) until cancelled by acquisition or delivery of the underlying financial instruments or settled in cash. Such contracts can only be terminated, other than by receipt of the underlying asset, by agreement of both buyer and seller. For Call Reporting purposes, forward contracts include contracts for the purchase of "when-issued" securities that are not excluded from the requirements of ASC Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging (formerly FASB Statement No. 133 "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," as amended). Report contracts for the purchase of "when-issued" securities that are excluded from the requirements of ASC Topic 815 and accounted for on a settlement-date basis as "OBS Commitments, Contingencies, and Other Items" in Schedule RC.1, item 7B.

Embedded Derivatives

Contracts that do not in their entirety meet the definition of a derivative instrument, such as bonds, insurance policies, and leases, may contain “embedded” derivative instruments. Embedded derivatives are implicit or explicit terms within a contract that affect some or all the cash flows or the value of other exchanges required by the contract in a manner similar to a derivative instrument.

The effect of embedding a derivative instrument in another type of contract (“the host contract”) is that some or all the cash flows or other exchanges that otherwise would be required by the host contract, whether unconditional or contingent upon the occurrence of a specified event, will be modified based on one or more of the underlying.

An embedded derivative instrument should be separated from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative instrument, i.e., bifurcated, if and only if all three of the following conditions are met:

- (1) The economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative instrument are not clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract.
- (2) The contract (“the hybrid instrument”) that embodies the embedded derivative and the host contract is not remeasured at fair value under otherwise applicable generally accepted accounting principles with changes in fair value reported in earnings as they occur; and,
- (3) A separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative instrument would be considered a derivative.

An embedded derivative instrument in which the underlying is an interest rate or interest rate index that alters net interest payments that otherwise would be paid or received on an interest-bearing host contract is considered to be clearly and closely related to the host contract unless either of the following conditions exist:

- (1) The hybrid instrument can contractually be settled in such a way that the investor (holder) would not recover substantially all of its initial recorded investment, or
- (2) The embedded derivative could at least double the investor’s initial rate of return on the host contract and could also result in a rate of return that is at least twice what otherwise would be the market return for a contract that has the same terms as the host contract and that involves a debtor with a similar credit quality.

Examples of hybrid instruments (not held for trading purposes) with embedded derivatives which meet the three conditions listed above and must be accounted for separately include debt instruments whose return or yield is indexed to: changes in an equity securities index (i.e., the S&P 500); changes in the price of a specific equity security; or changes in the price of gold, crude oil, or some other commodity. For purposes of these reports, when an embedded derivative must be accounted for separately from the host contract under the ASC Topic 815, the carrying value of the host contract and the fair value of the embedded derivative may be combined and presented together on the balance sheet in the asset or liability category appropriate to the host contract.

Fair Value Treatment of Derivative Transactions

When reporting the net fair value gains (losses) of derivative transactions, record the values *inclusive* of the current interest accruals ("dirty value") for all derivative transactions (swaps, options, futures, etc.).

Column Instructions

Column	Caption and Instructions
First set of columns:	
A (lines 3-8)	Derivative contracts: Notional – Interest rate Report in this column section the notional amount of interest rate contracts as described in the general instructions of this schedule. Exclude from this column contracts involving the exchange of one or more foreign currencies (e.g., cross-currency swaps and currency options) and other contracts whose predominant risk characteristic is foreign exchange risk, which should be reported in column B as foreign exchange contracts. Unsettled transactions that exceed the regular way settlement time limit that is customary in each relevant market must be reported as forward contracts (as described in the general instructions) in items 4d and 8d of this schedule. Do not include any credit derivatives in this section.
B (lines 3-8)	Derivative contracts: Notional – Foreign exchange Report in this column section the notional value of foreign exchange contracts as described in the general instructions of this schedule. Do not include any credit derivatives in this section.
C (lines 3-8)	Derivative contracts: Notional – Other Report in this column section the notional amount of all "other" derivative contracts as described in the general instructions of this schedule. The contract amount to be reported for commodity and other contracts is the quantity, i.e., number of units, of the commodity or product contracted for purchase or sale multiplied by the contract price of a unit. The notional amount to be reported for commodity contracts with multiple exchanges of principal is the contractual amount multiplied by the number of remaining payments (i.e., exchanges of principal) in the contract. Do not include any credit derivatives in this section.
Second set of columns:	
A (lines 9-10)	Fair value counterparty exposure to or from Farmer Mac after netting impact – cleared transactions Report in this column section the quarter-end net fair values of derivatives contracts, initial margin and, variation margin associated with transactions cleared through a central counterparty. These central counterparties have rulebooks governing how their clearing members post margin or settlement payments (initial and variation).

Column	Caption and Instructions
	Clearing members of a central counterparty impose the same margin or settlement requirements on their customers. The posting of margin or settlement payments are part of the netting process. Today, the market uses the term "cleared transactions," while in the past they used the term "exchange-traded" transactions.
B (lines 9-10)	Fair value counterparty exposure to or from institution after netting impact – non-cleared transactions – Line 10 Report in this column section the quarter-end net fair values of derivatives, initial margin and variation margin, associated with transactions not cleared through a central counterparty. These derivative contracts or agreements are between two counterparties an institution and another entity. The two counterparties may decide to exchange margin with each other subject to a bilateral netting agreement (collateral support annex). If a bilateral netting agreement is in place the two counterparties exchange only the net difference in their two calculated derivative positions. If a bilateral netting agreement does not exist, there is no exchange of margin between counterparties. Today, the market uses the term "non-cleared," while in the past they used the term "over-the counter" transactions.
Third set of columns:	
A (lines 11-13)	Derivatives by remaining maturity (notional) – Line 12 Report in this column section derivative contracts as described in lines 12 and 13 of this schedule that have a remaining maturity of less than or equal to one year. Note: Credit derivatives are included within this section.
B (lines 11-13)	Derivatives by remaining maturity (notional) – Line 12 Report in this column section derivative contracts as described in lines 12 and 13 of this schedule that have a remaining maturity of greater than one year but less than or equal to five years. Note: Credit derivative are included within this section.
C (lines 11-13)	Derivatives by remaining maturity (notional) – Line 12 Report in this column section derivative contracts as described in lines 12 and 13 of this schedule that have a remaining maturity of greater than five years. Note: Credit derivative are included within this section.

Line-Item Instructions

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
1	Credit Derivative Contracts.
1(a)	Credit derivatives (notional): Credit default swaps.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	Report in this item the notional value amount of all credit default swaps. A credit default swap is a contract in which a protection seller or guarantor (the risk taker), for a fee agrees to reimburse a protection purchaser or beneficiary (the risk hedger) for any losses that occur due to a credit event on a "reference entity." If there is not a credit default event (as defined by the derivative contract), then the protection seller makes no payments to the protection purchaser and receives only the contractually specified fee. Under standard industry definitions, a credit event is defined to include bankruptcy, failure to pay, and restructuring. Other potential credit events include obligation acceleration obligation default, and repudiation/moratorium.
1(b)	Credit derivatives (notional): Other credit derivatives. Report in this item the notional amount of all other credit derivatives. Other credit derivatives consist of any credit derivatives not reportable as a credit default swap. Note: Credit linked notes are cash securities and reported as other credit derivatives.
1(c)	Credit derivatives (notional): Total credit derivatives. Report in this item the total notional value amount (stated in U.S. dollar) of all credit derivatives. This line item should be equal to the sum of 1(a) and 1(b).
2	Credit derivatives included in 1(c) that are not recognized as a credit mitigant. Report the notional amount of credit derivative contracts where Farmer Mac is the protection purchaser (beneficiary). The credit derivative contracts to be reported in this item are limited to those providing purchased protection where the protection is not being used to hedge an underlying position.
3	Cleared Derivatives (Notional).
3(a)	Cleared derivatives (notional): Swap contracts. Report in the appropriate column the notional value amount of all cleared swaps as described in the general instructions of this schedule based on whether they are interest rate, foreign exchange or the "other" category of derivative contracts. The notional value amount for a swap contract with a multiplier component is the contract's effective notional amount. Note: A swap that has an embedded early termination option that may be exercised either at a specified date or dates before the maturity date of the swap or during a specified period (which may be until the maturity date of the swap), should be reported as a swap and not as an option contract. Do not include any credit derivatives in this section. Column A: Report in this column line the notional value amount of all cleared interest rate swap contracts.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	Column B: Report in this column line the notional value amount of all cleared foreign exchange swap contracts. Column C: Report in this column line the notional value amount of all other cleared swap contracts that are not interest rate or foreign exchange swap contracts.
3(b)	Cleared derivatives (notional): Purchased option contracts. Report in the appropriate column the notional value amounts of all cleared purchased option contracts as described in the general instructions of this schedule based on whether they are interest rate, foreign exchange, or the "other" category of derivative contracts. Do not include any credit derivatives in this section. Column A: Report in this column line the notional value amount of all cleared interest rate purchased option contracts. Column B: Report in this column line the notional value amount of all cleared foreign exchange purchased option contracts. Column C: Report in this column line the notional value amount of all other cleared purchased option contracts that are not interest rate or foreign exchange option contracts.
3(c)	Cleared derivatives (notional): Written (sold) option contracts. Report in the appropriate column the notional value amounts of all cleared written (sold) option contracts as described in the general instructions of this schedule based on whether they are interest rate, foreign exchange, or the "other" category of derivative contracts. Column A: Report in this column line the notional value amount of all cleared interest rate written option contracts. Column B: Report in this column line the notional value amount of all cleared foreign exchange written option contracts. Column C: Report in this column line the notional value amount of all other types of cleared written option contracts that are not interest rate or foreign exchange option contracts.
3(d)	Cleared derivatives (notional): Futures contracts. Report in the appropriate column the aggregate par value of futures contracts as described in the general instructions of this schedule that have been entered into by Farmer Mac and are outstanding (i.e., open contracts) as of the report date. Column A: Report in this column line futures contracts committing Farmer Mac to purchase or sell financial instruments and whose predominant risk characteristic is interest rate risk. Some of the more common interest rate futures include futures on 90-day U.S. Treasury bills; 12-year GNMA pass-through securities; and 2-, 4-, 6-, and 10-year U.S. Treasury notes. Column B: Report in this column line the gross amount (stated in U.S. dollar) of all futures contracts committing the reporting bank to purchase

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	foreign (non-U.S.) currencies and U.S. dollar exchange and whose predominant risk characteristics is foreign exchange risk. A currency futures contract is a standardized agreement for delayed delivery of a foreign (non U.S.) currency or a U.S. dollar exchange in which the buyer agrees to purchase and the seller agrees to deliver, at a specified future date, a specified amount at a specified exchange rate. Column C: Report in this column line the contract amount for all other futures contracts committing Farmer Mac to purchase or sell futures such as equity securities (or instruments based on equity indexes), commodities, precious metals (i.e., gold, platinum), or other types of futures contracts that are not interest rate or foreign exchange futures.
3(e)	Cleared derivatives (notional): Total cleared derivatives. Report in the appropriate column the total notional value amount of all cleared derivative contracts based on whether they are interest rate, foreign exchange, or the "other" category of derivatives contracts. The totals should equal the sum of items 3.a. through 3.d. for each respective column. Do not include any credit derivatives in this section. Column A: Report in this column line the total notional value amount of all cleared interest rate derivative contracts as described in the general instructions of this schedule. Column B: Report in this column line the total notional value amount of all cleared foreign exchange derivative contracts as described in the general instructions of this schedule. Column C: Report in this column line the total notional value amount of all other cleared derivative contracts as described in the general instructions of this schedule that are not interest rate or foreign exchange derivative contracts.
4	Non-cleared derivatives (notional):
4(a)	Non-cleared derivatives (notional): Swap contracts. Report in the appropriate column the notional value amount of all non-cleared swaps as described in the general instructions of this schedule based on whether they are interest rate, foreign exchange or the "other" category of derivative contracts. The notional value amount for a swap contract with a multiplier component is the contract's effective notional amount. Do not include any credit derivatives in this section. Column A: Report in this column line the notional value amount of all non-cleared interest rate swap contracts. Column B: Report in this column line the notional value amount of all non-cleared foreign exchange swap contracts.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	Column C: Report in this column line the notional value amount of all other non-cleared swap contracts that are not interest rate or foreign exchange swap contracts.
4(b)	Non-cleared derivatives (notional): Purchased option contracts. Report in the appropriate column the notional value amounts of all non-cleared purchased option contracts as described in the general instructions of this schedule based on whether they are interest rate, foreign exchange, or the "other" category of derivative contracts. Do not include any credit derivatives in this section. Column A: Report in this column line the notional value amount of all non-cleared interest rate purchased option contracts. Column B: Report in this column line the notional value amount of all non-cleared foreign exchange purchased option contracts. Column C: Report in this column line the notional value amount of all other non-cleared purchased option contracts that are not interest rate or foreign exchange option contracts.
4(c)	Non-cleared derivatives (notional): Written (sold) option contracts. Report in the appropriate column the notional value amounts of all non-cleared written (sold) option contracts as described in the general instructions of this schedule based on whether they are interest rate, foreign exchange, or the "other" category of derivative contracts. Do not include any credit derivatives in this section. Column A: Report in this column line the notional value amount of all cleared interest rate written option contracts. Column B: Report in this column line the notional value amount of all cleared foreign exchange written option contracts. Column C: Report in this column line the notional value amount of all other types of cleared written option contracts that are not interest rate or foreign exchange option contracts.
4(d)	Non-cleared derivatives (notional): Forward contracts. Report in the appropriate column the aggregate par value of forward contracts that have been entered into by Farmer Mac and are outstanding (i.e., open contracts) as of the report date. Do not include any credit derivatives in this section. Note: Report contracts for the purchase of "when-issued" securities that are excluded from the requirements of ASC Topic 815 and accounted for on a settlement-date basis (as described in the general instructions) as "OBS Commitments, Contingencies, and Other Items" in Schedule RC-I.1, item 3.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	Column A: Report in this column line forward contracts committing Farmer Mac to purchase or sell financial instruments and whose predominant risk characteristic is interest rate risk. Include in this item firm commitments (i.e., commitments that have a specific interest rate or price, selling date, and dollar amount) to sell loans secured by 1-to-4 family residential properties that meet the definition of a derivative contract under ASC Topic 815. Column B: Report in this column section the gross amount (stated in U.S. dollars) of all forward contracts committing Farmer Mac to purchase foreign (non U.S.) currencies and U.S. dollar exchange and whose predominant risk characteristic is foreign exchange risk. Column C: Report in this column section the contract amount for all other forward contracts that are not reportable as interest rate risk or foreign exchange contracts in columns A and B (i.e., commodities, equity derivative forwards, etc.) committing Farmer Mac to purchase or sell such instruments or products.
4(e)	Non-cleared derivatives (notional): Total non-cleared derivative contracts. Report in the appropriate column the total notional value amount of all non-cleared derivative contracts based on whether they are interest rate, foreign exchange, or the "other" category of derivative contracts. The totals should equal the sum of items 4(a) through 4(d) for each respective column. Do not include any credit derivatives in this section. Column A: Report in this column line the total notional value amount of all non-cleared interest rate derivative contracts as described in the general instructions of this schedule. Column B: Report in this column line the total notional value amount of all cleared foreign exchange derivative contracts as described in the general instructions of this schedule. Column C: Report in this column line the total notional value amount of all of the "other" category of cleared derivative contracts as described in the general instructions of this schedule that are not interest rate or foreign exchange derivative contracts.
5	Total derivative contracts excluding credit derivatives (notional) – sum of 3(e) and 4(e). Report in the appropriate column the total notional value amount of all derivative contracts - both cleared and non-cleared. This is equal to the sum of lines 3(e) plus 4(e) for each respective column. Do not include any credit derivatives in this section. Column A: Report in this column line the total notional value amount of all interest rate derivative contracts – both cleared and non-cleared – as described in the general instructions of this schedule.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	Column B: Report in this column line the total notional value amount of all foreign exchange derivative contracts – both cleared and non-cleared – as described in the general instructions of this schedule. Column C: Report in this column line the total notional value amount of all other derivative contracts – both cleared and non-cleared – as described in the general instructions of this schedule that are not interest rate or foreign exchange derivative contracts.
6	Cleared Derivatives (Fair Value).
6(a)	Cleared derivatives (fair value): Swap contracts. Report in the appropriate column the net fair value amount of all cleared swaps as described in the general instructions of this schedule based on whether they are interest rate, foreign exchange or the “other” category of derivative contracts. Amounts should be reported using positive values for net gain positions and negative values for net loss positions. The fair value amount to be reported for a swap contract with a multiplier component is the contract's effective fair value amount. Note: A swap that has an embedded early termination option that may be exercised either at a specified date or dates before the maturity date of the swap or during a specified period (which may be until the maturity date of the swap), should be reported as a swap and not as an option contract. Do not include any credit derivatives in this section. Column A: Report in this column line the net fair value amount of all cleared interest rate swap contracts. Column B: Report in this column line the net fair value amount of all cleared foreign exchange swap contracts. Column C: Report in this column line the net fair value amount of all other cleared swap contracts that are not interest rate or foreign exchange swap contracts.
6(b)	Cleared derivatives (fair value): Purchased option contracts. Report in the appropriate column the net fair value amount of all cleared purchased option contracts as described in the general instructions of this schedule based on whether they are interest rate, foreign exchange, or the “other” category of derivative contracts. Amounts should be reported using positive values for net gain positions and negative values for net loss positions. Do not include any credit derivatives in this section. Column A: Report in this column line the net fair value amount of all cleared interest rate purchased option contracts. Column B: Report in this column line the net fair value amount of all cleared foreign exchange purchased option contracts.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	Column C: Report in this column line the net fair value amount of all other cleared purchased option contracts that are not interest rate or foreign exchange option contracts.
6(c)	Cleared derivatives (fair value): Written (sold) option contracts. Report in the appropriate column the net fair value amount of all cleared written (sold) option contracts as described in the general instructions of this schedule based on whether they are interest rate, foreign exchange, or the "other" category of derivative contracts. Amounts should be reported using positive values for net gain positions and negative values for net loss positions. Do not include any credit derivatives in this section. Column A: Report in this column line the fair value amount of all cleared interest rate written option contracts. Column B: Report in this column line the net fair value amount of all cleared foreign exchange written option contracts. Column C: Report in this column line the net fair value amount of all other cleared written option contracts that are not interest rate or foreign exchange option contracts.
6(d)	Cleared derivatives (fair value): Futures contracts. Report in the appropriate column the aggregate net fair value of futures contracts as described in the general instructions of this schedule that have been entered into by the reporting institution and are outstanding (i.e., open contracts) as of the report date. Amounts should be reported using positive values for net gain positions and negative values for net loss positions. Do not include any credit derivatives in this section. Column A: Report in this column line futures contracts committing Farmer Mac to purchase or sell financial instruments and whose predominant risk characteristic is interest rate risk. Some of the more common interest rate futures include futures on 90-day U.S. Treasury bills; 12-year GNMA pass-through securities; and 2-, 4-, 6-, and 10-year U.S. Treasury notes. Column B: Report in this column line the gross amount (stated in U.S. dollar) of all futures contracts committing the reporting bank to purchase foreign (non-U.S.) currencies and U.S. dollar exchange and whose predominant risk characteristics is foreign exchange risk. A currency futures contract is a standardized agreement for delayed delivery of a foreign (non-U.S.) currency or a U.S. dollar exchange in which the buyer agrees to purchase and the seller agrees to deliver, at a specified future date, a specified amount at a specified exchange rate. Column C: Report in this column line the contract amount for all other futures contracts committing Farmer Mac to purchase or sell futures such as equity securities (or instruments based on equity indexes),

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	commodities, precious metals (i.e., gold, platinum), or other types of futures contracts that are not interest rate or foreign exchange futures.
6(e)	Cleared derivatives (fair value): Total cleared derivative contracts. For each respective column, report the sum of items 6(a) through 6(d). Do not include any credit derivatives in this section. Column A: Report in this column line the total net fair value amount of all cleared interest rate derivative contracts as described in the general instructions of this schedule. Column B: Report in this column line the total net fair value amount of all cleared foreign exchange derivative contracts as described in the general instructions of this schedule. Column C: Report in this column line the total net fair value amount of all other cleared derivative contracts as described in the general instructions of this schedule that are not interest rate or foreign exchange derivative contracts.
7	Non-cleared Derivatives (Fair Value).
7(a)	Non-cleared derivatives (fair value): Swap contracts. Report in the appropriate column section the net fair value amount of all non-cleared swaps as described in the general instructions of this schedule based on whether they are interest rate, foreign exchange or the "other" category of derivative contracts. Amounts should be reported using positive values for net gain positions and negative values for net loss positions. The fair value amount to be reported for a swap contract with a multiplier component is the contract's effective fair value amount. Note: A swap that has an embedded early termination option that may be exercised either at a specified date or dates before the maturity date of the swap or during a specified period (which may be until the maturity date of the swap), should be reported as a swap and not as an option contract. Do not include any credit derivatives in this section. Column A: Report in this column line the net fair value amount of all non-cleared interest rate swap contracts. Column B: Report in this column line the net fair value amount of all non-cleared foreign exchange swap contracts. Column C: Report in this column line the net fair value amount of all other non-cleared swap contracts that are not interest rate or foreign exchange swap contracts.
7(b)	Non-cleared derivatives (fair value): Purchased option contracts. Report in the appropriate column the net fair value amount of all non-cleared purchased option contracts as described in the general instructions of this schedule based on whether they are interest rate,

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	foreign exchange, or the “other” category of derivative contracts. Amounts should be reported using positive values for net gain positions and negative values for net loss positions. Do not include any credit derivatives in this section. Column A: Report in this column line the net fair value amount of all non-cleared interest rate purchased option contracts. Column B: Report in this column line the net fair value amount of all non-cleared foreign exchange purchased option contracts. Column C: Report in this column line the net fair value amount of all other non-cleared purchased option contracts that are not interest rate or foreign exchange option contracts.
7(c)	Non-cleared derivatives (fair value): Written (sold) option contracts. Report in the appropriate column the net fair value amount of all non-cleared written (sold) option contracts as described in the general instructions of this schedule based on whether they are interest rate, foreign exchange, or the “other” category of derivative contracts. Amounts should be reported using positive values for net gain positions and negative values for net loss positions. Do not include any credit derivatives in this section. Column A: Report in this column line the fair value amount of all non-cleared interest rate written option contracts. Column B: Report in this column line the net fair value amount of all non-cleared foreign exchange written option contracts. Column C: Report in this column line the net fair value amount of all other non-cleared written option contracts that are not interest rate or foreign exchange option contracts.
7(d)	Non-cleared derivatives (fair value): Forward contracts. Report in the appropriate column the aggregate net fair value of forward contracts that have been entered into by Farmer Mac and are outstanding (i.e., open contracts) as of the report date. Amounts should be reported using positive values for net gain positions and negative values for net loss positions. Do not include any credit derivatives in this section. Column A: Report in this column line the net fair value amount of forward contracts committing Farmer Mac to purchase or sell financial instruments and whose predominant risk characteristic is interest rate risk. Include in this item firm commitments (i.e., commitments that have a specific interest rate or price, selling date, and dollar amount) to sell loans secured by 1-to-4 family residential properties that meet the definition of a derivative contract under ASC Topic 815.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	Column B: Report in this column section the net fair value amount (stated in U.S. dollars) of all forward contracts committing Farmer Mac to purchase foreign (non U.S.) currencies and U.S. dollar exchange and whose predominant risk characteristic is foreign exchange risk. Column C: Report in this column section the net fair value amount for all other forward contracts that are not reportable as interest rate risk or foreign exchange contracts in columns A and B (i.e., commodities, equity derivative forwards, etc.) committing Farmer Mac to purchase or sell such instruments or products.
7(e)	Non-cleared derivatives (fair value): Total non-cleared derivative contracts. For each respective column, report the sum of items 7(a) through 7(d). Do not include any credit derivatives in this section. Column A: Report in this column line the total net fair value amount of all non-cleared interest rate derivative contracts as described in the general instructions of this schedule. Column B: Report in this column line the total net fair value amount of all non-cleared foreign exchange derivative contracts as described in the general instructions of this schedule. Column C: Report in this column line the total net fair value amount of all other non-cleared derivative contracts as described in the general instructions of this schedule that are not interest rate or foreign exchange derivative contracts.
8	Total derivative contracts (fair value) – sum of 6(e) and 7(e). Report in the appropriate column the total net fair value amount of all derivative contracts - both cleared and non-cleared. This is equal to the sum of lines 6(e) plus 7(e). Do not include any credit derivatives in this section. Column A: Report in this column line the total net fair value amount of all interest rate derivative contracts – both cleared and non-cleared – as described in the general instructions of this schedule. Column B: Report in this column line the total net fair value amount of all foreign exchange derivative contracts – both cleared and non-cleared – as described in the general instructions of this schedule. Column C: Report in this column line the total net fair value amount of all other derivative contracts – both cleared and non-cleared – as described in the general instructions of this schedule that are not interest rate or foreign exchange derivative contracts.
9	Institution's exposure to counterparties after netting (excluding credit derivatives). Report in the appropriate column section the fair values of derivative contracts that are in a gain position after applying netting if applicable. Also report the initial margin and variation margin posted by

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	counterparties on derivative contracts. All derivative transactions between an institution and a central counterparty (CCP) are governed by a CCP's rulebook for posting margin or making settlement payments. Most but not all derivative transactions between an institution and another entity are governed by bilateral netting arrangements. Sometimes on older derivative contracts there is no agreement on the exchange of margin payments. Counterparties use netting arrangement to mitigate the counterparty credit risk exposures between each other. Both bilateral netting agreements and CCP rulebooks require two types of margining related to derivative contracts: initial and variation margin. These arrangements govern which party posts margin payments or makes settlement payments, and the frequency of counterparty fair value calculation which determine the amount of margin payments or settlement payment exchanged between counterparties.
9(a)	Institution's exposure to counterparties after netting: Derivative contracts in a gain position. Report the sum of the fair values of all derivative transactions (inclusive of interest accruals), that are in a "gain" position after accounting for netting agreements (i.e., sum of the positive values). Derivative contracts include swaps, options (purchased or sold), futures and forwards. Note: Amounts reported should be prior to the deduction of margin postings and settlement payments. Column B: Report in this column the sum of the fair values of all cleared derivative transactions that are in a net gain position after accounting for netting agreements. Column C: Report in this column line the net fair values of all not cleared derivatives transactions that are in a net gain position after accounting for netting agreements.
9(b)	Institution's exposure to counterparties after netting: Initial margin posted by counterparties – Cash. Report the quarter-end amount of all cash posted by counterparties as initial margin to the institution. Column B: Report in this column line the amount of cash posted by counterparties as initial margin associated with transactions cleared through a central counterparty. Column C: Report in this column line the amount of cash posted by counterparties as initial margin associated with transactions not cleared through a central counterparty.
9(c)	Institution's exposure to counterparties after netting: Initial margin posted by counterparties – Securities. Report the quarter-end fair value of all securities posted by counterparties as initial margin to the institution.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	Column B: Report in this column line the fair value amount of securities posted by counterparties as initial margin associated with transactions cleared through a central counterparty. Column C: Report in this column line the fair value amount of securities posted by counterparties as initial margin associated with transactions not cleared through a central counterparty.
9(d)	Institution's exposure to counterparties after netting: Variation margin or settlement payments posted by counterparties – Cash. Report the quarter-end amount of all cash posted by counterparties as variation margin to the institution. See the variation margin definition in 12 CFR 624.2 of the Margin and Capital Requirements for Covered Swap Entities rule (80 FR 74840). Column B: Report in this column line the amount of cash posted by counterparties as variation margin associated with transactions cleared through a central counterparty. Column C: Report in this column line the amount of cash posted by counterparties as variation margin associated with transactions not cleared through a central counterparty.
9(e)	Institution's exposure to counterparties after netting: Variation margin or settlement payments posted by counterparties – Securities. Report the quarter-end amount of securities posted by counterparties as variation margin to the institution. See the variation margin definition in 12 CFR 624.2 of the Margin and Capital Requirements for Covered Swap Entities rule (80 FR 74840). Column B: Report in this column line the fair value of securities posted by counterparties as variation margin associated with transactions cleared through a central counterparty. Column C: Report in this column line the fair value of securities posted by counterparties as variation margin associated with transactions not cleared through a central counterparty.
9(f)	Exposure to counterparties [item 9(a) minus (items 9(b) through 9(e))]. For each respective column, the amount reported should equal item 9(a) minus the sum of items 9(b) through 9(e). This amount represents Farmer Mac's unsecured exposure in the event of counterparty default. Column B: Report in this column line the net fair value amount of derivative contracts by Farmer Mac that are unsecured to its counterparties associated with transactions that have cleared through a central counterparty. Column C: Report in this column line the net fair value amount of derivative contracts by Farmer Mac that are unsecured to its counterparties associated with transactions that have not cleared through a central counterparty.
10	Counterparties' exposure to institution after netting.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	Report in the appropriate column section the fair values of derivative contracts that are in a "loss" position after applying netting if applicable. Also report the initial margin and variation margin posted by Farmer Mac on derivative contracts. All derivative transactions between an institution and a central counterparty are governed by a CCP's rules for posting margin or making settlement payments. Most but not all derivative transactions between an institution and another entity are governed by bilateral netting arrangements. In some cases, the counterparties post margin or settlement payments on a gross basis to each other. Sometimes on older derivative contracts there is no agreement or requirement to exchange margin or settlement payments.
10(a)	Counterparties' exposure to institution after netting: Derivative contracts in a loss position. Report the sum of the fair values of all derivative transactions (inclusive of interest accruals), that are in a "loss" position after accounting for the netting agreements (i.e., sum of negative values). Derivative contracts include swaps, options (purchased and sold), futures and forwards. Note: Amounts reported should be prior to the deduction of margin postings and settlement payments. Column B: Report in this column the sum of the fair values of all cleared derivative transactions that are in a net gain position after accounting for netting agreements. Column C: Report in this column line the net fair values of all not cleared derivatives transactions that are in a net gain position after accounting for netting agreements.
10(b)	Counterparties' exposure to institution after netting: Initial margin posted to counterparties – Cash. Report the quarter-end amount of all cash the institution has posted to its counterparties as initial margin. Column B: Report in this column line the amount of cash Farmer Mac posted to counterparties as initial margin associated with transactions cleared through a central counterparty. Column C: Report in this column line the amount of cash the System institution posted to counterparties as initial margin associated with transactions not cleared through a central counterparty.
10(c)	Counterparties' exposure to institution after netting: Initial margin posted to counterparties – Securities. Report the quarter-end fair value of all securities the institution has posted to its counterparties as initial margin. Column B: Report in this column line the fair value of securities posted to Farmer Mac's counterparties as initial margin associated with transactions that have cleared through a central counterparty. Column C: Report in this column line the fair value of securities posted to Farmer Mac's counterparties as initial margin associated with transactions that have not cleared through a central counterparty.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
10(d)	Counterparties' exposure to institution after netting: Variation margin or settlement payments posted to counterparties – Cash. Report the quarter-end amount of all cash the institution has posted as variation margin or settlement payment to its counterparties. See the variation margin definition in 12 CFR 624.2 of the Margin and Capital Requirements for Covered Swap Entities rule (80 FR 74840). Column B: Report in this column line the amount of cash Farmer Mac has posted to its counterparties as variation margin associated with transactions that have cleared through a central counterparty. Column C: Report in this column line the amount of cash Farmer Mac has posted to its counterparties as variation margin associated with transactions that have not cleared through a central counterparty.
10(e)	Counterparties' exposure to institution after netting: Variation margin or settlement payments posted to counterparties – Securities. Report the quarter-end net fair value of all securities the institution has posted as variation margin or settlement payment to its counterparties. See the variation margin definition in 12 CFR 624.2 of the Margin and Capital Requirements for Covered Swap Entities rule (80 FR 74840). Column B: Report in this column line the fair value of securities Farmer Mac has posted to its counterparties as variation margin associated with transactions that have cleared through a central counterparty. Column C: Report in this column line the fair value of securities Farmer Mac has posted to its counterparties as variation margin associated with transactions that have not cleared through a central counterparty.
10(f)	Net counterparties' exposure to institution after netting: Counterparty exposure to institution [item 10(a) minus (items 10(b) through 10(e))]. For each respective column, the amount reported should equal item 10.a minus the sum of items 10(b) through 10(e). This amount represents the Counterparties unsecured exposure in the event of Farmer Mac default. Column B: Report in this column line the net fair value amount of derivative contracts by counterparties that are unsecured to Farmer Mac associated with transactions that have cleared through a central counterparty. Column C: Report in this column line the net fair value amount of derivative contracts by counterparties that are unsecured to Farmer Mac associated with transactions that have not cleared through a central counterparty.
11	Derivatives by remaining maturity (notional): Cleared derivatives. Report in the appropriate column section the notional amount (stated in U.S. dollars) of all cleared contracts that meet the definition of a derivative and must be accounted for in accordance with ASC Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging (formerly FASB Statement No. 133, "Accounting

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," as amended). Include both freestanding derivative contracts and embedded derivatives that must be accounted for separately from their host contract under ASC Top 815 (see discussion of embedded derivatives in the general instructions of this schedule). Report each contract according to its underlying risk exposure: (a) interest rate, (b) foreign exchange, (c) credit, and (d) all others. Contracts with multiple risk characteristics should be classified based upon the predominant risk characteristics at the time of origination of the derivative. For this section, a derivative contract should be reported based upon its remaining time to maturity, whether it is 1 year or less, greater than 1 year but less than or equal to 5 years, or greater than 5 years. Line item 11(e) should equal the sum of items 11(a) through 11(d) for each respective column.
11(a)	Derivatives by remaining maturity (notional): Cleared derivatives – Interest rate risk. Report in the appropriate column section the notional amount of all cleared interest rate contracts that meet the definition of a derivative as described above in line 11. These interest rate contracts should be split out and reported according to their time to maturity, whether they are 1 year or less, greater than 1 year but less than or equal to 5 years, or greater than 5 years. Column A: Report in this column line the notional amount of cleared interest rate contracts that have a remaining time to maturity of 1 year or less. Column B: Report in this column line the notional amount of cleared interest rate contracts that have a remaining time to maturity of greater than 1 year but less than or equal to 5 years. Column C: Report in this column line the notional amount of cleared interest rate contracts that have a remaining time to maturity of greater than 5 years.
11(b)	Derivatives by remaining maturity (notional): Cleared derivatives – Foreign exchange. Report in the appropriate column section the notional amount of all cleared foreign exchange contracts that meet the definition of a derivative as described above in line 11. These foreign exchange contracts should be split out and reported according to their time to maturity, whether they are 1 year or less, greater than 1 year but less than or equal to 5 years, or greater than 5 years. Column A: Report in this column line the notional amount of cleared foreign exchange contracts that have a remaining time to maturity of 1 year or less. Column B: Report in this column line the notional amount of cleared foreign exchange contracts that have a remaining time to maturity of greater than 1 year but less than or equal to 5 years.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	Column C: Report in this column line the notional amount of cleared foreign exchange contracts that have a remaining time to maturity of greater than 5 years.
11(c)	Derivatives by remaining maturity (notional): Cleared derivatives – Credit. Report in the appropriate column section the notional amount of all cleared credit contracts that meet the definition of a derivative as described above in line 11. These credit derivative contracts should be split out and reported according to their time to maturity, whether they are 1 year or less, greater than 1 year but less than or equal to 5 years, or greater than 5 years. Column A: Report in this column line the notional amount of cleared credit derivative contracts that have a remaining time to maturity of 1 year or less. Column B: Report in this column line the notional amount of cleared credit derivative contracts that have a remaining time to maturity of greater than 1 year but less than or equal to 5 years. Column C: Report in this column line the notional amount of cleared foreign exchange contracts that have a remaining time to maturity of greater than 5 years.
11(d)	Derivatives by remaining maturity (notional): Cleared derivatives – Others. Report in the appropriate column section the notional amount of all other cleared contracts that meet the definition of a derivative as described above in line 11. These “other” derivative contracts should be split out and reported according to their time to maturity, whether they are 1 year or less, greater than 1 year but less than or equal to 5 years, or greater than 5 years. Column A: Report in this column line the notional amount of all other cleared derivative contracts that have a remaining time to maturity of 1 year or less. Column B: Report in this column line the notional amount of all other cleared derivative contracts that have a remaining time to maturity of greater than 1 year but less than or equal to 5 years. Column C: Report in this column line the notional amount of all other cleared derivative contracts that have a remaining time to maturity of greater than 5 years.
11(e)	Derivatives by remaining maturity (notional): Cleared derivatives – Total cleared. Report in the appropriate column section the total notional amount of all cleared contracts that meet the definition of a derivative as described above in line 11. The derivative contracts should be split out and reported according to their time to maturity, whether they are 1 year or less, greater than 1 year but less than or equal to 5 years, or greater than 5 years.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	Column A: Report in this column line the total notional amount of all cleared derivative contracts that have a remaining time to maturity of 1 year or less. Column B: Report in this column line the total notional amount of all cleared derivative contracts that have a remaining time to maturity of greater than 1 year but less than or equal to 5 years. Column C: Report in this column line the total notional amount of all cleared derivative contracts that have a remaining time to maturity of greater than 5 years.
12	Derivatives by remaining maturity (notional): Non-cleared derivatives. Report in the appropriate column section the notional amount (stated in U.S. dollars) of all non-cleared contracts that meet the definition of a derivative and must be accounted for in accordance with ASC Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging (formerly FASB Statement No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," as amended). Include both freestanding derivative contracts and embedded derivatives that must be accounted for separately from their host contract under ASC Top 815. Report each contract according to its underlying risk exposure: (a) interest rate, (b) foreign exchange, (c) credit, and (d) all others. Contracts with multiple risk characteristics should be classified based upon the predominant risk characteristics at the time of origination of the derivative. For this section, a derivative contract should be reported based upon its remaining time to maturity, whether it is 1 year or less, greater than 1 year but less than or equal to 5 years, or greater than 5 years.
12(a)	Derivatives by remaining maturity (notional): Non-cleared derivatives – Interest rate risk. Report in the appropriate column section the notional amount of all non-cleared interest rate contracts that meet the definition of a derivative as described above in line 12. These interest rate contracts should be split out and reported according to their time to maturity, whether they are 1 year or less, greater than 1 year but less than or equal to 5 years, or greater than 5 years. Column A: Report in this column line the notional amount of non-cleared interest rate contracts that have a remaining time to maturity of 1 year or less. Column B: Report in this column line the notional amount of non-cleared interest rate contracts that have a remaining time to maturity of greater than 1 year but less than or equal to 5 years. Column C: Report in this column line the notional amount of non-cleared interest rate contracts that have a remaining time to maturity of greater than 5 years.
12(b)	Derivatives by remaining maturity (notional): Non-cleared derivatives – Foreign exchange.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	Report in the appropriate column section the notional amount of all non-cleared foreign exchange contracts that meet the definition of a derivative as described above in line 12. These foreign exchange contracts should be split out and reported according to their time to maturity, whether they are 1 year or less, greater than 1 year but less than or equal to 5 years, or greater than 5 years. Column A: Report in this column line the notional amount of non-cleared foreign exchange contracts that have a remaining time to maturity of 1 year or less. Column B: Report in this column line the notional amount of non-cleared foreign exchange contracts that have a remaining time to maturity of greater than 1 year but less than or equal to 5 years. Column C: Report in this column line the notional amount of non-cleared foreign exchange contracts that have a remaining time to maturity of greater than 5 years.
12(c)	Derivatives by remaining maturity (notional): Non-cleared derivatives – Credit. Report in the appropriate column section the notional amount of all non-cleared credit contracts that meet the definition of a derivative as described above in line 12. These credit derivative contracts should be split out and reported according to their time to maturity, whether they are 1 year or less, greater than 1 year but less than or equal to 5 years, or greater than 5 years. Column A: Report in this column line the notional amount of non-cleared credit derivative contracts that have a remaining time to maturity of 1 year or less. Column B: Report in this column line the notional amount of non-cleared credit derivative contracts that have a remaining time to maturity of greater than 1 year but less than or equal to 5 years. Column C: Report in this column line the notional amount of non-cleared credit derivative contracts that have a remaining time to maturity of greater than 5 years.
12(d)	Derivatives by remaining maturity (notional): Non-cleared derivatives – Others. Report in the appropriate column section the notional amount of all other non-cleared contracts that meet the definition of a derivative as described above in line 12. These “other” derivative contracts should be split out and reported according to their time to maturity, whether they are 1 year or less, greater than 1 year but less than or equal to 5 years, or greater than 5 years. Column A: Report in this column line the notional amount of all other non-cleared derivative contracts that have a remaining time to maturity of 1 year or less.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	Column B: Report in this column line the notional amount of all other non-cleared derivative contracts that have a remaining time to maturity of greater than 1 year but less than or equal to 5 years. Column C: Report in this column line the notional amount of all other non-cleared derivative contracts that have a remaining time to maturity of greater than 5 years.
12(e)	Derivatives by remaining maturity (notional): Non-cleared derivatives – Total non-cleared. Report in the appropriate column section the total notional amount of all non-cleared contracts that meet the definition of a derivative as described above in line 12. The derivative contracts should be split out and reported according to their time to maturity, whether they are 1 year or less, greater than 1 year but less than or equal to 5 years, or greater than 5 years. Column A: Report in this column line the total notional amount of all non-cleared derivative contracts that have a remaining time to maturity of 1 year or less. Column B: Report in this column line the total notional amount of all non-cleared derivative contracts that have a remaining time to maturity of greater than 1 year but less than or equal to 5 years. Column C: Report in this column line the total notional amount of all non-cleared derivative contracts that have a remaining time to maturity of greater than 5 years.
13	Derivatives by remaining maturity (notional): Total derivative contracts (11(e) plus 12(e)). Report in the appropriate column section the total notional amount of all contracts – both cleared and uncleared – that meet the definition of a derivative for the exposure categories as listed and described above in lines 11 and 12. The derivative contracts should be split out and reported according to their time to maturity, whether they are 1 year or less, greater than 1 year but less than or equal to 5 years, or greater than 5 years. Column A: Report in this column line the total notional amount of all derivative contracts – both cleared and uncleared – that have a remaining time to maturity of 1 year or less. Column B: Report in this column line the total notional amount of all derivative contracts – both cleared and uncleared – that have a remaining time to maturity of greater than 1 year but less than or equal to 5 years. Column C: Report in this column line the total notional amount of all derivative contracts – both cleared and uncleared – that have a remaining time to maturity of greater than 5 years.

Schedule RC-L: Nonaccrual Loan Activity Reconciliation

General Instructions

This schedule covers the detailed reporting of the institution's nonaccrual loan activity for the current period. The schedule is designed to show the reconciliation of the increases and decreases to nonaccrual loans outstanding from the end of the prior period to the end of the current period.

For detailed information regarding composition of nonaccrual loan balances, see instructions for Schedule RC-F, item 3(a) + item 3(b) (column D).

Line-Item Instructions

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
1	Nonaccrual loans—beginning balance. Report the amount of nonaccrual loans outstanding at the beginning of the period. This amount must equal Schedule RC-L, item 9 on the reporting institution's prior quarter report.
2	Gross amounts transferred into nonaccrual status. Report the amount of loan principal and accrued interest and other amounts that have been transferred or changed to the institution's nonaccrual loan balances.
3	Charge-offs. Report the gross nonaccrual loan amounts that have been determined to be uncollectible and were charged off during the period.
4	Transfers to real estate owned. Report the amount of nonaccrual loans for which real estate has been received or is owned by the reporting institution through foreclosure proceedings in lieu of repayment of the loan. The amount transferred out should equal the fair market value of the real estate owned, and any amounts of the loan left on the books which are above the fair market value of the asset received should be charged off and recorded in item 3.
5	Reinstatements to accrual status. Report the amount of nonaccrual loans that were transferred to accrual status.
6	Recoveries. Report the gross amount of recoveries during the period on nonaccrual loans previously charged off. Recoveries represent amounts received or recognized that were previously believed uncollectible and therefore charged off.
7	Repayments. Report the amount representing the receipt of funds during the period from borrowers for direct application against nonaccrual loan balances carried on the books of the reporting institution. Include amounts deposited with or otherwise available to the reporting institution for application against nonaccrual balances, such as advances and future payments, trust funds, stock, and participation certificate balances. Include funds received from lenders responsible for supervising the loans in which the reporting institution has purchased.
8	Other (net).

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	Report the amount of any other debit and credit transactions affecting the balance of nonaccrual loans outstanding during the period which cannot be included in the above items because they are unusual and/or non-routine in nature.
9	Nonaccrual loans—ending balance. Report the amount of nonaccrual loans outstanding at the end of the period. This amount is the sum of items 1 + 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 + 6 - 7 + 8. This amount must equal Schedule RC-F, item 2(a) + item 2(b) (Column D), for the current quarter.

Schedule RC-M: Real Estate Owned (Net of Depreciation) Activity Reconciliation

General Instructions

This schedule covers the detailed reporting of the institution's real estate owned activity for the current period. The schedule is designed to show the reconciliation of the increases and decreases to other property owned from the end of the prior period to the end of the current period. The property to be reported in this schedule is property which has been acquired outright by foreclosure. For additional information, see instructions for Schedule RC, item 13.

Line-Item Instructions

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
1	Other Real Estate owned—beginning balance. Report the amount of real estate owned at the beginning of the period. This amount must equal Schedule RC-M, item 7, on the reporting institution's report for the prior period.
2	Gross amounts transferred in. Report the fair value of real estate owned which has been obtained through foreclosure proceedings or other loan liquidation processes.
3	Amounts depreciated. Report the amount of depreciation on real estate owned for the period.
4	Properties disposed of. Report the gross amount of real estate owned which was sold or otherwise disposed of during the period. Amounts reported must be based on the lower of the property's market value or book value at time of sale or disposition.
5	Net charge-offs/write-ups. Report the amount of real estate owned charged off or written up during the period as well as any additional losses incurred resulting from disposition.
6	Other. Report the amount of other transactions affecting the balance of other property owned during the period that cannot be included in the preceding lines because they are unusual and/or non-routine in nature.
7	Other Real estate owned—ending balance. Report the amount of real estate owned as of the end of the period. This amount is the sum of items 1 + 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 + 6. The amount reported must equal the amount reported on Schedule RC, item 13 of the current period.

Schedule RC-N.1: Repricing Opportunities and Relationships (Non-FOIA Schedule)

General Instructions

This schedule requires the reporting of the distribution of the institution's total interest earning assets and total interest-bearing liabilities (in asset and liability categories specified by the line-item captions of the schedule), by the length of time from the report date to the date of the next re-pricing of the instrument, or from the report date to maturity if the instrument does not re-price.

The schedule has three parts. Part I covers all interest earning assets of the reporting institution as of the report date; part II covers all interest-bearing liabilities of the reporting institution as of the report date; and part III covers the off-balance sheet items which create synthetic assets or liabilities.

In each part, the line-item captions designate types of assets, liabilities, or synthetic/derivatives and the kind of information required about them; and column captions designate the breakdown of time periods for the length of time from the report date to the first re-pricing opportunity for floating rate instruments or to maturity date for fixed rate instruments.

Farmer Mac should report assets, liabilities, and synthetics in the re-pricing interval that is consistent with the institutions' own assumptions as reported to their ALCO or board. Rather than basing the entries to the schedule solely on the contractual terms and conditions applicable to the items covered, the institutions should incorporate their current prepayment assumptions into this schedule. FCA expects institutions to use reasonable assumptions that are consistent with those reported to ALCOs, senior management, and board members for other risk-measurement purposes.

Synthetic transactions involve derivative instruments that effectively change the maturity/re-pricing or interest rate structure of a reporting institution's assets or liabilities. Derivative instruments that do not change the maturity/re-pricing structure of the reporting institution's assets or liabilities or do not have an effect on the weighted average interest rate of assets or liabilities on the report date are not pertinent to this schedule and should not be reported under synthetic transactions.

Derivative (synthetic) transactions that are directly tied to assets or liabilities can be netted into the asset or liability sections. For example, if an institution issues 2-year debt and swaps the debt payments into a floating rate payment stream (3-month SOFR, for example), the institution may report the transactions in part II of the schedule under the "over 1 month through 6 months" column. The impact of the synthetic transaction on the effective interest rate of the asset or liability must be reflected in column G (Weighted Average Rate).

Weighted average interest rate refers to the average annual effective interest rate at which interest accrues as of the report date on the assets or liabilities whose rates are being averaged, where the individual rates are weighted by the dollar amounts of the instruments

RC-N.1: Repricing Opportunities and Relationships (Non-FOIA Schedule)

to which they apply. The weighted average rate for any group of assets or liabilities may be calculated by multiplying the appropriate dollar value of each instrument in the group by the annual effective rate at which interest is accruing on the report date on that instrument; summing the dollar estimates calculated for all instruments in the group; and then dividing that sum by the aggregate dollar value of all the instruments included in the group. For purposes of this schedule, the calculation of average interest rates is to be carried to four decimal places and so reported; for example, 8 2/3 percent would be reported as "00.0867."

Column Instructions

The captions of columns A through E (for parts I, II, and III) provide the time period specifications for reporting assets and liabilities in terms of the time from report date to maturity or to the next re-pricing opportunity. Distribute the book value of the interest earning assets (part I), interest bearing liabilities (part II), and derivative and other synthetic items (part III) specified in the line captions in accordance with the definitions and instructions above and the column instructions below.

Column	Caption and Instructions
A	Immediate adjustable interest rate or original maturity through 1 month. Report in this column those assets, liabilities, or synthetic transactions with immediately adjustable rates or with an original maturity or assumed re-pricing or prepayment of up to and including 1 month from the reporting date.
B	Over 1 month and through 6 months. Report in this column those assets, liabilities, or synthetic transactions with an original maturity or assumed re-pricing or prepayment of over 1 month and through 6 months from the reporting date.
C	Over 6 months and through 1 year. Report in this column those assets, liabilities, or synthetic transactions with an original maturity or assumed re-pricing or prepayment of over 6 months and through 1 year from the reporting date.
D	Over 1 year and through 5 years. Report in this column those assets, liabilities, or synthetic transactions with an original maturity or assumed re-pricing or prepayment of over 1 year and through 5 years from the reporting date.
E	Over 5 years. Report in this column those assets, liabilities, or synthetic transactions with an original maturity or assumed re-pricing or prepayment of over 5 years from the reporting date.
F	Total. For each line of the schedule that calls for the reporting of amounts outstanding of assets or liabilities, report in column F the total of the amounts reported in columns A through E.
G	Weighted average rate. For each type of asset, liability, and synthetic transaction, report the weighted average interest rate as of the reporting data. Amounts reported are to be carried out to four decimal places (i.e., 12-2/3 percent weighted average rate is to be reported as "00.1267").

Line-Item Instructions

The lines of the schedule specify the types of interest earning assets, interest bearing liabilities, and synthetic transactions on which information must be reported in the schedule and the types of information that must be reported. The types of assets, liabilities, and derivative and other synthetic items to be reported are described below connected with each line. The information reported is the same for each type of asset, liability, and derivative and other synthetic transaction. For each type of asset and liability specified, report in each column that part of the total book value of the asset (or liability, or derivative and other synthetic items) that corresponds with the time (from report date to maturity or first repricing opportunity as defined above) specified by the column heading given above.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
Part I	Assets.
1(a)	Loans. Report in the appropriate column the amount of accrual loans and lease receivables re-pricing or maturing in the appropriate time period.
1(b)	Debt Securities. Report in the appropriate column the amount of debt securities re-pricing or maturing in the appropriate time period.
1(c)	Other interest earning assets. Report under this asset category the specified information on any other assets that are interest earning as of the report date that are not properly reportable under the two asset categories above.
1(d)	Total interest-earning assets. Report the sum of items 1(a) through 1(c).
Part II	Liabilities.
2(a)	Notes Payable Report in this item the face amount of notes payable that are outstanding as of the report date. Also, the amount, if any, of the unamortized discount or premium and unamortized debt issuance costs related to these notes should be reported as a direct deduction from or addition to the face amount of these notes.
2(b)	Debt securities of consolidated trusts held by third parties Trusts where Farmer Mac is the primary beneficiary.
2(c)	Other interest-bearing liabilities. Report under this liability category the specified information on any other liabilities that are interest bearing as of the report date that are not properly reportable under the two liability categories above.
2(d)	Total interest-bearing liabilities. Report the sum of items 2(a) through 2(c).
Part III	Derivative and other synthetic items. Report on the appropriate line the impact of the specified synthetic transactions. Synthetic transactions have the impact of increasing the amount of assets (receive side of a swap) or the amount of a liability (pay side of a swap). Do not net synthetic transactions that have both pay and receive cash flows on the same line. The weighted average interest rate reported in column G must apply to the total synthetic assets or liabilities reported in column F. Do not include synthetic assets and liabilities that have already been netted against assets or liabilities.

RC-N.1: Repricing Opportunities and Relationships (Non-FOIA Schedule)

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
3(a)	Total Synthetic assets (receive). Report the notional amount of synthetic assets under the appropriate time interval column.
3(b)	Total Synthetic liabilities (pay). Report the notional amount of synthetic liabilities under the appropriate time interval column.
3(c)	GAP. This amount is the sum of items 1(d) – 2(d) + 3(a) – 3(b).
3(d)	Cumulative GAP. This amount is calculated from item 3(c).

Schedule RC-N.2: Interest Rate Risk Measurements (Non-FOIA Schedule)

General Instructions

Schedule RC-N.2

This schedule requires the reporting of the results of the institution's internal interest rate risk model for measuring interest rate risk. It also contains the institution's projected final net income for the next 12 months and current calendar year. Interest rate risk measurements are reported for the institution's most recent financial projection and for the impact of 100, 200 and 300 basis point instantaneous and sustained shocks in interest rates to a "base case" scenario.

This schedule contains two financial scenarios: (1) column A contains the results of the "most likely" or most current financial projection; and (2) column E contains the results of a "base case" scenario that is based on the current balance sheet configuration and current interest rates. The other columns (B,C,D,F,G,H) contain 100, 200 and 300 basis point instantaneous and sustained shocks to the base case (column E) scenario.

Market value simulation is the process of generating multiple forecasts for future interest rate scenarios and then discounting the estimated cash flows under those rate scenarios to arrive at the current market value of the various assets, liabilities, derivative and other synthetic items, and the market value of equity. This schedule gathers the results of the institution's market value analysis under eight interest rate scenarios, as indicated by the eight columns. The interest rate scenarios are: (1) the institution's current forecast for market rates; (2) an instantaneous and sustained 300 basis point decrease in "base case" rates; (3) an instantaneous and sustained 200 basis point decrease in "base case" rates; (4) an instantaneous and sustained 100 basis point decrease in "base case" rates; (5) "base case" interest rates as defined below; (6) an instantaneous and sustained 100 basis point increase in "base case" rates; (7) an instantaneous and sustained 200 basis point increase in "base case" rates; and (8) an instantaneous and sustained 300 basis point increase in "base case" rates.

The market value (net present value) of assets, liabilities, and equity reported in column E of the schedule are calculated from the current (static) balance sheet as of reporting date and a flat (or liabilities or equity (reported in column E) are materially changed by the projected balance sheet values, the institution must include an explanation of the differences in an addendum.

FCA recognizes that market value simulation depends heavily on the assumptions used in the model. For example, market value simulations can incorporate assumptions for fast prepayments (larger early cash flows) from mortgage loans and securities in low-rate scenarios and slow prepayments (smaller early cash flows) from mortgage loans and securities in a high-rate scenario. However, FCA expects the assumptions to be reasonable and supported by some type of study or analysis. FCA would expect, that institutions would change prepayment speeds under the different interest rate scenarios. FCA would also expect

the institution's re-pricing of administered rate loans to be reasonable and supported by analysis and/or studies.

Column Instructions

Each column represents a separate scenario under which the risk measurements are reported. With the exception of assumed interest rates, FCA requires that the assumptions used in each scenario be consistent with the institution's most recently updated financial business plan. Some assumptions (such as prepayment speeds) however, would be expected to change based upon the interest rate scenario.

The interest rate assumptions for each of the columns are as follows:

Column	Caption and Instructions
A	The institution's most recent financial projection. Interest rates, projected balance sheet configuration, prepayment speeds, etc., should all be based on the institution's most recent financial projection.
B-H	Plus and minus 100, 200 and 300 basis point shocks to "base case" interest rates. Projected interest rates for column E ("base case") should be based on current interest rates. The current yield curve as of the reporting date is held constant for the reporting period. Projected interest rates for columns B, C, D, F, G, and H should be calculated by shocking the rates used in column D (base case) up or down 100, 200 and 300 basis points.

Line-Item Instructions

The lines of the schedule require reporting of: (1) the market value of assets, liabilities, and equity; (2) the duration of assets, liabilities and equity; (3) net interest income; and (4) final net income. Not all items are required for each column. Specific line item descriptions are provided below for each of the line items.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
Part I	Institution Data
1	Market value of assets. Report the market value of assets as calculated from the discounted cash flows for each interest rate scenario. The market value of assets should include the value of any applicable synthetic/derivative transactions.
2	Market value of liabilities. Report the market value of liabilities as calculated from the discounted cash flows for each interest rate scenario. The market value of liabilities should include the value of any applicable synthetic/derivative transactions.
3	Market value of equity. Report the total of the market value of assets minus the market value of liabilities net of any synthetic/derivative transactions.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
4	Net interest income (12 months). Report the net interest income projected for the next 12 months under Farmer Mac's most recent financial projection (column A) and for each other interest rate scenario (columns B through H).
5	Final net income (12 months). Report the institution's projected final net income for the next 12 months under the most recent financial projection (column A).
6	Final net income (balance of current year). Report the institution's projected final net income for the balance of the current calendar year (column A only). Note: for December's quarter end, report the projected final net income for the next calendar year (For December, lines 5 and 6 should be identical.)
	Note: Items 7, 8, 9 and 11 are reported only under column E (base case). If available, the institution should report "modified" duration. If "modified" duration is not available, Macaulay duration should be reported. If any changes were made to the "Modified" or "Macaulay" duration subsequent to the first reporting period (March 31, 1996), attach an addendum explaining the changes in the duration measurement.
7	Duration of assets. Report the duration (in years) of assets as calculated by the institution's internal risk-measurement system.
8	Duration of liabilities. Report the duration (in years) of liabilities as calculated by the institution's internal risk-measurement system.
9	Duration of equity. Report the duration (in years) of equity as of the report date as calculated by the institution's internal risk-measurement system.
10	Market value of off-balance sheet derivatives. Report the market value of off-balance sheet derivatives as calculated from the discounted cash flows for the financial projection.
11	Duration of off-balance sheet derivatives (years) Report the duration (in years) of off-balance sheet derivatives as calculated by the institution's internal risk-measurement system.

Schedule RC-R.1: Summary of Regulatory Capital

Line-Item Instructions

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
1	Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1).
1(a)	Quarter-end amount. Report in this item the quarter-end amount of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital (See 12 CFR 652.61). This item represents the highest quality of capital and is the numerator in the risk-based CET1 capital ratio.
2	Additional Tier 1 Capital (AT1).
2(a)	Quarter-end amount. Report in this item the quarter-end amount of Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital (See 12 CFR 652.61). AT1 capital plus Common Equity Tier 1 capital equal Tier 1 capital. This item often includes the quarter-end amount of noncumulative perpetual preferred stock held by the institution.
3	Tier 1 Capital.
3(a)	Quarter-end amount. Report in this item the quarter-end amount of Tier 1 capital (See 12 CFR 652.61). This item is a sum of Schedule RC-R.1, items 1(a) and 2(a).
4	Tier 2 Capital.
4(a)	Quarter-end amount. Report in this item the quarter end amount of Tier 2 capital (As defined by Basel III).
5	Total Capital.
5(a)	Quarter-end amount. Report in this item the quarter-end amount of Total Capital. This item is the sum of amounts reported on Schedule RC-R.1, items 3(a) and 4(a).
6	Core Capital (as defined in Sec. 8.31)
6(a)	Quarter-end amount Report in this item the quarter-end amount of core capital. This item represents the sum of the following (as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles): (A) The par value of outstanding common stock. (B) The par value of outstanding preferred stock. (C) Paid-in capital. (D) Retained earnings.
7	Regulatory Capital (as defined in Sec. 8.31)
7(a)	Quarter-end amount Report in this item the quarter-end amount of regulatory capital. This item represents the core capital of the Corporation plus an allowance for losses and guarantee claims, as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.
8	Operational Risk
8(a)	Quarter-end amount. Report in this item the dollar amount of the risk-based capital requirement for operational risk
9	Total Standardized approach risk-weighted assets (RWAs).
9(a)	Quarter-end amount.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	Report in this item the results of modified individual exposure amounts using a risk-weighting system that is appropriate given Farmer Mac's business activities and consistent with broadly accepted banking practices for standardized approach risk-weighting systems (e.g., the Basel III Framework of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision or similar U.S. regulations). This item must equal the sum of amounts reported on Schedule RC-R.7, items 21(d) thru 21(ae) and Schedule RC-R.1 item 8.a.
10	Total Advanced approach risk-weighted assets (RWAs).
10(a)	Quarter-end amount. Report in this item the results of modified individual exposure amounts using a risk-weighting system that is appropriate given Farmer Mac's business activities and consistent with broadly accepted banking practices for advanced approach risk-weighting systems (e.g., the Basel III Framework of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision or similar U.S. regulations). This item must equal the sum of the amounts reported on Schedule RC-R.7, item 21(af) and Schedule RC-R.1 item 8.a.
11	Total exposures for the leverage ratio.
11(a)	Quarter-end amount. Report in this item the quarter-end amount for the total exposures for the Tier 1 leverage ratio consistent with the Basel III framework of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision or similar U.S. regulations
12	Amount of allowance and reserve not included in tier 2 capital.
12(a)	Quarter-end amount. Report in this line item the quarter-end amount of the allowance and reserve credit loss not included in Tier 2 capital. Line item is calculated as follows: • $(\Sigma \text{ allowance for credit losses including the credit loss reserve}) - \min [(\Sigma \text{ allowance for credit losses, including the credit loss reserve}), (\text{risk weighted assets} \times 0.0125)]$.
13	Risk-based capital requirement.
13(a)	Quarter-end amount. Report in this item the quarter-end amount for the risk-based capital level is the sum of the following amounts: (a) Credit and interest rate risk. The amount of risk-based capital determined by the risk-based capital test under 12 CFR 652.65. (b) Management and operations risk. Thirty (30) percent of the amount of risk-based capital determined by the risk-based capital test in 12 CFR 652.65.
14	Minimum capital surplus or deficit.
14(a)	Quarter-end amount. Report in this line item the quarter-end amount calculated as item 7(a) minus the minimum capital level. As defined in Sec. 8.33 of the Act the minimum capital level for the Corporation shall be an amount of core capital equal to the sum of: (1) 2.75 percent of the aggregate on-balance sheet assets of the Corporation, as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; and

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	(2) 0.75 percent of the aggregate off-balance sheet obligations of the Corporation, which, for the purposes of this part, shall include: (A) the unpaid principal balance of outstanding securities that are guaranteed by the Corporation and backed by pools of qualified loans; (B) instruments that are issued or guaranteed by the Corporation and are substantially equivalent to instruments described in subparagraph (A); and (C) other off-balance sheet obligations of the Corporation.
15	Critical capital surplus or deficit.
15(a)	Quarter-end amount. Report in this line item the quarter-end amount calculated as item 6(a) minus the critical capital level. As defined in Sec. 8.34 of the Act the critical capital level for the Corporation shall be an amount of core capital equal to 50 percent of the total minimum capital amount determined in Sec. 8.33 of the Act.
16	Risk based capital surplus or deficit.
16(a)	Quarter-end amount. Report in this line item the quarter-end amount calculated as item 7(a) minus item 13(a)
17	Critical capital (as defined in Sec. 8.34)
17(a)	Quarter-end amount. Report in this line item the quarter-end amount of critical capital. the critical capital level for the Corporation shall be an amount of core capital equal to 50 percent of the total minimum capital amount determined under Sec. 8.33.

Schedule RC-R.2: Summary—Regulatory Capital Ratios

Line-Item Instructions

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
1	Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio.
1 (a)	Advanced approach. Report in this item the institution's Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio as described in the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations. Amount equals schedule RC-R.1, item 1(a) divided by item 10(a).
1 (b)	Standardized approach. Report in this item the institution's Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio as described in the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations. Amount equals schedule RC-R.1, item 1(a) divided by item 9(a).
2	Tier 1 capital ratio.
2 (a)	Advanced approach. Report in this item the institution's Tier 1 capital ratio as described in the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations. Amount equals schedule RC-R.1, item 3(a), divided by item 10(a).
2 (b)	Standardized approach. Report in this item the institution's Tier 1 capital ratio as described in the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations. Amount equals schedule RC-R.1, item 3(a), divided by item 9(a).
3	Total regulatory capital ratio.
3 (a)	Advanced approach. Report in this item the institution's Total Capital ratio as described in the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations. Amount equals schedule RC-R.1, item 5(a) divided by item 10(a).
3 (b)	Standardized approach. Report in this item the institution's Total Capital ratio as described in the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations. Amount equals schedule RC-R.1, item 5(a) divided by item 9(a).
4	Tier 1 leverage ratio. Report in this item the institution's Tier 1 leverage ratio as described in the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations. Amount equals schedule RC-R.1, item 3(a) divided by item 11(a).

Schedule RC-R.4: Tier 1/Tier 2 Numerator

Line-Item Instructions

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
1	Common Stock. Report in this item the common stock at par included in CET1 capital.
2	Paid-in capital (includes additional paid-in-capital APIC). Report the quarter-end amount representing excess amount paid above par for any capital instrument except those equities purchased as condition of receiving a loan. For example, paid in capital commonly refers to the excess amount above par received from the issuance of equity capital.
3	Retained earnings. Report in this item the quarter-end amount of cumulative net earnings or profits after accounting for dividend payments.
4	Other CET1 capital items approved by FCA. Report in this item the quarter-end amount of other capital items approved by FCA for inclusion in CET1 Capital, if any.
5	Total CET1 before deductions. Report in this item the quarter-end amount for total CET1 capital before required deductions. This item represents the sum of Schedule RC-R.4 items 1 through 4.
6	CET1 deductions and adjustments.
6(a)	Less: Goodwill net of associated deferred tax liabilities (DTLs). Report in this item the quarter-end amount of goodwill, net of associated deferred tax liabilities (DTLs) on an institution's balance sheet. Goodwill is an intangible asset which represents excess paid above par for an entity.
6(b)	Less: Intangible assets other than mortgage servicing assets, net of associated DTLs. Report in this item the amount of intangible assets, net of associated DTLs other than goodwill and mortgage servicing assets. Thus, report the non-mortgage servicing assets related to asset securitizations that do not include mortgage assets.
6(c)	Less. Deferred tax assets (DTAs) that arise from net operating losses and tax credit carryforward, net of any related valuation allowances and net of DTLs. Report in this item the quarter-end amount of deferred tax assets (DTAs) that arise from net operating losses and tax credit carryforwards that are net of any related valuation allowances and net of deferred tax liabilities.
6(d)	Less: After-tax-gain-on-sale in connection with securitization exposure. Report in this item the quarter-end amount of after-tax gain-on-sale arising from a securitization exposure, net of associated DTLs. Unless a sale occurs, the "gain on sale" represents an increase in the equity capital of an institution resulting from a securitization (other than an increase in equity capital resulting from the institution's receipt of cash in connection with the securitization or reporting of a mortgage servicing asset on Schedule RC).
6(e)	Less: Defined benefit pension fund assets, net of associated DTLs. (Unless FCA has given permission to risk weight).

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	Report in this item the amount of defined benefit pension fund assets, net of associated DTLs; unless FCA has given permission to the institution to risk weight the asset. A defined benefit pension fund (DBPF) may be an asset if the pension fund is overfunded or a liability if the pension fund is underfunded.
6(f)	Less: The portion of Mortgage Servicing Assets net of DTLs that exceeds 10% of CET Tier 1 on individual basis or 15% of CET Tier 1 on a combined basis Report in this item the portion of Mortgage Servicing Assets net of DTLs that exceeds 10% of CET Tier 1 on individual basis or 15% of CET Tier 1 on a combined basis
6(g)	Less: Other deductions required by FCA (net of associated DTLs). Report in this item the quarter-end amount of other deductions that may be required by FCA.
6(h)	Total deductions for CET1 capital. Report in this item the amount of the total of deductions to CET1 capital, which is the sum of lines 6(a) through 6(g).
7	Common Equity Tier 1 Capital. Report in this item the quarter-end amount of CET1 capital. This form of capital represents the highest form of regulatory capital. CET1 capital is one of two components of Tier 1 capital. This item is a sum of Schedule RC-R.4, item 5 minus item 6(h).
8	Additional Tier 1 Capital (AT1).
8(a)	Noncumulative perpetual preferred stock. Report in this item the quarter-end amount of all qualifying additional tier1 (AT1) capital instruments. Do not include any preferred stock with terms that include step-ups or other incentives to redeem.
8(b)	Other AT1 capital items and related surplus approved by FCA. Report in this item the quarter-end amount of all other AT1 capital items approved by FCA.
8(c)	AT1 capital before deductions. Report in this item the quarter-end amount of AT1 capital. Amount is the sum of Schedule RC-R.4, items 8a and 8b.
9	AT1 deductions.
9(a)	Less: Excess above preferred stock limits. Report in this the quarter-end amount excess above the preferred stock capital limits set by FCA, if any. When applying this deduction, if applicable, first deduct the excess against Tier 2 capital, then if there is any remaining excess deduct it against AT1 capital, then apply any remaining excess deduction to CET1 capital.
9(b)	Less: Other deductions required by FCA. Report in this item the quarter-end amount of other AT1 deductions that are required by FCA.
9(c)	Total deductions for AT1 Capital. Report in this item the quarter-end amount of total deductions to AT1 capital which is the sum of line 9(a) and 9(b) on Schedule RC-R.4.
10	Total AT1 Capital. Report in this item the quarter-end amount of AT1 capital. This form of capital is the second highest form of capital. AT1 is one of two components of Tier 1 capital. AT1 capital is the total of Schedule RC-R.4, items 8(c) minus 9(c).

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
11	Total Tier 1 Capital. Report in this item the quarter-end amount of Tier 1 capital. This form of capital is one of two components of Total Capital. Tier 1 capital is the sum of Schedule RC-R.4, items 7 and 10.
12	Other preferred stock and subordinated debt.
12(a)	Cumulative perpetual preferred stock. Report in this item the quarter-end amount for cumulative perpetual preferred stock. Report any excess amount paid above par at issuance in paid-in capital.
12(b)	Limited-life preferred stock $\geq$ 5 years at issuance. Report in this item the quarter-end amount for both limited-life (term) preferred stock. The items reported must have had a maturity equal to or greater than 5 years when issued.
12(c)	Subordinated debt $\geq$ 5 years at issuance. Report in this item the quarter-end amount for subordinated debt that had an original life equal to or greater than 5 years at their issuance.
12(d)	Total other preferred stock and subordinated debt. Report in this item the quarter-end amount for other preferred stock and subordinated debt. This item represents a sum of Schedule RC-R.4, items 12(a) through item 12(c).
13	Amount of allowance and reserve included in Tier 2 capital.
13(a)	Allowance for credit losses (ALL). Include in this item the quarter-end amount for the allowance for credit losses.
13(b)	Reserve for credit losses on off-balance sheet credit exposures. Report in this item the quarter-end amount of the reserve for credit losses on off-balance sheet exposures. This item is like the item reported on Schedule RC, item 24, except this reported item is an amount for the quarter.
13(c)	Total allowance and reserve. This item is a sum of items in 13(a) and 13(b).
13(d)	Risk-weighted assets. Report in this item the maximum amount of the risk adjusted assets to be used in the calculation of the ALL and credit loss reserve included in Tier 2 capital.
13(e)	Amount included in Tier 2 capital. Report in this item the lesser of the total of the allowance and reserve for credit losses on off-balance sheet exposure, and the maximum amount of the allowance and credit reserve that can be included in Tier 2 capital.
14	Other Tier 2 capital items approved by FCA. Report in this item the amount of the quarter for any other items that FCA has approved for inclusion in Tier 2 capital.
15	Tier 2 capital before deductions. Report in this item the quarter-end amount of Tier 2 capital before applying deductions. This is a sum of RC-R.4, lines 12(d), 13(e) and 14.
16	Tier 2 deductions:
16(a)	Less: Excess above preferred stock limits. Report in this item the excess amount above the preferred stock capital limit, if any. First apply the amount against Tier 2 capital but if any remaining amount apply to AT1 capital.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
16(b)	Less: Other deductions required by FCA. Report in this item the amount of other deductions to tier 2 that are required by FCA. First apply the amount against Tier 2 capital but if any remaining amount apply to AT1 capital.
16(c)	Total deductions for Tier 2 capital. Report in this item the sum of Schedule RC-R.4, items 16(a) and 16(b).
17	Total Tier 2 capital. Report in this item the quarter-end amount of Tier 2 capital. This is the lowest quality capital in the Tier 1/Tier 2 Capital Framework. Tier 2 capital is one of two components of Total Capital. This item is the total of Schedule RC-R.4, item 15 minus items 16(c).
18	Total Capital. Report in this item the quarter-end amount of total capital. This item is a sum of Schedule RC-R.4, items 11 and 17.
19	Total deductions from total capital. Report in this item the quarter-end amount of deductions made from CET1 capital, AT1 Capital, and Tier 2 capital. See Call Report Schedules RC-R.4, items 6(h), 9(c), and 16(c).

Schedule RC-R.7: Risk-Weighted Assets (RWAs)

The instructions for Schedule RC-R.7 account for the denominator of the Tier 1/Tier 2 capital rule – explaining how to properly risk weight and report on- and off-balance sheet items in the rule for call reporting purposes. The instructions are divided into three main sections: 1) Balance sheet exposures (lines 1 to 8); 2) Securitization exposures (lines 9 and 10); and, 3) Derivatives, Off-Balance Sheet Items, and Other Items Subject to Risk Weighting (lines 11 to 18). More specifically, the instructions for lines 1 through 21 provide general direction for the allocation of System institution balance sheet assets, credit equivalent amounts of derivatives and off-balance sheet items, and unsettled transactions to the risk weight categories in columns D through AD, and to the total exposure or “notional” amounts in column A. Line 21 reflect totals of the RWAs for the on- and off-balance sheet.

Bear in mind, however, that these instructions do not address every type of exposure, and Farmer Mac should review the regulatory capital rule for the complete description of capital requirements.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI)

Note: With FCA approval provided by letter (November 20, 2013), Farmer Mac has been exempted (opted out) from any impacts of AOCI on both regulatory and permanent capital. This total AOCI exemption also includes defined benefit pension fund assets, net of associated deferred tax liabilities (DTLs).

Treatment of Collateral and Guarantees

These instructions define qualifying financial collateral as cash on deposit at a depository institution or Federal Reserve bank, gold bullion, investment grade long- and short-term debt exposures (that are not resecuritization exposures), publicly traded equity securities, publicly traded convertible bonds, and money market fund or other mutual fund shares with prices that are publicly quoted daily.

Farmer Mac may apply one of two approaches to recognize the risk-mitigating effects of qualifying financial collateral:

1. Simple Approach – this can be used for any type of exposure. Under this approach, Farmer Mac may apply a risk weight to the portion of an exposure that is secured by the fair value of the financial collateral based on the risk weight assigned to the collateral under the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations.
2. Collateral Haircut Approach – this can be used only for repo-style transactions, eligible margin loans, collateralized derivative transactions, and single-product netting sets of such transactions. Under this approach, banks would apply either standard supervisory haircuts under the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations or internal estimates for haircuts to the value of the collateral.

Treatment of Equity Exposures

The treatment of equity exposures must be consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations.

Treatment of Exposures to Sovereign Entities and Foreign Banks

Treatment of Exposures to Sovereign Entities and Foreign Banks must be consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations.

Allowance for Credit Losses (ACL)

The allowance for credit losses (ACL) is includible in Tier 2 capital up to an amount of 1.25 percent of total RWA consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations.

Column Instructions

Column	Caption and Instructions
A	This column is the total credit exposure amount of risk-weighted assets in the denominator. The total exposure amount is the actual credit exposure that is to be risk weighted before applying any credit conversion factors. For on-balance sheet items, the total exposure amount should be the sum of the individual risk weights for each line category. For off-balance sheet items (such as derivatives), the exposure amount is comprised of two components: 1) the current credit exposure (CCE); and 2) the potential future credit exposure (PFE). The CCE is the greater of zero or the mark-to-value of the derivative contract. The PFE is generally the notional amount of the derivative contract multiplied by a credit conversion factor for the type of derivative. CCE factors and PFE must be consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations.
B	Adjustments or Credit Equivalent Amount. For items 1 through 8 of Schedule RC-R.7, column B should include the amount of Farmer Mac's on-balance sheet assets that are deducted or excluded (not risk weighted) in the determination of risk-weighted assets. Column B should include assets that are deducted from capital (subject to the transition provisions of the regulatory capital rules, as applicable) such as goodwill; intangibles; gain on sale of securitization exposures; threshold deductions above the 10 percent individual or 15 percent combined limits for (1) deferred tax assets (DTAs) arising from temporary differences that could not be realized through net operating loss carrybacks, (2) mortgage servicing assets (MSAs), net of associated deferred tax liabilities (DTLs), and (3) significant investments in the capital of unconsolidated financial institutions in the form of common stock; and any other assets that must be deducted. Column B should also include items that are excluded from the calculation of risk-weighted assets, such as the allowance for loan losses, allocated transfer risk reserves, and certain on-balance sheet asset amounts associated with derivative contracts that are included in the calculation of the credit equivalent amounts of the derivative contracts.

Column	Caption and Instructions
	In addition, for items 1 through 8 of Schedule RC-R.7, column B should include any difference between the balance sheet amount of an on-balance sheet asset and its exposure amount as described above under "Exposure Amount Subject to Risk Weighting." Note: the sum of columns B through AD must equal the balance sheet asset amount reported in column A. For items 9.a through 9.c of Schedule RC-7, the amount Farmer Mac should report in column B will depend upon the risk-weighting approach it uses to risk weight its securitization exposures and whether it has made the AOCI opt-out election. For each of items 9.a through 9.c, a mathematical relationship similar to the one described above will hold true, such that the sum of columns B through AE must equal the balance sheet asset amount reported in column A. • If Farmer Mac uses the 1,250 percent risk weight approach to risk weight an on-balance sheet securitization exposure, report in column B the difference between the carrying value of the exposure and the exposure amount that is to be risk weighted. For example, if Farmer Mac has a securitization exposure that is an AFS debt security with a \$105 carrying value (i.e., fair value) including a \$5 unrealized gain (in other words, a \$100 amortized cost), Farmer Mac report the following: • If Farmer Mac has not made (or cannot make) the AOCI opt-out election, it would report zero in item 9.b, column B. Farmer Mac would report the \$105 exposure amount to be risk weighted in item 9.b, column AD–1250% risk weight. • If Farmer Mac has made the AOCI opt-out election, Farmer Mac would report any unrealized gain as a positive number in item 9.b, column B, and any unrealized loss as a negative number in item 9.b, column B. Therefore, in this example, it would report \$5 in item 9.b, column B. Because Farmer Mac reverses out the unrealized gain for regulatory capital purposes because it has made the AOCI opt-out election, it does not have to risk weight the gain. (Note: Farmer Mac also would report the \$100 exposure amount to be risk weighted in item 9.b, column AD–1250% risk weight.) • If Farmer Mac uses the Simplified Supervisory Formula Approach (SSFA) or the Gross-Up Approach to risk weight an on-balance sheet securitization exposure, Farmer Mac will report in column B the same amount that it reported in column A. For item 10 of Schedule RC-R.7, the amount Farmer Mac should report in column B also will depend upon the risk-weighting approach it uses to risk weight its securitization exposures. If Farmer Mac uses the 1,250 percent risk weight approach to risk weight an off-balance sheet securitization exposure, Farmer Mac will report in column B any difference between the notional amount of the off-balance sheet securitization exposure that is reported in column A and its exposure amount. If Farmer Mac uses the SSFA or the Gross-Up Approach to risk weight an off-balance

Column	Caption and Instructions
	sheet securitization exposure, Farmer Mac will report in column B the same amount that it reported in column A. For items 12 through 19 of Schedule RC-R.7, column B should include the credit equivalent amounts of Farmer Mac's derivative contracts and off-balance sheet items that are covered by the regulatory capital rules. For the off-balance sheet items in items 12 through 19, the credit equivalent amount to be reported in column B is calculated by multiplying the face, notional, or other amount reported in column A by the appropriate credit conversion factor. For items 12 through 19, the sum of columns D through AE must equal the credit equivalent amount reported in column B.
C	This column lists the credit conversion factors. Certain OBS exposures are multiplied by these credit conversion factors to obtain the credit equivalent amounts. The credit conversion factors (CCFs) are applied to certain off-balance sheet exposures (OBS). CCFs are one of the criteria in determining the credit equivalent amount for OBS exposures and should be applied consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations
D	This column is for the 0 percent risk weight. The zero percent risk weight generally applies to and/or includes exposures to the U.S. Government, its central bank or its agencies that are directly and unconditionally guaranteed or other exposures consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations. Please refer to the individual cell references (in the RC-R.7 schedule matrix) for more detailed instructions of the specific types of assets that are included in each line for this risk weight.
E	This column is for the 2 percent risk weight. Under certain U.S. regulations, the 2 percent risk weight generally applies to exposures to cleared transactions with a qualifying central counterparty (QCCP) or clearing member if the collateral posted by Farmer Mac is bankruptcy remote and Farmer Mac as clearing member client has conducted sufficient legal review and concludes with a well-founded legal basis that in the event of a legal challenge, the relevant court and administrative authorities would find the arrangements to be legal, valid, binding and enforceable under the laws of the relevant jurisdictions. "Cleared transactions" are often defined in regulations as an exposure with an outstanding derivative contract or repo-style transaction that a System institution or clearing member has entered into with a central counterparty (CCP). Cleared transactions tend to include the following: 1) a transaction between a clearing member client System institution and a clearing member where the clearing member acts as a financial intermediary on behalf of the client and enters into and offsetting transaction with a CCP; and 2) a transaction between a clearing member client System institution and a CCP with a clearing member client guarantees the performance of the client to the CCP.

Column	Caption and Instructions
	Note: Farmer Mac has historically been a derivative end-user. Management has indicated that it plans to remain a clearing member client and, therefore, must use a clearing member to clear trades with a CCP. Farmer Mac must populate this column accordingly, consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations. Please refer to the individual cell references (in the RC-R.7 schedule matrix) for more detailed instructions of the specific types of assets that are included in each line for this risk weight.
F	This column is for the 4 percent risk weight. The 4 percent risk weight generally applies to exposures to cleared transactions with a QCCP or clearing member if the criteria stipulated in the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations are not met. Please refer to the individual cell references (in the RC-R.7 schedule matrix) for more detailed instructions of the specific types of assets that are included in each line for this risk weight.
G	This column is for the 10 percent risk weight. . Farmer Mac may assign a 10 percent risk-weight to an exposure to an OTC derivative contract that is marked-to-fair value daily and subject to a daily margin maintenance requirement, to the extent that the contract is collateralized by an exposure to a sovereign that qualifies for a zero percent risk weight consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations. Please refer to the individual cell references (in the RC-R.7 schedule matrix) for more detailed instructions of the specific types of assets that are included in each line for this risk weight.
H	This column is for the 15 percent risk weight. The 15 percent risk weight as applied consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations standardized approach.
I	This column is for the 20 percent risk weight. The 20 percent risk weight generally applies to and/or includes exposures that are conditionally guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its central bank, or its agencies consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations.. Exposures to public sector entities (PSEs) organized under U.S. laws or any state or political subdivision of the U.S., and general obligations for non-U.S. based PSEs are further included in this risk weight. Also included in the 20 percent risk weight are cash items in the process of collection. Note: There may also be a 20 percent minimum risk weight floor to the collateralized portion of an exposure consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations. Please refer to the individual cell references (in the RC-R.7 schedule matrix) for more detailed instructions of the specific types of assets that are included in each line for this risk weight.
J	This column is for the 25 percent risk weight.

Column	Caption and Instructions
	The 25 percent risk weight, as applicable, consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations standardized approach.
K	This column is for the 30 percent risk weight. The 30 percent risk weight, as applicable, consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations standardized approach.
L	This column is for the 35 percent risk weight. The 35 percent risk weight, as applicable, consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations standardized approach.
M	This column is for the 40 percent risk weight. The 40 percent risk weight, as applicable, consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations standardized approach.
N	This column is for the 50 percent risk weight. The 50 percent risk weight risk weight, as applicable, consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations standardized approach. Please refer to the individual cell references (in the RC-R.7 schedule matrix) for more detailed instructions of the specific types of assets that are included in each line for this risk weight category.
O	This column is for the 65 percent risk weight. The 65 percent risk weight, as applicable, consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations standardized approach.
P	This column is for the 70 percent risk weight. The 70 percent risk weight, as applicable, consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations standardized approach.
Q	This column is for the 75 percent risk weight. The 75 percent risk weight, as applicable, consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations standardized approach.
R	This column is for the 80 percent risk weight. The 80 percent risk weight, as applicable, consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations standardized approach.
S	This column is for the 90 percent risk weight. The 90 percent risk weight, as applicable, consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations standardized approach.
T	This column is for the 100 percent risk weight. The 100 percent risk weight as applied consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations standardized approach.
U	This column is for the 110 percent risk weight. The 110 percent risk weight, as applicable, consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations standardized approach.
V	This column is for the 130 percent risk weight. The 130 percent risk weight, as applicable, consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations standardized approach.
W	This column is for the 150 percent risk weight. The 150 percent risk weight generally applies to past due and nonaccrual exposures, as applicable, consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations standardized approach. Please refer to the individual cell references (in the RC-R.7 schedule matrix) for more detailed instructions of the specific types of assets that are included in each line for this risk weight.
X	This column is for the 250 percent risk weight.

Column	Caption and Instructions
	The 250 percent risk weight, as applicable, consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations standardized approach.
Y	This column is for the 300 percent risk weight. The 300 percent risk weight, as applicable, consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations standardized approach.
Z	This column is for the 400 percent risk weight. The 400 percent risk weight, as applicable, consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations standardized approach.
AA	This column is for the 600 percent risk weight. The 600 percent risk weight, as applicable, consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations standardized approach. Please refer to the individual cell references (in the RC-R.7 schedule matrix) for more detailed instructions of the specific types of assets that are included in each line for this risk weight.
AB	This column is for the 625 percent risk weight. The 625 percent risk weight, as applicable, consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations standardized approach. Please refer to the individual cell references (in the RC-R.7 schedule matrix) for more detailed instructions of the specific types of assets that are included in each line for this risk weight.
AC	This column is for the 937.5 percent risk weight. The 937.5 percent risk weight, as applicable, consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations standardized approach. Please refer to the individual cell references (in the RC-R.7 schedule matrix) for more detailed instructions of the specific types of assets that are included in each line for this risk weight.
AD	This column is for the 1,250 percent risk weight. The 1,250 percent risk weight (also referred to as "dollar-for-dollar"), as applicable, consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations standardized approach. Please refer to the individual cell references (in the RC-R.7 schedule matrix) for more detailed instructions of the specific types of assets that are included in each line for this risk weight.
AE	This column reflects the Simplified Supervisory Formula Approach (SSFA). The SSFA must be applied consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation's standardized approach. Please refer to the individual cell references (in the RC-R.7 schedule matrix) for more detailed instructions of the specific types of assets that are included in each line for this risk weight.
AF	This column reflects the Advanced Approach. The Advanced internal ratings-based approach (advanced approach) is an alternative risk weight methodology that permits certain institutions to risk weight exposures using a model-based methodology. Farmer Mac must calculate advanced approach risk-weighted assets consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation's advanced approach. . Please refer to the individual cell references (in the RC-R.7 schedule matrix) for more detailed instructions of the specific types of assets that are included in each line for this risk weight.

Line-Item Instructions

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
1	Cash and balances due from depository institutions or Federal Reserve. Report in column A, the amount of cash and balances due from depository institutions, Federal Reserve Banks and System banks as reported in Schedule RC – Balance Sheet, item 1, excluding those balances due from depository institutions that qualify as securitization exposures consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation’s standardized approach.. Those balances due from depository institutions reported in Schedule RC – Balance Sheet, item 1 that qualify as securitization exposures must also be reported in Schedule RC-R.7, line 4(c), column A. Column A: Report the exposure amount for the quarter of cash and due balances from a depository institution, Federal Reserve Bank, or System bank like the items reported on Schedule RC, item 1, excluding those balances that qualify as a securitization exposure consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation’s standardized approach.. Column D: Includes any balances due from depository institutions, credit unions or Federal Reserve Bank, System banks, and the insured portions of deposits in a depository institution or a credit union. Include cash in transit. Column H: Includes any balances due from depository institutions and credit unions in excess of any applicable deposit insurance limits for deposit exposures or where the FDIC and NCUA do not insure the deposit exposure; and, cash items in the process of collection. Column I: Includes any balances due from a foreign bank consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation’s standardized approach. Column J: Includes all other amounts that are not reported in columns D through I and K. Column K: Includes any balances due from a country that has defaulted on its sovereign debt within the past five years and consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation’s standardized approach.. Column AF: Includes risk-weight calculated using the advanced approach consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation’s advanced approach.
2	Investments
2(a)	Held-to-maturity securities Input risk-weighted assets consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation’s standardized approach.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	Column AF: Includes risk-weight calculated using the advanced approach consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation's advanced approach.
2(b)	Available-for-sale debt securities
2(c)	Equity securities with readily determinable fair values not held for trading
3	Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell.
3(a)	Federal funds sold Report in column A, the amount of federal funds sold reported in Schedule RC-B Securities, item 5(a), using risk weights consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations standardized approach. Column AF: Includes risk-weight calculated using the advanced approach consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation's advanced approach.
3(b)	Securities purchased under agreements to resell (otherwise known as agreements to resell or "reverse repos"). Report in the appropriate column the quarterly amount of securities purchased under agreements to resell (securities resale agreements, i.e., reverse repos) reported in Schedule RC-B Securities, item 5(e), excluding those securities resale agreements that qualify as securitization exposures under the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation's advanced approach. Column AF: Includes risk-weight calculated, as applicable, using the advanced approach consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation's advanced approach.
4	Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities
4(a)	Held-to-maturity (HTM) at amortized cost. Report in in the appropriate column, the amount of HTM securities reported in Schedule RC-B Securities, column A, using risk weights consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations standardized approach. Column AF: Includes risk-weight calculated, as applicable, using the advanced approach consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation's advanced approach.
4(b)	Securities (excluding securitization exposures): available-for-sale (AFS). Report in column A, the carrying value of AFS securities reported in Schedule RC – Balance Sheet, item 2, using risk weights consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations standardized approach. Column AF: Includes risk-weight calculated, as applicable, using the advanced approach consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation's advanced approach.
5	USDA Securities
5(a)	Trading at fair value

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	Input risk-weighted assets consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation's standardized approach. Column AF: Includes risk-weight calculated using the advanced approach consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation's advanced approach.
5(b)	Held-to-maturity at amortized cost Input risk-weighted assets consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation's standardized approach. Column AF: Includes risk-weight calculated using the advanced approach consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation's advanced approach.
5(c)	Available-for-sale at fair value Input risk-weighted assets consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation's standardized approach. Column AF: Includes risk-weight calculated using the advanced approach consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation's advanced approach.
6	Loans
6(a)	Loans held for sale Input risk-weighted assets consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation's standardized approach. Column AF: Includes risk-weight calculated using the advanced approach consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation's advanced approach.
6(b)	Loans held for investment Input risk-weighted assets consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation's standardized approach. Column AF: Includes risk-weight calculated using the advanced approach consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation's advanced approach.
6(c)	Loans held for investment in consolidated trusts Input risk-weighted assets consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation's standardized approach. Column AF: Includes risk-weight calculated using the advanced approach consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation's advanced approach.
7	Less: Allowance for credit losses up to 0.6 percent of credit risk
8	Other Assets Input risk-weighted assets consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation's standardized approach. Column AF: Includes risk-weight calculated using the advanced approach consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation's advanced approach.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
9	Securitization Exposures: On- and Off-Balance Sheet
9(a)	On balance sheet securitizations: HTM securities. Report in the amounts of HTM securities reported in Schedule RC – Balance Sheet, item 2, that qualify as securitization exposures (including synthetic securitizations) a consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation’s standardized approach. Column AF: Includes risk-weight calculated, as applicable, using the advanced approach consistent with OSMO guidance issued in January 2022. (Note: Any accrued interest receivable for these securities should be tied to and reported with the underlying balance sheet asset that it is associated with). Also, note that this category of securitization exposures does not include collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), real estate mortgage investment conduits (REMICs) or any stripped mortgage-backed securities (such as IOs, POs and similar instruments) that are issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies or GSEs. These assets should all be reported on Schedule RC-R.7, line 2 under the appropriate risk weight categories. However, these on-balance-sheet securitizations could potentially include private label CMOs or stripped MBSs that are not issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies or GSEs. Column A: Report in column A, the quarterly amount of HTM securities reported in Schedule RC – Balance Sheet, item 2, that qualify as securitization exposures (including synthetic securitizations) consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulations.
9(b)	On-balance sheet securitizations: AFS securities. Report in column A, the amount of AFS securities reported in Schedule RC – Balance Sheet, item 2, that qualify as securitization exposures (including synthetic securitizations) consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation’s standardized approach. Column AF: Includes risk-weight calculated, as applicable, using the advanced approach consistent with OSMO guidance issued in January 2022. Also, note that this category of securitization exposures does not include collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), real estate mortgage investment conduits (REMICs) or any stripped mortgage-backed securities (such as IOs, POs and similar instruments) that are issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies or GSEs. These assets should all be reported on Schedule RC-R.7, line 3.b, under the appropriate risk weight categories. However, these on-balance-sheet securitizations could potentially include private label CMOs or stripped MBSs that are not issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies or GSEs.
9(c)	On-balance sheet securitizations: All other on-balance sheet securitizations. Report in column A, the amount of all on-balance sheet assets included in Schedule RC – Balance Sheet that qualify as securitizations exposures

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	(including synthetic securitizations) consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation's standardized approach. Column AF: Includes risk-weight calculated, as applicable, using the advanced approach consistent with OSMO guidance issued in January 2022.
10	Off-balance sheet (OBS) exposures (including securitizations): LTSPC agreements offered by Farmer Mac and Fannie Mae meet the definition of eligible guarantees and eligible guarantors under 12 CFR 628.2. Generally, the loan exposures with a Fannie Mae or a Farmer Mac LTSPC receive a risk weight pursuant to 12 CFR 628.36(a) and (c), and 628.32 (20 percent). Also, include in column H any accrued interest receivable reported in column A for that portion of loans attributed to the guaranteed exposure reported as loans, net of unearned income in Schedule RC-R.7, lines 5a and 6, respectively, that are assigned a 20 percent risk weight. However, this does not hold true where Famer Mac offers a LTSPC where the institution assumes the "first loss" exposure piece. (See Column O).
11	Total Balance Sheet assets For columns D through AD, report the sum of items 1 through 10. The sum of columns D through AD must equal column A.
	Derivatives, Off-Balance Sheet Items, and Other Items Subject to Risk Weighting
12	Repo-style transactions
13	All other off-balance sheet liabilities
14	Unused commitments (OBS exposures). Report in items 14.a through 14.b the quarterly amounts of unused commitments, including those that are unconditionally cancelable. Where an institution provides, a commitment structured as a syndication or participation, the institution is only required to calculate the exposure amount for its pro rata share of the commitment.
14(a)	Unused Commitments: Original maturity of one year or less. Report in column A, the amounts of the unused portion of those commitments to make or purchase extensions of credit in the form of loans or participations in loans, lease financing receivables, or similar transactions that have an original maturity of one year or less and are subject to this regulatory capital rule. Under this rule, the unused portion of commitment (facilities) that are unconditionally cancelable at any time by the institution have a zero percent credit conversion factor (CCF). As such, the unused portion of such unconditionally cancelable commitments should be excluded from this line category. "Original maturity" is defined as the length of time between the date a commitment is issued and the date of maturity, or the earliest date on which Farmer Mac (1) is scheduled to (and as a normal practice actually does) review the facility to determine if it should be extended; and, (2) can unconditionally cancel the commitment. Column A: Report in column A, the quarterly amounts of the unused portion of commitments to make or purchase extensions of credit in the

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	form of loans or participations in loans, lease financing receivables, or similar transactions that have an original maturity of 14 months or less. Column D: In column D, include the credit equivalent amount of unused commitments to counterparties who meet, or that have guarantees or collateral that meets, the criteria for the zero percent risk weight category as described in the general instructions for Risk-Weighted Assets and for Schedule RC-R.7, lines 1 through 3 and 5 through 7, above. Column H: In column H, include the credit equivalent amount of unused commitments to counterparties who meet, or that have guarantees or collateral that meets, the criteria for the 20 percent risk weight category as described in the general instructions for Risk-Weighted Assets and for Schedule RC-R.7, lines 1 through 3 and 5 through 7, above. Column I: In column, I, include the credit equivalent amount of unused commitments to counterparties who meet, or that have guarantees or collateral that meets, the criteria for the 50 percent risk weight category as described in the general instructions for Risk-Weighted Assets and for Schedule RC-R.7, lines 1 through 3 and 5 through 7, above. Column J: In column J, include the portion of the credit equivalent amount reported in column C that is not included in columns D through I and K. Also, include the credit equivalent amount of unused commitments to counterparties who meet, or that have guarantees or collateral that meets, the criteria for the 100 percent risk weight category as described in the general instructions for Risk-Weighted Assets and for Schedule RC-R.7, lines 1 through 3 and 5 through 7, above. Column K: In column K, include the credit equivalent amount of unused commitments to counterparties who meet, or that have guarantees or collateral that meets, the criteria for the 150 percent risk weight category as described in the general instructions for Risk-Weighted Assets and for Schedule RC-R.7, lines 1 through 3 and 5 through 7, above.
14(b)	Unused Commitments: Original maturity exceeding one year. Report in column A, the amounts of the unused portion of those commitments to make or purchase extensions of credit in the form of loans or participations in loans, lease financing receivables, or similar transactions that have an original maturity exceeding one year and are subject to the regulatory capital rules. Commercial and similar letters of credit exceeding one year are not included in this line category, but instead must be risk weighted in line 11.b of this schedule. Also include in column A, the unused portion of all revolving underwriting facilities regardless of maturity. In the case of consumer home equity or mortgage lines of credit secured by liens on credit secured by liens on single family rural home, or other revolving underwriting facilities, an institution is deemed able to unconditionally cancel the commitment if, at its option, it can prohibit additional extensions of credit, reduce the credit line, and terminate the commitment to the full extent permitted by relevant federal law.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	Column A: Report in column A, the quarterly amounts of the unused portion of those commitments to make or purchase extensions of credit in the form of loans or participations in loans, lease financing receivables, or similar transactions that have an original maturity exceeding 14 months and are subject to the regulatory capital rules. Column D: In column D, include the credit equivalent amount of unused commitments to counterparties who meet, or that have guarantees or collateral that meets, the criteria for the zero percent risk weight category as described in the general instructions for Risk-Weighted Assets and for Schedule RC-R.7, lines 1 through 3 and 5 through 7, above. Column H: In column H, include the credit equivalent amount of unused commitments to counterparties who meet, or that have guarantees or collateral that meets, the criteria for the 20 percent risk weight category as described in the instructions for Risk-Weighted Assets and for Schedule RC-R.7, lines 1 through 3 and 5 through 7, above. Include the credit equivalent amount of commitments that have been conveyed to U.S. depository institutions. Column I: In column I, include the credit equivalent amount of unused commitments to counterparties who meet, or that have guarantees or collateral that meets, the criteria for the 50 percent risk weight category as described in the general instructions for Risk-Weighted Assets and for Schedule RC-R.7, lines 1 through 3 and 5 through 7, above. Column I: In column I, include the credit equivalent amount of unused commitments to counterparties who meet, or that have guarantees or collateral that meets, the criteria for the 50 percent risk weight category as described in the general instructions for Risk-Weighted Assets and for Schedule RC-R.7, lines 1 through 3 and 5 through 7, above. Column J: In column J, include the portion of the credit equivalent amount reported in column C that is not included in columns D through I and K. Also, include the credit equivalent amount of unused commitments to counterparties who meet, or that have guarantees or collateral that meets, the criteria for the 100 percent risk weight category as described in the general instructions for Risk-Weighted Assets and for Schedule RC-R.7, lines 1 through 3 and 5 through 7, above. Column K: In column K, include the credit equivalent amount of unused commitments to counterparties who meet, or that have guarantees or collateral that meets, the criteria for the zero percent risk weight category as described in the general instructions for Risk-Weighted Assets and for Schedule RC-R.7, lines 1 through 3 and 5 through 7, above.
15	Unconditionally cancellable commitments Input risk-weighted assets consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation's standardized approach. Column AF: Includes risk-weight calculated using the advanced approach consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation's advanced approach.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
16	Over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives. Input risk-weighted assets consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation's standardized approach. Column AF: Includes risk-weight calculated using the advanced approach consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation's advanced approach. , guarantees or collateral that meets, the criteria for the 20 percent risk.
17	Centrally cleared derivatives. Input risk-weighted assets consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation's standardized approach. Column AF: Includes risk-weight calculated using the advanced approach consistent with the Basel Framework or similar U.S. regulation's advanced approach.
18	Unsettled transactions.
19	Total assets, derivatives, off-balance sheet items, and other items subject to risk weighting For each of the columns D through AD, report the sum of items 11 through 18.
20	Risk weight factor. This line reports the corresponding risk weight factors for each of the columns D through AD (as applicable).
21	Risk-weighted assets by risk-weight category For each of the columns multiply the amount in item 19 by the risk weight factor specified in item 20.

Schedule RI: Income and Comprehensive Income Statement

The amounts to be reported in this schedule are revenues, expenses, gains, and losses that under GAAP are to be included in net income and comprehensive income by the reporting institution over the calendar quarter ending with the close of business on the report date. All revenues, expenses, gains, and loss items are to be reported on an accrual accounting basis. For instance, revenue is reported when earned, not when received, and expenses are recorded when incurred, not when paid.

Line-Item Instructions

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
1	Interest income. Report interest and fee income earned on assets held by Farmer Mac. For all items in this section include: - the proportionate share of interest earned on loans and other assets purchased by Farmer Mac from others, both outright and in the form of participations. - any gains or losses from ineffective or discontinued hedges related to interest bearing assets in accordance with ASC Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging (formerly SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, as amended by SFAS No. 138). - the current quarter's accretion of discount on discounted loans and other assets purchased at a discount from par; and deduct the amortization of premium on assets purchased at a premium above par. Also include the amortization of points charged on loans. The reporting of such accretion and amortization shall be in accordance with GAAP and FCA regulations, standards, and guidelines. - the current quarter's amortization of loan and other fees as appropriate in accordance with ASC Subtopic 310-20, Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs (formerly SFAS No. 91, Accounting for Nonrefundable Fees, and Costs Associated with Originating or Acquiring Loans and Initial Direct Costs of Leases). - interest rebated to customers on loans paid before maturity from interest earned on loans; do not report such rebates as an expense. Do not deduct any interest expenses. All interest expenses are to be reported gross on item 2 of this schedule.
1(a)	Interest on loans. Report in this item interest earned for the quarter on Farmer Mac's holdings of loans (as these are defined for Schedule RC, item 6(a)) in accordance with the instructions for item 1 above. Include penalty interest on loans and interest on extensions of matured loans.
1(b)	Interest on Farmer Mac guaranteed securities Report in this item interest earned for the quarter on Farmer Mac's holdings of guaranteed securities (as these are defined for Schedule RC, item 4) in accordance with the instructions for item 1 above.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
1(c)	Interest on USDA securities Report in this item interest earned for the quarter on Farmer Mac's USDA securities (as these are defined for Schedule RC, item 5) in accordance with the instructions for item 1 above.
1(d)	Interest on other program activities Report interest income from Farmer Mac on and any other program activities.
1(e)	Interest and other income on investment securities and cash equivalents Report all income on investment securities and cash equivalents. Include accretion of discount and deduct amortization of premium on securities. Include interest and dividends on securities held in Farmer Mac's held-to-maturity and available-for-sale portfolios, even if such securities have been lent, sold under agreements to repurchase that are treated as borrowings, or pledged as collateral for any purpose. Include interest received at the sale of securities to the extent that such interest had not already been accrued on Farmer Mac's books.
1(f)	Total interest income. Report in this item the sum of the amounts reported in items 1(a) through 1(e) above.
2	Total interest expense. Report in the appropriate sub-items interest expenses on liabilities owed by the reporting institution. For all the sub-items, as appropriate, include any gains or losses from ineffective or discontinued hedges related to interest bearing debt in accordance with ASC Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging (formerly SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, as amended by SFAS No. 138). Include in each sub-item, as appropriate, the current quarter's accretion of discount on bonds, notes, and other liabilities issued by Farmer Mac at a discount from par; and deduct the amortization of premium and/or concession on bonds, notes, and other liabilities issued at a premium above par or charged a concession upon issuance of the debt. The reporting of such accretion and amortization shall be in accordance with GAAP and FCA regulations, standards, and guidelines.
3	Net interest income. Report in this item the amount reported in item 1(f) less the amount reported in item 2.
4	Noninterest income This item covers the Farmer Mac's noninterest income. Report the amount of noninterest income including fee income, financial gains and losses on financial derivatives and securities, or income from real estate owned.
4(a)	Guarantee and commitment fees Report the amount of consideration received by Farmer Mac for services provided in connection with guarantees, loans, and other commitments, including fees charged for partial releases, loan transfers, loan origination, etc.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
4(b)	Net gains and losses Report that amount of gains and losses on financial derivatives, mortgage loans, trading securities, available-for-sale investment securities from Schedule RI-B, item 6.
4(c)	Net securitization income Report net gains (losses) on assets sold in Farmer Mac's securitization transactions, i.e., net of transaction costs. Include unrealized losses (and recoveries of unrealized losses) on loans held for sale for Farmer Mac's securitization transactions. Report fee income from securitizations, securitization conduits, and structured finance vehicles, including fees for providing administrative support, liquidity support, interest rate risk management, credit enhancement support, and any additional support functions as an administrative agent, liquidity agent, hedging agent, or credit enhancement agent. Include all other fees (other than servicing fees and commercial paper placement fees) earned from Farmer Mac securitization and structured finance transactions. Exclude income from servicing securitized assets, fee income from the placement of commercial paper, and income from seller's interests and residual interests retained.
4(d)	Operating income Report operating income from schedule RI-A item 3.
4(e)	Total noninterest income Report in this item the sum of the amounts reported in items 4(a) through 4(d).
5	Provisions for losses Report in this line the sum of provisions to the allowance and reserve account. If the amount reported is a release of the allowance and reserve, report it with a preceding minus sign.
6	Total operating expense Report in this item the amount of operating expenses reported by the reporting institution in Schedule RI C, item 4, and the amount of other non-interest expense reported by the reporting institution in Schedule RI C.1, item 3.
7	Income (or loss (-)) before income taxes and other adjustments. Report in this item the net sum of items 3 + 4(e) - 5 -6. If a net loss is calculated, report it with a preceding minus sign.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
8	Less: applicable income tax. Report in this item, as appropriate, the reporting institution's estimate of its liability for Federal, State, and local income taxes that would be applicable to income as reported in item 7. Include both the current and deferred portions of such estimated applicable income taxes. Amounts reported in this line item are to be accounted for in accordance with ASC Topic 740, Income Taxes (formerly SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes), and other applicable guidance. If the amount to be reported is an estimated tax benefit rather than a tax expense, report the amount with a preceding minus sign. Exclude from this item estimated income tax liability applicable to items required to be reported in item 12, "Other adjustments exclude the amount of any material adjustments or settlements reached with a taxing authority relating to disputed income taxes of prior years; these are to be reported in other noninterest expense or other noninterest income as appropriate.
9	Net income or loss Sum of items 7 - 8, taking due regard for any loss amounts reported for these two items. If the resulting sum is a loss, report it with a preceding minus sign.
10	Preferred stock dividends Report all cash dividends declared on limited-life preferred and perpetual preferred stock during the calendar year-to-date, including dividends not payable until after the report date. Do not include dividends declared during the previous calendar year but paid in the current period.
11	Loss on retirement of preferred stock Report all losses on the extinguishment of preferred stocks. If the fair value of the consideration transferred is greater than the carrying amount of the shares surrendered report that amount here.
12	Other adjustments* Report in this item, as appropriate, the amounts for such transactions as the following: (a) The cumulative effect of all changes in accounting principles. (b) Material aggregate gains and losses from disposals of segments of Farmer Mac's business, as determined in accordance with the provisions of APB Opinion No. 30. (c) Material net gains and losses from disposals of significant assets within 2 years after a business combination. Each of the components of item 12 is to be reported net of Farmer Mac's estimate of its liability for Federal, State, and local income taxes applicable to the items reported in item 12 for the current reporting period. Some of the components of item 12 may be net gains and others may be net losses. In item 12, report a single figure for the net amount of

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	the various gain and loss amounts added together. If the resulting net amount to be reported is a loss, report it with a preceding minus sign. Amounts reported in this item must be fully explained in an addendum.
13	Net income attributable to common stockholders Sum of items 9-10-11-12.
14	Investment securities Report in this item gains and losses on sales of types of assets the holdings of which are reported by Farmer Mac in Schedule RC, item 2, "Investments."
14(a)	Unrealized holding gains on investment securities Report in this item the amount of unrealized holding gains or losses on securities, net of tax and reclassification adjustment, resulting from the changes in the fair value of securities classified as "available for sale" in accordance with ASC Topic 320, Investments-Debt and Equity Securities (formerly SFAS No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities). If the amount represents a reduction to other comprehensive income, report the amount with a preceding minus sign.
14(b)	Other-than-temporary impairments Report in this line item the dollar amount of the non-credit loss component of an other-than-temporary impairment loss on a debt security determined in accordance with ASC Subtopic 320-10-35 (formerly pre-codification standard FSP FAS 115-2).
15	Cash flow hedge adjustments Report in this item the amount of cash flow hedge adjustments in accordance with ASC Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging (formerly SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, as amended by SFAS No. 138). If the amount represents a reduction to other comprehensive income, report the amount with a preceding minus sign.
16	HTM OCI Impacts Report OCI impacts due to security transfers from AFS to HTM.
17	Other comprehensive income adjustments Report in this item the amount of other revenue, expense, gain, and loss items, net of tax and reclassification adjustments, appropriately reported in other comprehensive income in accordance with ASC Topic 220, Comprehensive Income (formerly SFAS No. 130, Reporting Comprehensive Income). If the amount represents a reduction to other comprehensive income, report the amount with a preceding minus sign.
18	Income tax (expense)/benefit related to other comprehensive income/(loss) Report in this item the amount of any income tax, or benefit, that is related to other comprehensive income.
19	Net other comprehensive income. Report in this item the sum of items 14(a) + 14(b) + 15 + 16 + 17 - 18, taking into regard any items that are expense or loss amounts. If the resulting sum is a loss, report it with a preceding minus sign.
20	Comprehensive income. Report the sum of items 9 and 19. If a net loss is the resulting sum, report it with a preceding minus sign.

Schedule RI-A: Operating Income

General Instructions

This schedule covers Farmer Mac's noninterest income that is attributed to its primary loan operations and other operations it is authorized to perform. Income amounts should be accounted for in accordance with applicable regulations, FCA guidelines, policies, and GAAP.

Line-Item Instructions

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
1	Income from other real estate owned. Report the amount of consideration received or accrued by the reporting institution in connection with other real estate owned operations in accordance with ASC Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, and ASC Subtopic 610-20, Other Income – Gains and Losses from the Derecognition of Nonfinancial Assets, and other applicable accounting guidance. Exclude from this amount any non-income expense amounts (see Schedule RI C.1, item 3) and gains/losses from disposition (see Schedule RI B, item 2).
2	Other. Report the amount of all other noninterest income amounts received or recognized in connection with the reporting institution's operations. If the amount reported in this item is material or represents a significant change from that reported in the prior quarter, the amount must be fully explained in an addendum.
3	Total operating income. Report the sum of items 1 and 2 above. This same amount must be reported on Schedule RI, item 4(d).

Schedule RI-B: Net Gains and Losses

General Instructions

This schedule covers Farmer Mac's net gains and losses on asset sales and other transactions during the reporting period. It provides supporting detail for item 4(b), "Net gains or losses," of Schedule RI.

For asset sales covered in the schedule, the gains and losses to be reported are the excesses or deficiencies of sale proceeds over carrying values, at the time of sale, of those assets sold during the current reporting period.

For each type of asset sale and other transaction, the schedule requires the reporting of net gains or losses as well as gains and losses identified separately.

Line-Item Instructions

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
1	Net gains or losses on financial derivatives. Report in this item gains and losses on sales of types of assets the holdings of which are reported by Farmer Mac in Schedule RC, item 2, "Investments."
2	Net gains or losses on real estate owned. Report in this item gains and losses on holdings of other property owned which are reported by Farmer Mac in Schedule RC, item 13.
3	Net gains or losses on mortgage loans. Report the amount of net gains (losses) on sales and other disposals of loans (reportable in Schedule RC, item 6), including unrealized losses (and subsequent recoveries of such net unrealized losses) on loans held for sale. Exclude net gains (losses) on loans sold in Farmer Mac's own securitization transactions and unrealized losses (and recoveries of unrealized losses) on loans held for sale in Farmer Mac's own securitization transactions (report these gains (losses) in Schedule RI, item 4 c, "Net securitization income").
4	Net gains or losses on sale of available-for-sale investment securities. Report in this item gains and losses on sale, exchange, redemption, or retirement of types of assets the holdings of which are reported by Farmer Mac in Schedule RC, item 2b, "Available-for-sale debt securities." The realized gain or loss on a security is the difference between the sales price (excluding interest at the coupon rate accrued since the last interest payment date, if any) and its amortized cost. Also include in this item other-than-temporary impairment losses on individual available-for-sale securities that must be recognized in earnings.
5	Net gains or losses on trading securities. Report in this item gains or losses from trading securities that has been recognized during the quarter.
6	Net gains or losses on other transactions Report in this item gains or losses on other transactions, such as extinguishments or debt or realized tax benefits of operating loss carry forwards. Report in this item gains and losses on sales of types of

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	assets that are not properly reportable in items 1 and 2 above. This would include the gains and losses from the sale of such assets as fixed assets, buildings, land, premises, etc., held by Farmer Mac for its own use or for investment.
7	Total net gains or losses. Report the sum of items 1 through 6 above. This total amount must be reported on Schedule RI, item 4(b).

Schedule RI-C: Operating Expenses

General Instructions

This schedule covers the detailed reporting of expenses incurred by Farmer Mac from operations. The amounts reported on this schedule are not to include any interest expenses or other expenses incurred that are not appropriately classified as operating expenses.

The schedule requires the reporting of various categories or kinds of operating expenses, including salaries and benefits, occupancy expenses, and general administrative expenses. Farmer Mac shall follow acceptable accounting practices in reporting amounts as classified in this schedule.

Line-Item Instructions

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
1	Salaries and employee benefits. Report the amount of compensation that represents salaries and benefits paid by Farmer Mac to all employees and directors. Include gross salaries and overtime wages for regular and part time employees (amounts paid to individuals working under contract are often more appropriately classified as "Purchased Services.")
2	Occupancy and equipment expenses. Report the amounts expensed by Farmer Mac attributed to the occupation and maintenance of office space (or premises to be occupied, if under construction). Expenses associated with office equipment are to be included with the amounts reported. Depreciation expense on office facilities and equipment should also be reported with these amounts. Depreciation on computer equipment and vehicles should not be reported with these amounts. This total amount must be included in the amount reported on Schedule RC, item 12.
3	General and Administrative Expenses. Report the amounts of all other noninterest expenses paid or incurred in direct connection with Farmer Mac's operations. Include services performed by outside contractors or consultants, software and data processing expenses, regulatory fees etc. If the amount reported in this item is material or represents a significant change from that reported in the prior quarter, the amount must be fully explained in an addendum.
4	Total operating expenses. Report the sum of items 1 through 3 above. This total amount must be included in the amount reported on Schedule RI, item 6.

Schedule RI-C.1: Other Noninterest Expenses

General Instructions

This schedule covers the reporting institution's other noninterest expenses (those not directly associated with the ongoing operating expenses of the institution). The amounts reported in this schedule are not to include any interest expenses associated with debt issued by the reporting institution or other expenses incurred that are more appropriately classified as operating expenses on Schedule RI C. The institution shall follow acceptable accounting practices in reporting amounts in this schedule.

Line-Item Instructions

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
1	Other real estate owned expense. Report the amount of expenses paid or accrued by the reporting institution in connection with other real estate owned operations in accordance with ASC Subtopic 360-10, Property, Plant and Equipment, and other applicable accounting guidance. Exclude from this item any income received or accrued (see Schedule RI A, item 4) and gains/losses from disposition (see Schedule RI B, item 2).
2	Miscellaneous—other. Report in this item any miscellaneous other noninterest expenses that are not appropriate to report in any other items on this schedule. If the amount reported in this item is material or represents a significant change from that reported in the prior quarter, the amount must be fully explained in an addendum.
3	Total other interest expense. Report in this item the sum of items 1 and 2. This total amount must be included in the amount reported on Schedule RI, item 6.

Schedule RI-E.1: Changes in Allowances for Credit Losses**General Instructions**

This schedule covers the detailed reporting of the changes in the allowances for credit losses on loans, sales contracts, notes, and leases, etc.; held-to-maturity debt securities; and available for sale debt-securities. This schedule is designed to provide a total reconciliation of all changes to the allowance for credit losses from the end of the prior period to the end of the current period.

Under ASC Topic 326, Financial Instruments—Credit Losses, Farmer Mac must report an allowance for credit losses that represents an estimate of uncollectable amounts, or a contra-asset, on the balance sheet which is maintained or adjusted through charges to earnings as a provision for credit losses.

This part has three columns for information on activity in the allowances for credit losses for each of the following asset categories (1) loans, etc. (column A), (2) held-to maturity debt securities (column B), and (3) available-for-sale debt securities (column C).

Farmer Mac should report reconcilements of the allowance for credit losses on loans, etc., held-to-maturity debt securities, and available-for-sale debt securities in columns A, B, and C, respectively. The impact of "Day 1" adjustments resulting from the effective date of ASC 326 should be reported on Schedule RI-E.1, Item 6 "Other". Note: RI-E.1, Column A, Item 6 should equal Schedule RI-E.2, Item 5.

Purchased Credit Deteriorated Assets:

Purchased assets, whether acquired through business combination or otherwise, should be evaluated at acquisition to determine whether they have experienced a more-than insignificant deterioration in credit quality (since origination). Such assets are considered "purchased credit deteriorated" or PCD assets. PCD assets are recorded at the initial purchase price (fair value) plus the initial estimate of credit losses at the acquisition date. Initial allowances for credit losses on PCD assets are not recognized in earnings through a provision. Accordingly, initial ACL amounts on PCD assets should be reported as positive amounts in the applicable columns of Schedule RI-E.1, Item 6, "Other".

"For further information, see the Glossary entries for "business combinations" and "acquisition method".

Government and Agency Guaranteed Assets:

For debt obligations issued by the U.S. Treasury or other debt securities that are guaranteed by the U.S. Government or an instrumentality thereof, ASC 326-20 and ASC 326-30 provide guidance concerning the recognition of credit losses associated with investments in debt securities that are classified as held-to-maturity and available-for-sale, respectively, and related disclosure considerations. Should Farmer Mac conclude that, based on such guidance and related facts and circumstances, a decline in fair value below amortized cost did not result from a credit loss, the following would be expected in reference to the application of such GAAP:

- Debt securities that are classified as held-to-maturity: Historical credit loss information adjusted for current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts results in an expectation that nonpayment of the amortized cost basis is zero and/or

that in the case of debt securities that are guaranteed by U.S. Government or an instrumentality thereof, the estimate of expected credit losses shall reflect how credit enhancements (other than those that are freestanding contracts) mitigate expected credit losses on financial assets, including consideration of the financial condition of the guarantor, the willingness of the guarantor to pay, and/or whether any subordinated interests are expected to be capable of absorbing credit losses on any underlying financial assets.

- Debt securities that are classified as available-for-sale: Supporting analysis would demonstrate (as applicable) how credit enhancements affect the expected performance of such investment, including consideration of the current financial condition of the guarantor of a security and the willingness of the guarantor to pay. Additionally, in reference to Example 2 in ASC 326-30, Farmer Mac would (a) document their analysis of the creditworthiness of the U.S. Government as a debtor / guarantor (i.e., in a similar manner to that outlined in Example 8 of ASC 326-20 for HTM securities) and (b) be able to reasonably assert that, at the end of the current reporting period, (i) it did not intend to sell such investments and (ii) it was not more likely than not that it would be required to sell such investments before recovery of their amortized cost bases

Column Instructions

Column	Caption and Instructions
A	Loans, sales contracts, notes, and leases, etc. Report in this column amounts impacting the balance of Farmer Mac's allowances for credit losses on loans, sales contracts, and notes, etc. as reported in the Schedule RC, item 4, 5, and 6.
B	Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities. Report in this column amounts impacting the balance of the allowances for credit losses on held-to-maturity debt securities as reported on the Schedule RC-B, Line 10, Column A.
C	Available-Sale-Debt Securities Report in this column amounts impacting the balance of the allowance for credit losses on available-for sale debt securities as reported on Schedule RC-B, Line 10, Column C.

Line-Item Instructions

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
1	Allowances for Credit Losses, beginning of period. Report the amounts reported on the Schedule RC, Line 6(d) and Schedule RC-B, Line 9, Columns A and C at the beginning of the period. In the quarter of adoption of CECL, institutions should report a zero balance in columns B and C.
2	Net increase or decrease resulting from provision for credit losses. Report the amounts expensed as provisions for credit losses, net of any reversals, during the period. Provisions for credit losses (or reversals of provisions) represent the amounts necessary to adjust the related allowances for credit losses at the period end for management's current estimate of expected credit losses on these assets. Refer to the general instructions related to the preparation of Schedule RI-E.1 for more information concerning the measurement of credit impairment. Provisions

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	for credit losses (or reversals) on available-for-sale debt securities represent changes during the period in the amount of impairment related to credit losses on individual available-for-sale debt securities. Amounts reported for column A must equal that reported on Schedule RI, item 4(a). Amounts reported for columns B and C must equal that reported on Schedule RI, item 5. If the amount reported in this item is negative, report it with a minus (-) sign.
3	Less: Charge-offs. Report the amounts charged against the allowances for credit losses during the period. The amount reported for column A should equal the amount reported on Schedule RI E.2, item 3(h).
4	Less: Write-downs arising from transfer of financial assets. Report the amounts reflecting current period write-downs to fair value charged against the allowances for credit losses resulting from transfers of assets from one accounting classification to another (e.g., transfers between trading, available-for-sale, and held-to-maturity).
5	Recoveries. Report the amounts debited to the allowances for credit losses during the period for recoveries of amounts previously charged-off against these allowances for credit losses. The amount reported for column A should equal the amount reported on Schedule RI E.2, item 4(h).
6	Other. Report all activity in the allowances for credit losses, as applicable, that cannot be properly reported in Schedule RI E.1, items 2-5, above. Upon the effective date of ASC Topic 326 Financial Instruments—Credit Losses, Farmer Mac should report in columns A, B, and C of this item, as appropriate, changes in allowance amounts from initially applying ASC Topic 326 to loans and leases held for investment, held-to-maturity debt securities, and available-for-sale debt securities. The amount reported for initially applying ASC Topic 326 should be as of the beginning of the fiscal year when effective. Amounts reported here also include: • The initial allowance gross-up amounts for any purchased credit impaired assets held as of the effective date of ASC Topic 326 that are deemed purchased credit-deteriorated assets as of that date; and • The period initial gross-up amounts recognized upon the acquisition of purchased credit-deteriorated assets. If the amount reported in this item is negative, report it with a minus (-) sign.
7	Allowances for Credit Losses, end of the current period Report the sum of items 1, 2, 5, and 6 less Items 3 and 4. The amount reported in column A for this item must equal the allowance amount reported in Schedule RC, Line 6(d) and Schedule RI E.2, item 6(i)(C). The amount reported in columns B and C must equal the amount reported in Schedule RC-B, Line 11, Columns A and D.

Schedule RI-E2: Analysis of Allowance for Credit Losses**General Instructions**

This schedule covers the detailed reporting of the institution's analysis of the allowance for credit losses on loans, notes, sales contracts, and leases. The schedule is designed to provide a reconciliation of all increases and decreases to the allowance account from the end of the prior period to the end of the current period.

Under GAAP, banks and associations are required to maintain a reasonable allowance for current expected credit losses in the loan portfolio through a periodic charge to earnings. The allowance should be adequate to cover expected credit losses determined on loans evaluated collectively that are "segmented" or "pooled" based on one or more similar or shared risk characteristics, or loans evaluated individually when the asset no longer shares common risk characteristics. ASC Topic 326, Financial Instruments – Credit Losses is the primary GAAP guidance that addresses the proper accounting for the allowance for current expected credit losses. It requires that an estimated credit loss should be accrued by a charge to income based on credit loss methodologies that include reasonable and supportable forecasts, reverting to historical losses for periods beyond reasonable and supportable forecasts, and applying any qualitative adjustments. ASC 326 does not specify how an institution should identify assets for individual evaluation, or the loss estimation methodology to be applied. However, the standard allows a practical expedient for measuring credit losses on collateral-dependent loans if the repayment is expected to be provided substantially through the operation or sale of the collateral, and the borrower, based on management's assessment, is experiencing financial difficulty. The practical expedient allows (but does not require) institutions to use the fair value of the underlying collateral at the reporting date when determining the net carrying amount of the asset, and the related ACL. When the creditor determines that foreclosure is probable, using fair value of the underlying collateral to measure expected credit loss on assets evaluated individually is required.

Losses on loans are to be charged off to the allowance when known and under no circumstances shall charge-offs be deferred or amortized over a number of accounting periods. Reductions in the amounts of allowance maintained should be carefully evaluated. If a reduction is determined by the institution to be appropriate, such a reduction should be accounted for as a reduction to the institution's provision for losses.

Column Instructions

Column	Caption and Instructions
A	Allowance for Losses The amount of the allowance for losses. The difference between the carrying amount of the related financial instruments and the present value of their expected cash flows discounted to their effective interest rates.
B	Reserve for Losses The amount of the reserve for losses. The difference between the outstanding amount of off-balance sheet credit exposures and the present value of their expected cash flows discounted at their effective interest rates.

Column	Caption and Instructions
C	Total Total of columns A and B

Line-Item Instructions

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
1	Allowance for losses on loans, etc., beginning of period. Report the amount of the allowance for losses on loans at the beginning of the period. This amount must equal Schedule RC, item 6(d), of the prior period.
2	Net increase or decrease (–) resulting from provision for loan loss. Report the amount representing the adjustment in earnings necessary to maintain the allowance for losses in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). This amount must equal the amount shown on Schedule RI, item 5, in the current period.
3	Loans, etc., charged off. Charge-offs should be recorded on a timely basis and only to the extent that a loan balance after the charge-off represents the loan's collateral value.
3(a)	Agricultural mortgage loans Report the amount of loans, notes receivable, sales contracts, and leases determined to be uncollectible and charged off during the period on real estate mortgage loans, as defined in the instructions for RC.1, item 1(a).
3(b)	Rural infrastructure loans Report the amount of loans, notes receivable, sales contracts, and leases determined to be uncollectible and charged off during the period on rural infrastructure loans, as defined in the instructions for RC.1, item 1(c).
3(c)	Agricultural mortgage (guarantees) Report the amount of loans, notes receivable, sales contracts, and leases determined to be uncollectible and charged off during the period on real estate mortgage guarantees, as defined in the instructions for RC.1, item 2(a).
3(d)	Rural infrastructure (guarantees) Report the amount of loans, notes receivable, sales contracts, and leases determined to be uncollectible and charged off during the period on all rural infrastructure guarantees, as defined in the instructions for RC.1, item 2(b).
3(e)	Agricultural mortgage (institutional credit) Report the amount of loans, notes receivable, sales contracts, and leases determined to be uncollectible and charged off during the period on all agricultural mortgage institutional credit, as defined in the instructions for RC.1, item 3(a).
3(f)	Rural infrastructure (institutional credit) Report the amount of loans, notes receivable, sales contracts, and leases determined to be uncollectible and charged off during the period on all rural infrastructure institutional credit, as defined in the instructions for RC.1 item 3(b).
3(g)	Other loans, etc. charged off.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	Report the amount of loans, notes receivable, sales contracts, and leases determined to be uncollectible and charged off during the period on all other loans, as defined in the instructions for RC.1, item 7.
3(h)	Total loans charged off. Report the sum of items 3(a) thru 3(g).
4	Recoveries. An institution should be careful not to recognize recoveries prematurely. Amounts received by an institution that would materially reduce a loan balance below its net realizable value should give due consideration to recording a recovery.
4(a)	Agricultural mortgage loans Report the amount of recoveries in reinstatements on real estate mortgage loans, as defined in the instructions for RC.1, item 1(a), previously charged off.
4(b)	Rural infrastructure loans Report the amount of recoveries and reinstatements on rural infrastructure loans, as defined in the instructions for RC.1, item 1(c), previously charged off.
4(c)	Agricultural mortgage (guarantees) Report the amount of recoveries and reinstatements on real estate mortgage guarantees, as defined in the instructions for RC.1, item 2(a), previously charged off.
4(d)	Rural infrastructure (guarantees) Report the amount of recoveries and reinstatements on all rural infrastructure guarantees, as defined in the instructions for RC.1, item 2(b), previously charged off.
4(e)	Agricultural mortgage (institutional credit) Report the amount of recoveries and on all agricultural mortgage institutional credit, as defined in the instructions for RC.1, item 3(a), previously charged off.
4(f)	Rural infrastructure (institutional credit) Report the amount of recoveries and reinstatements on all rural infrastructure institutional credit, as defined in the instructions for RC.1 item 3(b), previously charged off.
4(g)	Other recoveries. Report amount of recoveries and reinstatements on all other loans, as defined in the instructions for RC.1, item 7, previously charged off.
4(h)	Total recoveries. Report the sum of items 4(a) thru 4(g).
5	Other. Report the amount of other transactions affecting the allowance for losses during the period that cannot be included in the preceding lines because they are unusual and/or non-routine in nature.
6	Allowance For Losses By Loan Type
6(a)	Agricultural mortgage loans Report the amount for the allowance for losses on real estate mortgage loans, as defined in the instructions for RC.1, item 1(a).
6(b)	Rural infrastructure loans Report the amount for the allowance for losses on rural infrastructure loans, as defined in the instructions for RC.1, item 1(c).
6(c)	Agricultural mortgage (guarantees)

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
	Report the amount for the allowance for losses on real estate mortgage guarantees, as defined in the instructions for RC.1, item 2(a).
6(d)	Rural infrastructure (guarantees) Report the amount for the allowance for losses on all rural infrastructure guarantees, as defined in the instructions for RC.1, item 2(b).
6(e)	Agricultural mortgage (institutional credit) Report the amount for the allowance for losses on all agricultural mortgage institutional credit, as defined in the instructions for RC.1, item 3(a).
6(f)	Rural infrastructure (institutional credit) Report the amount for the allowance for losses on all rural infrastructure institutional credit, as defined in the instructions for RC.1 item 3(b).
6(g)	Investment Securities Allowance. Report amount of allowance for losses on all investment securities.
6(h)	Other allowance. Report amount of allowance for losses on all other loans, as defined in the instructions for RC.1, item 7.
6(i)	Allowance for losses on loans, etc., end of period. Report the amount of the allowance for losses maintained in accordance with GAAP at the end of the period. This amount will equal the sum of items 6a thru 6h. This amount must also equal the amount shown on Schedule RC, item 6(d), for column A and Schedule RC, item 25 for Column B in the current period.

Appendices

Appendix A—Certification Letter

The following is an example of the Certification Letter which must be completed for all Regular and Supplemental Call Reports¹. Certification Letters must be signed by the appropriate designated officer of the institution. If an addendum is required to be prepared and submitted, the Certification Letter must, by specific reference, incorporate that the addendum is a part of the submitted Call Report data file. The signed Certification Letter must be firmly attached to the front of each quarter's completed Call Report printout and maintained in the institutions files.

*[Official letterhead of the institution reporting]

Office of Information Technology
Farm Credit Administration
1501 Farm Credit Drive
McLean, VA 22102-5090

To whom it may concern:

The following Uniform Call Report schedules were included in the Call Report data file that was submitted to the FCA for the quarter ending _____:

Schedule RC	Schedule RC-F	Schedule RC-M	Schedule RI
Schedule RC.1	Schedule RC-F1	Schedule RC-N.1	Schedule RI-A
Schedule RC-B	Schedule RC-F2	Schedule RC-N.2	Schedule RI-B
Schedule RC-B.2	Schedule RC-F3	Schedule RC-R.1	Schedule RI-C
Schedule RC-B.3	Schedule RC-H	Schedule RC-R.2	Schedule RI-C.1
Schedule RC-B.5	Schedule RC-I.2	Schedule RC-R.4	Schedule RI-E.1
	Schedule RC-L	Schedule RC-R.7	Schedule RI-E.2

I, _____, am authorized to certify the correctness of the Call Report information by action of the board of directors of _____ or by virtue of being the institution's president or chief executive officer. To the best of my knowledge and belief, I hereby certify that this report of condition and performance has been prepared in accordance with all applicable regulations and instructions and is a true and accurate representation of this institution's financial condition and performance for the reporting period ended _____.

(signature of certifying officer)

(date signed)

¹ Change made effective March 31, 2019

Appendix B—Preparing CSV data file and electronic submission of the CRS and E-Data

NOTE: Please read all instructions carefully before preparing to input data on the CSV upload file or sending the data to the FCA.

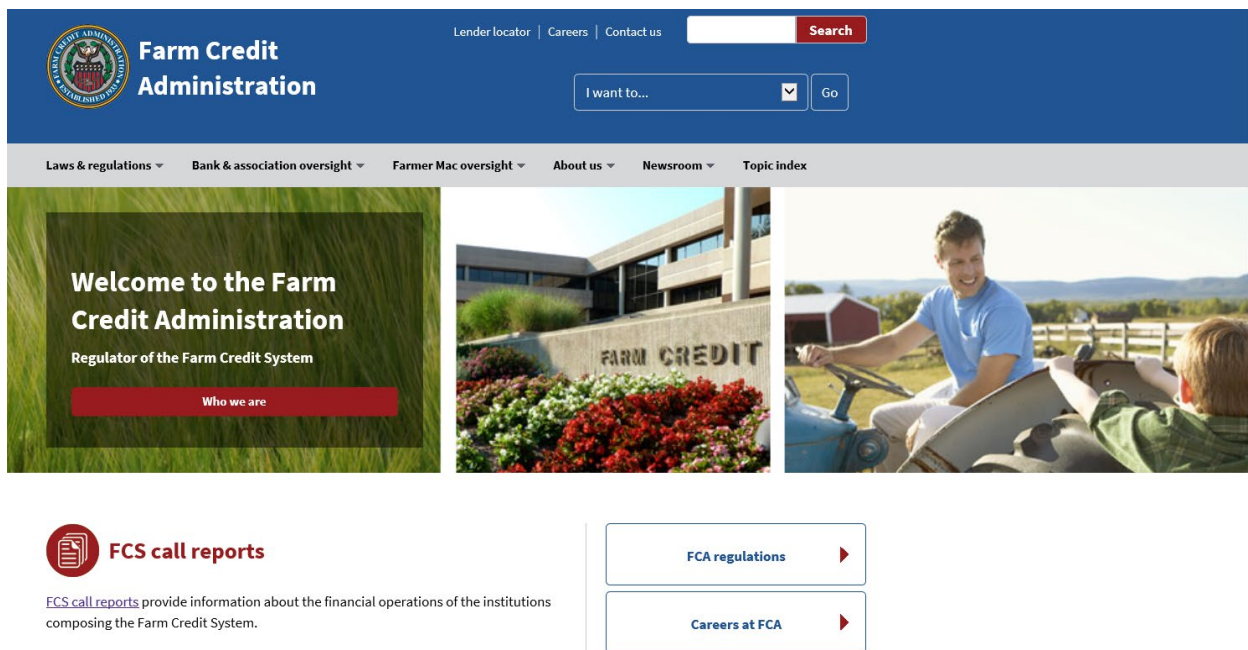
The Call Reports can be electronically submitted to a secured account on the FCA’s website.

Specifications and Other Requirements

DO NOT ATTEMPT TO ADD, MODIFY, OR DELETE ANY ROWS/COLUMNS ON THE SPREADSHEETS. Also, do not attempt to change any of the formulas or the formats that have been incorporated into the worksheets.

Instructions to Electronically Submit CRS and E-Data (Phase I submission method)

1. Staff at each institution has a username and password for submitting CRS and E-Data. The username and password **must** be used to electronically submit CRS and E-Data to the FCA. A list of the CRS and E-Data files can be found the [Submit Data to FCA](#) page.
2. Access the FCA website, www.fca.gov, and select the “**Submit data to FCA**” option.



Latest updates

June 7, 2018

[Agenda](#) for June 14 FCA board meeting. Please notify FCA 24 hours in advance if you would like to attend. See the agenda page for more information.

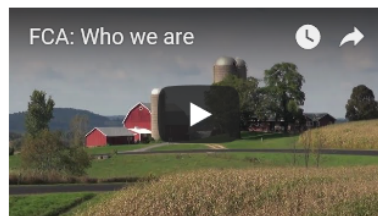
June 6, 2018

News release: [FCA launches redesigned website, posts brief video about its mission \(PDF\)](#)

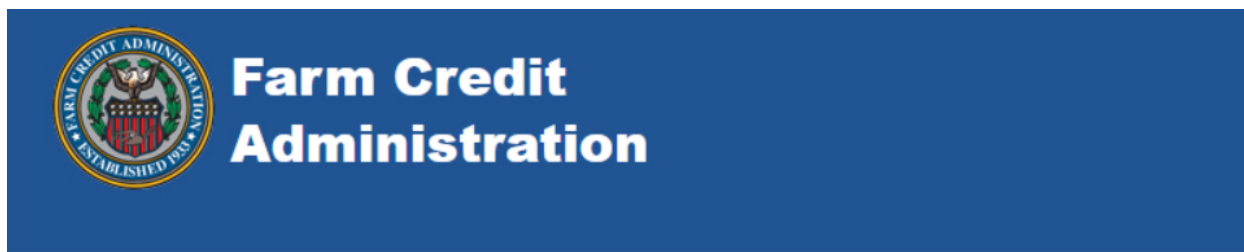
June 5, 2018

Examination Manual update: [EM-31.4 Human Capital Management \(PDF\)](#). For a summary of the update, go to [Updates to FCA Examination Manual](#).

[View all FCA.gov updates](#)



3. Farm Credit Institutions will select **"Farm Credit System Institution"**, click **"Continue to Sign In"**.



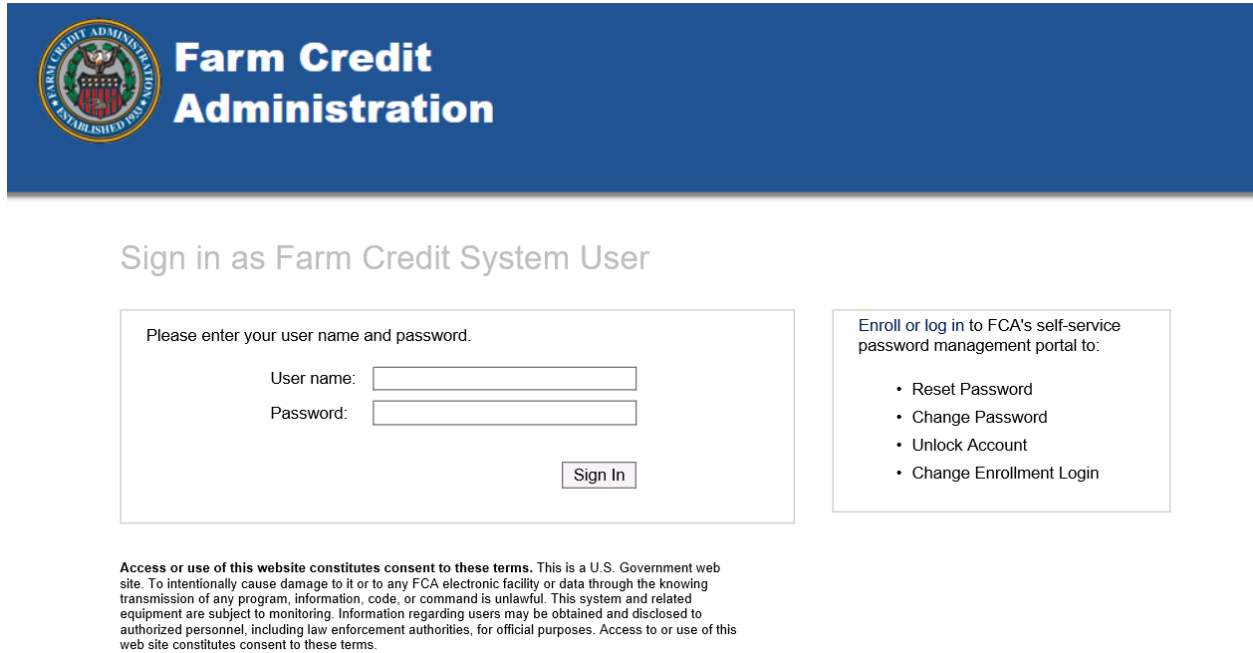
Sign In

The site that you are accessing requires you to sign in. Select your organization from the following list.

Farm Credit System Institution ▼

[Continue to Sign In](#)

4. Sign in with your username and password. You may change the password FCA assigned you on FCA's [Self-Service Password Management Portal](#). If you don't have an account, you will need to submit an [Account Request form](#) to the [FCA Helpline](#).



Farm Credit Administration

Sign in as Farm Credit System User

Please enter your user name and password.

User name:

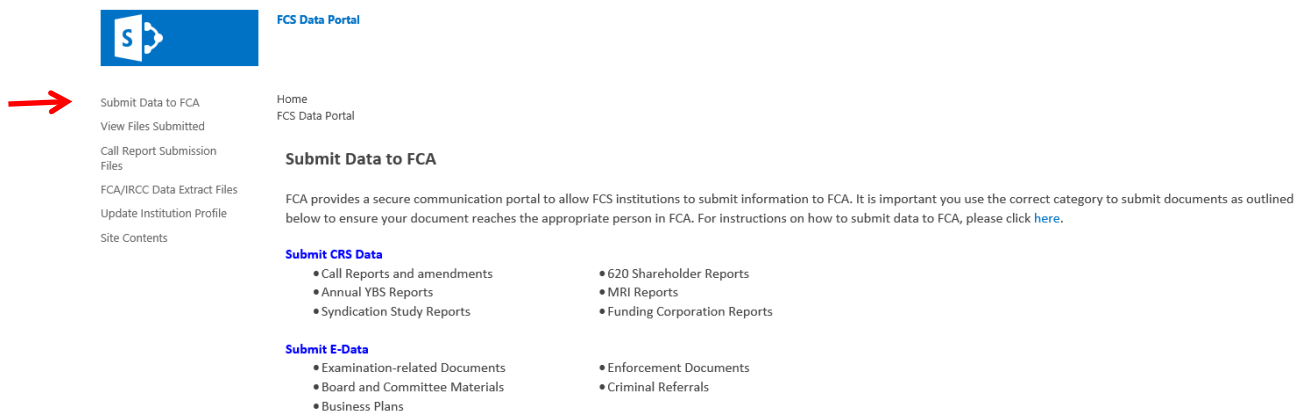
Password:

Enroll or log in to FCA's self-service password management portal to:

- Reset Password
- Change Password
- Unlock Account
- Change Enrollment Login

Access or use of this website constitutes consent to these terms. This is a U.S. Government web site. To intentionally cause damage to it or to any FCA electronic facility or data through the knowing transmission of any program, information, code, or command is unlawful. This system and related equipment are subject to monitoring. Information regarding users may be obtained and disclosed to authorized personnel, including law enforcement authorities, for official purposes. Access to or use of this web site constitutes consent to these terms.

5. A window will appear which allows you to **"Submit Data to FCA"**, **"View Files Submitted"**, see **"Call Report Submission Files"** and **"FCA/IRCC Data Extract Files"**, and **"Update Institution Profile"**. On this page you can submit CRS Data and/or E-Data.



FCS Data Portal

Submit Data to FCA
View Files Submitted
Call Report Submission Files
FCA/IRCC Data Extract Files
Update Institution Profile
Site Contents

Home
FCS Data Portal

Submit Data to FCA

FCA provides a secure communication portal to allow FCS institutions to submit information to FCA. It is important you use the correct category to submit documents as outlined below to ensure your document reaches the appropriate person in FCA. For instructions on how to submit data to FCA, please click [here](#).

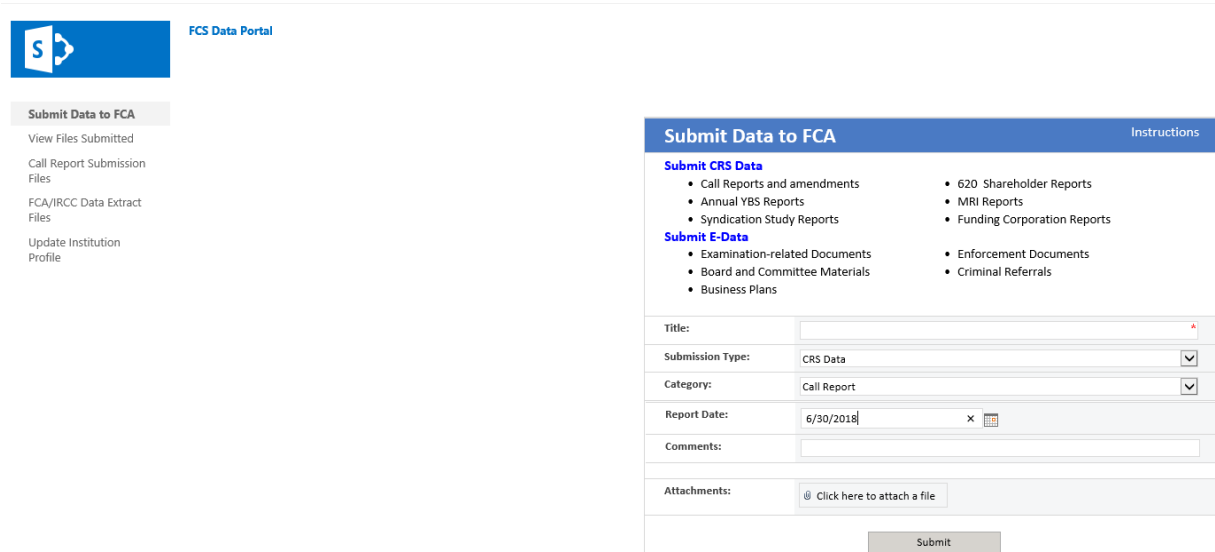
Submit CRS Data

- Call Reports and amendments
- Annual YBS Reports
- Syndication Study Reports
- 620 Shareholder Reports
- MRI Reports
- Funding Corporation Reports

Submit E-Data

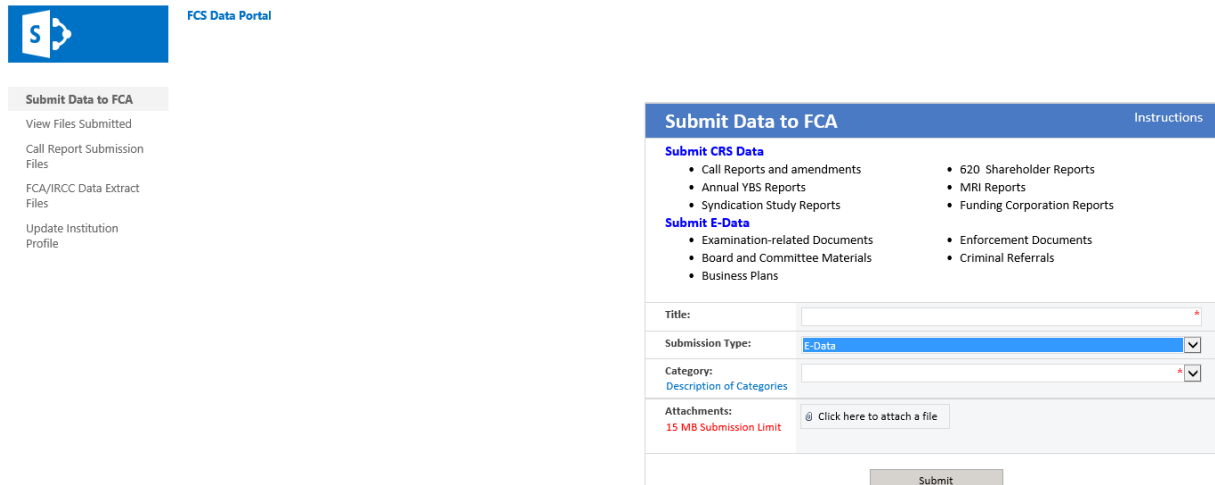
- Examination-related Documents
- Board and Committee Materials
- Business Plans
- Enforcement Documents
- Criminal Referrals

6. To submit CRS data, click on the drop-down arrow for **"Submission Type"** and select **"CRS Data"**. Next, click on the drop-down arrow for **"Category"** and select which CRS category to submit. Then select the **"Reporting Date"** for the submission date and add any necessary **"Comments"**. In the **"Attachments"** area, **"Click here to attach a file"**, select your file and click to attach and upload, then click **"Submit"**.



The screenshot shows the FCS Data Portal interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links: "Submit Data to FCA", "View Files Submitted", "Call Report Submission Files", "FCA/IRCC Data Extract Files", and "Update Institution Profile". The main content area is titled "Submit Data to FCA" and includes an "Instructions" link. It lists categories for "Submit CRS Data" (Call Reports and amendments, Annual YBS Reports, Syndication Study Reports, 620 Shareholder Reports, MRI Reports, Funding Corporation Reports) and "Submit E-Data" (Examination-related Documents, Board and Committee Materials, Business Plans, Enforcement Documents, Criminal Referrals). The form fields are: Title (text input), Submission Type (dropdown menu set to "CRS Data"), Category (dropdown menu set to "Call Report"), Report Date (calendar icon and text input showing "6/30/2018"), Comments (text area), and Attachments (button "Click here to attach a file"). A "Submit" button is at the bottom right.

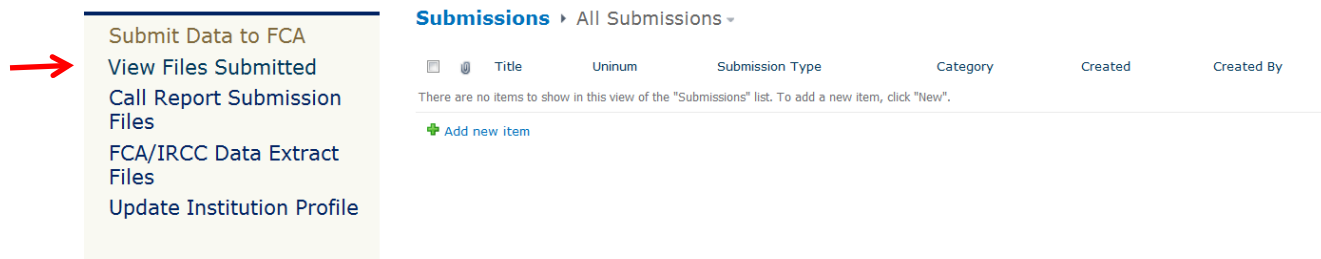
7. To submit E-Data, click on the drop-down arrow for **"Submission Type"** and select **"E-Data"**. Next, click on the drop-down arrow for **"Category"** and select which E-Data category to submit. In the **"Attachments"** area, **"Click here to attach a file"**, select your file and click to attach and upload, then click **"Submit"**. As seen below, there is a submission limit for E-Data documents.



The screenshot shows the FCS Data Portal interface for E-Data submission. The sidebar is the same as in the previous screenshot. The main content area is titled "Submit Data to FCA" and includes an "Instructions" link. It lists the same categories for "Submit CRS Data" and "Submit E-Data". The form fields are: Title (text input), Submission Type (dropdown menu set to "E-Data"), Category (dropdown menu with a link to "Description of Categories"), Attachments (button "Click here to attach a file" and a red text label "15 MB Submission Limit"), and a "Submit" button at the bottom right.

8. Please be sure to enter each line in the Submit Data to FCA for the CRS and E-Data appropriately with the Submission Type, Category, Report Date, and Comment as necessary. Make sure a file is attached with each submission. Identify all CRS files with the institution Uninum – the System Code, District Code and Association Code.

9. **“View Files Submitted”** will allow you to view all the CRS and E-Data files submitted from your institution.



10. **“Call Report Submission Files”**, will allow you to view the current quarter’s Call Report Submission Files to use in preparing the institution’s reports for submission to FCA.²



[All Documents](#)

	Name	Title	Modified
Category : Call Report Submission Files (8)			
	Appendix A	Appendix A - PDF	March 21
	Appendix A	Appendix A	March 21
	Appendix D	Appendix D-Notice of Correction to Call Report or Young, Beginning, and Small Farmers and Ranchers (YBS) Report	June 19, 2017
	CRSFile03-2018	FCA Uniform Call Report	March 22
	CRSFile03-2018	FCA Uniform Call Report - Excel 2016	March 22

² Changes made effective June 30, 2018

Appendix C—Notice of Correction to Call Report**Notice of Correction to Call Report
for the Period Ended _____**

From: [_____]

[_____]

Uninum: _____

Our institution has determined the following schedule(s) for the period stated above is incorrect. The correction(s) is identified below.

Schedule	Line Item	Amount	
		Previously Reported	Correction

A full explanation of the circumstances surrounding adjustments and their effect on the presentation of the reporting institution's financial condition and performance must accompany each revised report. **When making revisions, submit an original of only those schedules that are being revised, with revisions highlighted.**

I hereby certify that this report of financial condition and performance has been prepared in accordance with all applicable regulations and instructions and is a true and accurate representation of this institution's financial condition and performance for the reporting period ended _____.

Signature of Certifying Official _____

Title _____

Date Submitted _____

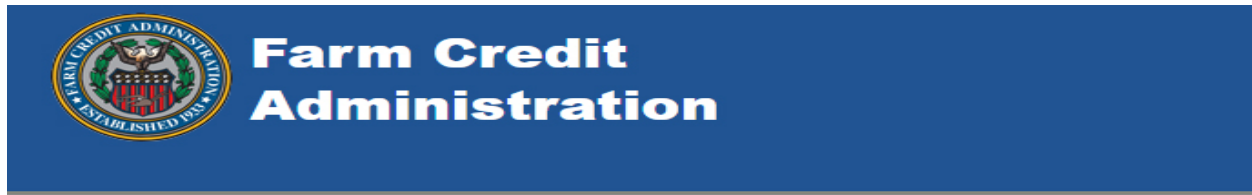
Appendix D—Instructions for updating institution profile and office directory

The FCA maintains an Institution Profile and a Office Directory for the FCS institutions. The FCS institutions can update their Institution Profile and Office Directory on an ongoing basis on the [FCS Data Portal](#) on the [FCA website](#). FCS institutions should update their profile whenever information in their profile or office directory changes to ensure the accuracy of the data because it is used in several FCA applications. Institutions are required to review and update their profile at least once **every quarter**.

1. Access the FCA website, www.fca.gov, and select the “Submit to FCA”.

The screenshot shows the Farm Credit Administration website. At the top is a blue header with the FCA logo, navigation links (Lender locator, Careers, Contact us), a search bar, and a dropdown menu labeled 'I want to...'. Below the header is a grey navigation bar with links: Laws & regulations, Bank & association oversight, Farmer Mac oversight, About us, Newsroom, and Topic index. The main content area features a large green banner with the text 'Welcome to the Farm Credit Administration' and 'Regulator of the Farm Credit System', with a 'Who we are' button. To the right are three images: a modern building, a field of red flowers, and a man on a tractor. Below the banner is a section for 'FCS call reports' with a description and a link. To the right are two buttons: 'FCA regulations' and 'Careers at FCA'. The 'Latest updates' section lists three news items from June 2018. At the bottom right, a red arrow points to a blue button labeled 'Submit data to FCA' with a lock icon.

2. Farm Credit institutions will sign in as a Farm Credit System Institution then click "Continue to Sign In".



Sign In

The site that you are accessing requires you to sign in. Select your organization from the following list.

Farm Credit System Institution ▼

Continue to Sign In

3. Sign in with your username and password. You may change the password FCA assigned you on FCA's [Self-Service Password Management Portal](#). If you don't have an account, you will need to submit an [Account Request form](#) to the [FCA Helpline](#).



Sign in as Farm Credit System User

Please enter your user name and password.

User name:

Password:

Sign In

Enroll or log in to FCA's self-service password management portal to:

- Reset Password
- Change Password
- Unlock Account
- Change Enrollment Login

Access or use of this website constitutes consent to these terms. This is a U.S. Government web site. To intentionally cause damage to it or to any FCA electronic facility or data through the knowing transmission of any program, information, code, or command is unlawful. This system and related equipment are subject to monitoring. Information regarding users may be obtained and disclosed to authorized personnel, including law enforcement authorities, for official purposes. Access to or use of this web site constitutes consent to these terms.

4. After logging on click **"Update Institution Profile"**.



5. The three images below show the Institution Profile fields available for updating on the website. As noted under the Charter Address field, **changes to Charter City and State must be made with a Charter application**; in other words, institutions must receive prior approval from FCA to move to a different City. Once the Institution Profile has been updated, click the "Submit to FCA" button. **NOTE:** Institution Profile changes can be made at any time, but must be reviewed at least once a quarter. Institutions are required to **"Submit to FCA"** even if no changes are necessary.

If the Institution Profile has not been reviewed and updated, a message in red will appear on the bottom of the screen, **"Your institution profile has not been reviewed and verified recently. Please update your institution profile now!"** Institutions are required to review and update their Institution Profile at least once every quarter.

Appendix D – Instructions for Updating Institution Profile



Logged-in as: 610000 - test test

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

HomeAbout FCANews & EventsReports & PublicationsLaw & RegulationsExam GuidanceFCS Information

Update

Institution Profile

Branch Offices

Submit Data to FCA

Log out

Update Institution Profile

Note: You must submit to FCA once a quarter even if there are no changes to your profile. To submit your profile with no changes, simply click the Submit to FCA button.

Submit to FCACancel Update

Last submitted on 6/15/2018

Institution Profile

FCA Institution Number:	610000
Institution Name:	Farm Credit Bank of Texas
Phone Number(999-999-9999):*	512-465-0400
Fax Number(999-999-9999):	
Tax Filing Status:*	Tax Exempt

CEO Contact

Prefix:*	Mr.
First Name:*	Larry
Middle Name:	R.
Last Name:*	Doyle
Suffix:	
Title:*	CEO
Email:*	Larry.Doyle@farmcreditbank.com

Chairman of the Board Contact

Prefix:*	Mr.
First Name:*	James
Middle Name:	F.
Last Name:*	Dodson
Suffix:	
Title:*	Chairman
Email:*	Jimmy.Dodson@farmcreditbank.com

Appendix D – Instructions for Updating Institution Profile

Audit Committee Chairman

Prefix:* Mr. ▼
First Name:* Brad
Middle Name: C.
Last Name:* Bean
Suffix:
Title:* Audit Committee Chairman ▼
Email:* Brad.Bean@farmcreditbank.com

CIO

Prefix:* Mr. ▼
First Name:* Michael
Middle Name:
Last Name:* Elliott
Suffix:
Title:* CIO ▼
Email:* Michael.Elliott@FarmCreditBank.com

CFO

Prefix:* Mrs. ▼
First Name:* Arnie
Middle Name:
Last Name:* Pala
Suffix:
Title:* CFO ▼
Email:* Arnie.Pala@farmcreditbank.com

CRS Contact

Prefix:* Mr. ▼
First Name:* Dan
Middle Name:
Last Name:* Wierzbowski
Suffix:
Email:* DLFinancialReporting@FarmCreditBank.com

Appendix D – Instructions for Updating Institution Profile

Charter Address(Official address of the institution)

Street:*

City:

State:

Zip Code:*

Institution Mailing Address(Address where institution mail should be delivered)

Street:*

City:*

State:*

Zip Code:*

Web/Internet Contacts

Web URL:*

Institution Email:*

E-Distribution Email 1:*

E-Distribution Email 2:

Trade Names

Trade name:

- * - required field for all institutions
- * - required field for active institutions only
- * - required field for active institutions but not service corporations

Glossary

The following definitions should be used in preparing reports of financial condition and performance to be filed with the Farm Credit Administration (FCA). Guidelines for applying the definitions follow some items. The guidelines are provided to help ensure consistency in the application of the definitions themselves.

Accrual basis of accounting. The accounting method in which expenses are recorded when incurred, whether paid or unpaid, and income is recorded when earned, whether received or not received.

Act. "Act" means the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended, 12 U.S.C. 2001, et seq.

Adequately secured. A loan shall be considered adequately secured only if:

1. It is secured by real or personal property having a net realizable value sufficient to discharge the debt in full; or
2. It is guaranteed by a financially responsible party in an amount sufficient to discharge the debt in full.

Adjusted allowances for credit losses (AACL). Valuation allowances that have been established through a charge against earnings or retained earnings for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost and a lessor's net investment in leases that have been established to reduce the amortized cost basis of the assets to amounts expected to be collected as determined in accordance with GAAP. For purposes of Part 628.2, adjusted allowances for credit losses includes allowances for expected credit losses on off-balance sheet credit exposures not accounted for as insurance as determined in accordance with GAAP. 239 Adjusted allowances for credit losses excludes allowances created that reflect credit losses on purchased credit deteriorated assets and available-for-sale debt securities.

Associations. Refers to Agricultural Credit Associations, Federal Land Bank Associations, Production Credit Associations, and Federal Land Credit Associations.

Bankruptcy. A loan shall be considered in bankruptcy if the reporting institution has received notice that a petition has been filed with a court of competent jurisdiction by or against the borrower under any chapter of the Federal Bankruptcy Act or similar state statute. A loan shall remain "in bankruptcy" for reporting purposes until the court's jurisdiction is terminated or relief from the automatic stay is granted that permits collection to proceed fully, and a detailed analysis of the loan supports a reclassification. Such analysis shall consider all pertinent factors and shall be well documented. If a debt adjustment plan has been confirmed by the court, the loan shall be classified as "formally restructured" unless no concessions are granted by the creditor under the plan.

Board. "Board" means the Farm Credit Administration Board. Board spelled out in lowercase refers to Farmer Mac's board of directors.

Borrowing entity. The individual(s), partnership, joint venture, trust, corporation, or other business entity, or any combination thereof, which is primarily obligated on the loan agreement.

Consolidation. Creation of one new organizational entity from two or more existing entities or parts thereof.

Contractually past due. A loan shall be considered contractually past due when any principal repayment or interest payment required by the loan instrument is not received on or before the due date. A loan shall remain contractually past due until it is formally restructured, or until the entire amount past due, including principal, accrued interest, and penalty interest incurred by virtue of past due status, is collected or otherwise discharged in full.

Guidelines: Loan payments shall be considered contractually past due as of:

1. The day the scheduled repayment of principal is required but the amount due is not paid on or before that date.
2. The day scheduled interest payments are required but the interest is not paid on or before that date.

Demand loans and loans on which a call feature has been activated shall be considered past due as of the date that any portion, or all, of the outstanding principal and/or accrued interest has been demanded or otherwise called but not collected. The due date for these loans shall be considered the earliest date of demand or call regardless of the amount or the specification of an exact amount in the demand or call. For reporting purposes, the act of calling or demanding a loan shall be considered as superseding all future contractual due dates. However, it shall not supersede or otherwise cancel past contractual due dates for which partial amounts that were contractually due and required by the lender have not been collected. Loans falling into this category shall be monitored and reported against both:

1. The dates they were demanded or called; and
2. All other contractual due dates falling prior to the date of demand or call for which the amounts due by the lender were not collected.

For reporting purposes, amounts shall be considered past due even though the exact amount(s) due and/or dates are not specified in the lending agreement or incorporated by reference but have been agreed upon between the lender and borrowing entity. This applies to principal and interest.

Farm Credit System institutions. All institutions chartered and supervised by the Farm Credit Administration, including the Farm Credit Banks, Federal Land Bank Associations, Federal Land Credit Associations, Production Credit Associations, Agricultural Credit Associations, Agricultural Credit Banks, Farmer Mac, and service organizations chartered under title IV, part D, of the Act³.

FCA. "FCA" means the Farm Credit Administration.

Foreclosure. A loan shall be considered in foreclosure if the lender has authorized initiation of proceedings under state law or deed of trust to terminate the borrower's right in any property in which the lender has a security interest. If the lender has received notice that a

³ Change made effective December 15, 1999

third party has initiated proceedings under state law or deed of trust to terminate the borrower's right in any property in which the lender has a security interest, the lender shall promptly review the potential impact of the third party actions and classify the loan accordingly. The review shall consider all pertinent factors and the classification shall be well documented in the loan file.

Generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The body of conventions, rules, and procedures necessary to define accepted accounting practice at a particular time, as promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board and other authoritative sources recognized as setting standards for the accounting profession in the United States. Generally accepted accounting principles shall include not only broad guidelines of general application but also detailed practices and procedures that constitute standards against which financial presentations are evaluated.

Generally accepted auditing standards (GAAS). The standards and guidelines adopted by the Auditing Standards Board of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants to govern the overall quality of audit performance.

In process of collection. A loan is considered to be in the process of collection only if collection efforts are proceeding in due course and, based on a probable and specific event, are expected to result in the prompt repayment of the debt for its restoration to current status. There must be documented evidence that collection in full of amounts due and unpaid is expected to occur within a reasonable time period, not to exceed 180 days from the date that payment was due. The commencement of collection efforts through legal action, including bankruptcy or foreclosure, or through collection efforts not involving legal action, including ongoing workouts and re-amortizations, do not, in and of themselves, provide sufficient cause to keep a loan out of nonaccrual status. If full collection of the debt or its restoration to current status is dependent upon completion of any action by the borrower, the institution must obtain the borrower's written agreement to complete all such actions by the specific dates set forth in agreement.

Institution. Any bank, association, or service organization chartered under the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended, including the Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation, Farmer Mac, and Farm Credit System Financial Assistance Corporation.

Loan. Any extension of credit or lease resulting from direct negotiations between a lender and a borrowing entity that is recorded as an asset of a reporting institution. The term "loan" includes loans, contracts of sale, notes receivable, and other similar obligations and lease financings. The term "loan" includes, but is not limited to: (1) loans originated through direct negotiations between the reporting institution and a borrowing entity; (2) purchased loans or interests in loans, including participation interests, retained subordinated participation interests in loans sold, and interests that are held in lieu of loans sold; (3) contracts of sale; notes receivable; and (4) other similar obligations and lease financing.

Loan participation. A fractional undivided interest in the principal amount of a loan that is sold by a lead lender to a participating institution in accordance with the requirements of 614.4330 of the FCA regulations. The term "loan participation" does not include a subordinated participation interest.

Loss. Loans on which all or any portion is deemed uncollectible.

Material. The term “material” means the magnitude of an omission or misstatement of accounting information that, in light of surrounding circumstances, makes it probable that the judgement of a reasonable person relying on the information would have been changed or influenced by the omission or misstatement.

Merger. Combining of one or more organizational entities into another similar entity.

Net realizable value. The net amount the lender would expect to be realized from the acquisition and subsequent sale or disposition of a loan’s underlying collateral. Generally, net realizable value is equal to the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of acquisition, completion, and disposal. Holding costs are considered to be period costs and are, therefore, not included in the determination of net realizable value.

Nonaccrual loans. A loan shall be considered nonaccrual if it meets any of the following conditions:

1. Collection of any amount of outstanding principal and all past and future interest accruals, considered over the full term of the asset, is not expected.
2. Any portion of the loan has been charged off, except in cases where the prior chargeoff was taken as part of a formal restructuring of the loan.
3. The loan is 90 days past due and is not both adequately secured and in process of collection. A loan is considered adequately secured only if it is secured by real or personal property having a net realizable value sufficient to discharge the debt in full; or it is guaranteed by a financially responsible party in an amount sufficient to discharge the debt in full.

Normal risk of collectability. The ordinary risk inherent in the lending operation. Adversely classified loans shall be deemed to have more than a normal risk of collectability.

Participation certificates. Evidence of investment in a bank or association to which all the rights and obligations of stock attach with the exception of the right to vote in the affairs of the institution.

Other Real estate owned. Any real or personal property, other than an interest-earning asset, that has been acquired as a result of full or partial liquidation of a loan, through foreclosure, deed in lieu of foreclosure, or other means.

Regulatory accounting practices (RAP). “Regulatory accounting practices (RAP)” means those accounting methods and practices directed by statutory and regulatory requirements that are not in accordance with GAAP.

Reporting date. The last calendar day of the reporting period. “As of reporting date” means at the close of business on the reporting date. If the reporting date is not a business day, “as of reporting date” means at the close of business on the last business day before the reporting date. Unless otherwise specified, reporting dates are March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31.

Reporting period. The 3-month period ending with the reporting date. Items reported for the reporting period refer to the 3 months to date only.

Rule of aggregation of loans. When one loan to a borrower is placed in nonaccrual, an institution must immediately evaluate whether its other loans to that borrower, or related borrowers, should also be placed in nonaccrual status. All loans on which a borrowing entity, or a component of a borrowing entity, is primarily obligated to the reporting institution shall be considered as one loan, unless a review of all pertinent facts supports a reasonable determination that a particular loan constitutes an independent credit risk and such determination is adequately documented in the loan file. This means that if the evaluation required above results in a determination that the borrower's other loans with the institution do not represent an independent credit risk and full collection of such loans is not expected, then all of the borrower's loans must be aggregated and classified as nonaccrual.

Subordinated participation interest. An interest in a loan that bears the first risk of loss, including the retention of such an interest when a loan is sold to a pooler certified by the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation pursuant to title VIII of the Act, or an interest in a pool of subordinated participation interests purchased to satisfy the requirements of title VIII of the Act with respect to a loan sold to such a certified pooler.

System. "System" means the Farm Credit System organized and operating in accordance with the Act.

(Applicable to Farmer Mac only)

The following additional definitions should be used by the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac) in preparing reports of financial condition and performance (Call Reports) to be filed with the Farm Credit Administration (FCA). These definitions are intended to supplement those definitions currently contained in the FCA Uniform Call Report instructions.

Farmer Mac I Program. This term refers to Farmer Mac's activities of guaranteeing securities which are backed by qualified loans under section 8.0(9)(A) of the Act.

Farmer Mac II Program. This term refers to Farmer Mac's activities of guaranteeing securities which are backed by qualified loans under section 8.0(9)(B) of the Act.

Linked portfolio. Refers to any securities purchased and held by Farmer Mac under the authority provided to Farmer Mac in section 8.6(g) of the Act.

New Issues. The amount of new Farmer Mac securities that were issued during the calendar quarter.

Number of loans backing Farmer Mac securities. This term refers to the number of qualified loans with unpaid principal balances backing the securities outstanding at the end of the calendar quarter.

Retirements. The amount of principal reductions of Farmer Mac securities during the quarter. Principal may be reduced due to scheduled principal payments, principal prepayments, loans that were liquidated, or pooler replacement or repurchase of defective loans.

Total Farmer Mac securities outstanding. This term refers to the number of pools of qualified loans that are outstanding at the end of the reporting per