
AgChoice Farm Credit, ACA
SECOND QUARTER 2018

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certify that we have reviewed the June 30, 2018 quarterly report of **AgChoice** Farm Credit, ACA, that the report has been prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and in accordance with all applicable statutory or regulatory requirements, and that the information contained herein is true, accurate, and complete to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Darrell L. Curtis
Chief Executive Officer

Terry A. Davis
Chief Financial Officer

Shawn D. Wolfinger
Chairman of the Board

August 8, 2018

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Association’s principal executives and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Association’s Consolidated Financial Statements. For purposes of this report, “internal control over financial reporting” is defined as a process designed by, or under the supervision of the Association’s principal executives and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by its Board of Directors, management and other personnel. This process provides reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting information and the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Association, (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial information in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Association, and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Association’s assets that could have a material effect on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Association’s management has completed an assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2018. In making the assessment, management used the framework in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)*, promulgated by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, commonly referred to as the “COSO” criteria.

Based on the assessment performed, the Association’s management concluded that as of June 30, 2018, the internal control over financial reporting was effective based upon the COSO criteria. Additionally, based on this assessment, the Association’s management determined that there were no material weaknesses in the internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2018.

Darrell L. Curtis
Chief Executive Officer

Terry A. Davis
Chief Financial Officer

August 8, 2018

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

(dollars in thousands)

The following commentary reviews the financial condition and results of operations of AgChoice Farm Credit ACA, (Association) for the period ended June 30, 2018. These comments should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements, notes to the financial statements, and the 2017 Annual Report of the Association. The accompanying consolidated financial statements were prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. Information in any part of this Quarterly Report may be incorporated by reference in answer or partial answer to any other item of the Quarterly Report.

LOAN PORTFOLIO

The Association provides funds to farmers, rural homeowners and farm-related businesses for financing of short- and intermediate-term loans and long-term real estate mortgage loans. The Association's loan portfolio is diversified over a range of agricultural commodities, including dairy, livestock, poultry, forest products, and various crops, and also includes part-time farm and rural home loans. Farm size varies, and many of the borrowers in the region have diversified farming operations. This factor, along with the numerous opportunities for non-farm income in the area, impacts the level of dependency on a given commodity.

Loans as of June 30, 2018 totaled \$1,865,093, an increase of \$12,342 as compared to \$1,852,751 at December 31, 2017. Net loans outstanding at June 30, 2018, were \$1,851,601 as compared to \$1,839,259 at December 31, 2017. Net loans accounted for 97.1 percent of total assets at June 30, 2018, as compared to 96.2 percent of total assets at December 31, 2017. The increase in loans was a result of an increase in local service areas loans, an increase in participations purchased and a decrease in participations sold, offset by a decrease in nonaccrual loans.

There is an inherent risk in the extension of any type of credit. Portfolio credit quality continues to be maintained at an acceptable level, and credit administration remains satisfactory. Nonaccrual volume decreased from \$20,158 at December 31, 2017 to \$16,485 at June 30, 2018, mainly due to paydowns offset by a few small transfers to nonaccruing status. The Association continues efforts to work out of nonaccrual accounts or to assist such operations to return to accrual status.

Association management maintains an allowance for loan losses in an amount considered sufficient to absorb possible losses in the loan portfolio based on current and expected future conditions. The allowance for loan losses was \$13,492 at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017. As a further means to reduce credit risk, the Association had \$598 and \$506 in a reserve for unfunded loan commitments at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively, which is classified as a liability on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. These reserves were considered by management to be adequate to cover possible losses.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the three months ended June 30, 2018

Net income for the three months ended June 30, 2018, totaled \$9,225 an increase of \$450 compared to \$8,775 for the same period in 2017. This increase resulted primarily from higher net interest income and higher noninterest income, offset by higher noninterest expense.

Net interest income increased by \$826 for the three months ended June 30, 2018 compared to the same period in 2017. This increase resulted from an increase of \$2,099 in interest income on accruing loans and investment securities and an increase of \$446 in interest income on nonaccruing loans, offset by an increase of \$1,719 in interest expense.

The provision for loan losses was \$498 in the second quarter of 2018 as compared to a provision of \$336 in the same period for 2017. General reserves increased during the second quarter of 2018 compared to the same period in 2017, primarily due to credit quality and the change in PD factors. The increase in general reserves was offset partially by a decrease in specific reserves.

Noninterest income for the three months ended June 30, 2018 increased by \$111 to \$4,035, compared to \$3,924 for the same period of 2017. This increase resulted primarily from higher loan fees, higher patronage refunds, higher gains on the sale of premises and equipment, offset by losses on other transactions, mainly unfunded commitments.

Noninterest expense for the three months ended June 30, 2018, increased \$272, compared to the same period of 2017. This increase is due to higher personnel costs, offset by lower FCSIC premiums.

The provision for income taxes was \$113 for the second quarter of 2018 compared to \$60 for the second quarter of 2017.

For the six months ended June 30, 2018

Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2018, totaled \$20,085, as compared to \$17,295 for the same period in 2017. Net interest income increased \$1,517 for the six months ended June 30, 2018, as compared to the same period one year ago.

Interest income on accruing loans and investment securities increased \$4,763, interest income on nonaccruing loans increased by \$3 and interest expense increased \$3,249 as compared to the same period in 2017. The increase in interest income on accruing loans and interest expense is primarily related to an increase in loan volume.

Increased general reserves due to loan volume growth, offset by decreases in specific reserves during 2018 resulted in a provision for loan losses of \$318, compared to a provision for loan losses of \$725 in 2017.

Noninterest income for the six months ended June 30, 2018, totaled \$9,189, as compared to \$7,734 for the same period of 2017, an increase of \$1,455. This increase resulted primarily from the following factors: an insurance premium refund of \$1,268, an increase of \$63 in general patronage due to loan volume growth, an increase of \$170 in Business Management Services revenue and an increase in late fee income of \$82 offset by a decrease of \$73 in patronage on participations sold due to a decline in volume sold and a decrease of \$57 in fee income on participations purchased.

Noninterest expense for the six months ended June 30, 2018, increased \$514, compared to the same period of 2017. This increase was primarily due to higher personnel costs, training, travel, and public and member relations expenses offset by lower purchased services, data processing, FCSIC and other expenses.

The provision for income taxes was \$153 for the six months ended June 30, 2018 as compared to \$78 for the same period last year.

FUNDING SOURCES

The principal source of funds for the Association is the borrowing relationship established with the Bank through a General Financing Agreement. The General Financing Agreement utilizes the Association’s credit and fiscal performance as criteria for establishing a line of credit on which the Association may draw funds. The Bank advances funds to the Association in the form of notes payable. The notes payable are segmented into variable rate and fixed rate sections. The variable rate note is utilized by the Association to fund variable rate loan advances and operating funds requirements. The fixed rate note is used specifically to fund fixed rate loan advances made by the Association. The total notes payable to the Bank at June 30, 2018, was \$1,488,545 as compared to \$1,487,719 at December 31, 2017. This increase resulted from an increase in loan volume, offset by cash generated from Association 2018 earnings and the receipt of the 2017 patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

Total members’ equity at June 30, 2018 increased by \$12,192 to \$399,992 from the December 31, 2017 total of \$387,800. The increase is primarily attributed to year-to-date 2018 net income.

Total capital stock and participation certificates were \$8,156 on June 30, 2018, compared to \$11,020 on December 31, 2017.

Farm Credit Administration (FCA) regulations require all Farm Credit institutions to maintain certain minimum regulatory capital ratios.

As of June 30, 2018, the Association was well above the minimum regulatory ratios for all capital adequacy ratios:

Ratio	Minimum Requirement	Capital Conservation Buffer*	Minimum Requirement with Capital Conservation Buffer	Capital Ratios as of June 30, 2018
Risk-adjusted ratios:				
CET1 Capital	4.5%	0.625%	5.125%	18.42%
Tier 1 Capital	6.0%	0.625%	6.625%	18.42%
Total Capital	8.0%	0.625%	8.625%	19.10%
Permanent Capital Ratio	7.0%	0.0%	7.0%	18.61%
Non-risk-adjusted:				
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	4.0%	1.0%	5.0%	19.77%
UREE Leverage Ratio	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	19.90%

* - The capital conservation buffers have a 3 year phase-in period and will become fully effective January 1, 2020. Risk-adjusted ratio minimums will increase 0.625% each year until fully phased in. There is no phase-in period for the tier 1 leverage ratio.

If the capital ratios fall below the minimum regulatory requirements, including the buffer amounts, capital distributions (equity redemptions, dividends, and patronage) and discretionary senior executive bonuses are restricted or prohibited without prior FCA approval.

REGULATORY MATTERS

On May 10, 2018, the Farm Credit Administration adopted a final rule that primarily implements the requirements of Section 939A of the Dodd-Frank Act and grants associations greater flexibility regarding the risk management purposes for investments. The regulation also sets forth the types of eligible investments and establishes a portfolio limit on the amount of

investments they may hold. Only securities that are issued by, or are unconditionally guaranteed or insured as to the timely payment of principal and interest by, the U.S. government or its agencies are eligible for risk management purposes. An association may purchase and hold investments not to exceed 10 percent of its 90-day average daily balance of outstanding loans on the last business day of the quarter. The final rule will become effective January 1, 2019.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Please refer to Note 1, *Organization, Significant Accounting Policies, and Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements*, in the Notes to the Financial Statements, and the 2017 Annual Report to Shareholders for recently issued accounting pronouncements. Additional information is provided in the following table.

The following Accounting Standards Updates ASUs were issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) but have not yet been adopted:

Summary of Guidance	Adoption and Potential Financial Statement Impact
<i>ASU 2016-13 – Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replaces multiple existing impairment standards by establishing a single framework for financial assets to reflect management’s estimate of current expected credit losses (CECL) over the complete remaining life of the financial assets. • Changes the present incurred loss impairment guidance for loans to a CECL model. • The Update also modifies the other-than-temporary impairment model for debt securities to require an allowance for credit impairment instead of a direct write-down, which allows for reversal of credit impairments in future periods based on improvements in credit. • Eliminates existing guidance for purchased credit impaired (PCI) loans, and requires recognition of an allowance for expected credit losses on these financial assets. • Requires a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the reporting period of adoption. • Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application will be permitted for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Association has begun implementation efforts by establishing a cross-discipline governance structure. The Association is currently identifying key interpretive issues, and assessing existing credit loss forecasting models and processes against the new guidance to determine what modifications may be required. • The Association expects that the new guidance will result in an increase in its allowance for credit losses due to several factors, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The allowance related to loans and commitments will most likely increase to cover credit losses over the full remaining expected life of the portfolio, and will consider expected future changes in macroeconomic conditions, 2. An allowance will be established for estimated credit losses on debt securities, 3. The nonaccretable difference on any PCI loans will be recognized as an allowance, offset by an increase in the carrying value of the related loans. • The extent of the increase is under evaluation, but will depend upon the nature and characteristics of the Association’s portfolio at the adoption date, and the macroeconomic conditions and forecasts at that date. • The Association expects to adopt the guidance in first quarter 2021.

ASU 2016-02 – Leases (Topic 842)

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Requires lessees to recognize leases on the balance sheet with lease liabilities and corresponding right-of-use assets based on the present value of lease payments.• Lessor accounting activities are largely unchanged from existing lease accounting.• The Update also eliminates leveraged lease accounting but allows existing leveraged leases to continue their current accounting until maturity, termination or modification.• Also, expands qualitative and quantitative disclosures of leasing arrangements.• Requires adoption using a modified cumulative effect approach wherein the guidance is applied to all periods presented.• Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The practical expedients allow entities to largely account for existing leases consistent with current guidance, except for the incremental balance sheet recognition for lessees.• The Association has started its implementation of the Update which has included an initial evaluation of leasing contracts and activities.• As a lessee the Association is developing its methodology to estimate the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, which is based on the present value of lease payments but does not expect a material change to the timing of expense recognition.• Given the limited changes to lessor accounting, the Association does not expect material changes to recognition or measurement, but it is early in the implementation process and the impact will continue to be evaluated.• The Association is evaluating existing disclosures and may need to provide additional information as a result of adopting the Update.• The Association expects to adopt the guidance in first quarter 2019 using the modified retrospective method and practical expedients for transition.
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Note: Shareholder investment in the Association is materially affected by the financial condition and results of operations of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank. Copies of AgFirst’s annual and quarterly reports are available upon request free of charge by calling 1-800-845-1745 ext. 2764, or writing Matthew Miller, AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, P.O. Box 1499, Columbia, SC 29202. Information concerning AgFirst Farm Credit bank can also be obtained at their website, www.agfirst.com. Copies of the Association’s annual and quarterly reports are also available upon request free of charge by calling 1-800-349-3568, ext. 6008 or writing Terry Davis, AgChoice Farm Credit, ACA, 300 Winding Creek Blvd., Mechanicsburg, PA, 17050, or accessing the website www.agchoice.com. The Association prepares a quarterly report within 40 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, except that no report need be prepared for the fiscal quarter that coincides with the end of the fiscal year of the institution.

AgChoice Farm Credit, ACA

Consolidated Balance Sheets

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	June 30, 2018 <i>(unaudited)</i>	December 31, 2017 <i>(audited)</i>
Assets		
Cash	\$ 32	\$ 16
Investments in debt securities:		
Held to maturity (fair value of \$2,237 and \$2,371, respectively)	2,166	2,205
Loans	1,865,093	1,852,751
Allowance for loan losses	(13,492)	(13,492)
Net loans	1,851,601	1,839,259
Accrued interest receivable	8,820	7,027
Equity investments in other Farm Credit institutions	23,980	24,009
Premises and equipment, net	12,740	11,299
Other property owned	70	26
Accounts receivable	6,561	27,171
Other assets	1,504	1,424
Total assets	\$ 1,907,474	\$ 1,912,436
Liabilities		
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$ 1,488,545	\$ 1,487,719
Accrued interest payable	3,834	3,500
Patronage refunds payable	5,231	21,593
Accounts payable	2,753	5,384
Other liabilities	7,119	6,440
Total liabilities	1,507,482	1,524,636
Commitments and contingencies (Note 8)		
Members' Equity		
Capital stock and participation certificates	8,156	11,020
Retained earnings		
Allocated	161,489	161,489
Unallocated	230,416	215,361
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(69)	(70)
Total members' equity	399,992	387,800
Total liabilities and members' equity	\$ 1,907,474	\$ 1,912,436

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

AgChoice Farm Credit, ACA

Consolidated Statements of Income

(unaudited)

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Interest Income				
Loans	\$ 24,160	\$ 21,614	\$ 47,450	\$ 42,682
Investments	34	35	68	70
Total interest income	24,194	21,649	47,518	42,752
Interest Expense				
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	11,319	9,600	21,898	18,649
Net interest income	12,875	12,049	25,620	24,103
Provision for loan losses	498	336	318	725
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	12,377	11,713	25,302	23,378
Noninterest Income				
Loan fees	361	296	564	581
Fees for financially related services	623	603	1,200	1,079
Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions	3,057	3,004	6,129	6,141
Gains (losses) on sales of rural home loans, net	6	7	6	17
Gains (losses) on sales of premises and equipment, net	19	(19)	51	(152)
Gains (losses) on other transactions	(52)	4	(53)	36
Insurance Fund refund	—	—	1,268	—
Other noninterest income	21	29	24	32
Total noninterest income	4,035	3,924	9,189	7,734
Noninterest Expense				
Salaries and employee benefits	4,655	4,216	9,609	8,746
Occupancy and equipment	333	355	627	648
Insurance Fund premiums	328	535	654	1,061
(Gains) losses on other property owned, net	3	12	25	34
Other operating expenses	1,755	1,684	3,338	3,250
Total noninterest expense	7,074	6,802	14,253	13,739
Income before income taxes	9,338	8,835	20,238	17,373
Provision for income taxes	113	60	153	78
Net income	\$ 9,225	\$ 8,775	\$ 20,085	\$ 17,295

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

AgChoice Farm Credit, ACA
Consolidated Statements of
Comprehensive Income

(unaudited)

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net income	\$ 9,225	\$ 8,775	\$ 20,085	\$ 17,295
Other comprehensive income net of tax				
Employee benefit plans adjustments	1	1	1	1
Comprehensive income	\$ 9,226	\$ 8,776	\$ 20,086	\$ 17,296

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

AgChoice Farm Credit, ACA
Consolidated Statements of Changes in
Members' Equity

(unaudited)

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Capital Stock and Participation Certificates	Retained Earnings		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Members' Equity
		Allocated	Unallocated		
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 11,049	\$ 161,489	\$ 181,537	\$ (57)	\$ 354,018
Comprehensive income			17,295	1	17,296
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	(89)				(89)
Dividends declared/paid	13		(13)		—
Patronage distribution adjustment			4		4
Balance at June 30, 2017	\$ 10,973	\$ 161,489	\$ 198,823	\$ (56)	\$ 371,229
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 11,020	\$ 161,489	\$ 215,361	\$ (70)	\$ 387,800
Comprehensive income			20,085	1	20,086
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	(2,873)				(2,873)
Dividends declared/paid	9		(9)		—
Patronage distribution					
Cash			(5,000)		(5,000)
Patronage distribution adjustment			(21)		(21)
Balance at June 30, 2018	\$ 8,156	\$ 161,489	\$ 230,416	\$ (69)	\$ 399,992

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

AgChoice Farm Credit, ACA

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except as noted)

(unaudited)

Note 1 — Organization, Significant Accounting Policies, and Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Organization

The accompanying financial statements include the accounts of AgChoice Farm Credit, ACA and its Production Credit Association (PCA) and Federal Land Credit Association (FLCA) subsidiaries (collectively, the Association). A description of the organization and operations, the significant accounting policies followed, and the financial condition and results of operations for the Association as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017, are contained in the 2017 Annual Report to Shareholders. These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the latest Annual Report to Shareholders.

Basis of Presentation

In the opinion of management, the accompanying consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments necessary for a fair statement of results for the periods presented. These adjustments are of a normal recurring nature, unless otherwise disclosed.

Certain amounts in the prior period's consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. Such reclassifications had no effect on the prior period net income or total capital as previously reported.

The results of any interim period are not necessarily indicative of those to be expected for a full year.

Significant Accounting Policies

The Association's accounting and reporting policies conform with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and practices in the financial services industry. To prepare the financial statements in conformity with GAAP, management must make estimates based on assumptions about future economic and market conditions (for example, unemployment, market liquidity, real estate prices, etc.) that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, income and expenses during the reporting period, and the related disclosures. Although these estimates contemplate current conditions and expectations of change in the future, it is reasonably possible that actual conditions may be different than anticipated, which could materially affect results of operations and financial condition.

Management has made significant estimates in several areas, including loans and allowance for loan losses (Note 2, *Loans*

and Allowance for Loan Losses), investment securities and other-than-temporary impairment (Note 3, *Investments*), and financial instruments (Note 6, *Fair Value Measurement*). Actual results could differ from those estimates.

For further details of significant accounting policies, see Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, from the latest Annual Report.

Accounting Standards Updates (ASUs) Issued During the Period

The following ASUs were issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) since the most recent year end:

- In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-03 Technical Corrections and Improvements to Financial Instruments—Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. The amendments in this Update include items brought to the Board's attention by stakeholders. The amendments clarify certain aspects of the guidance issued in Update 2016-01 as described below. The amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2018. All entities may early adopt these amendments for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years, as long as they have adopted Update 2016-01.
- In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-02 Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income. The guidance allows a reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. The amendments eliminate the stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act and are intended to improve the usefulness of information reported to financial statement users. However, because the amendments only relate to the reclassification of the income tax effects of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, the underlying guidance that requires that the effect of a change in tax laws or rates be included in income from continuing operations is not affected. The Update also requires certain disclosures about stranded tax effects. The guidance is effective for all entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted.

ASUs Pending Effective Date

For a detailed description of the ASUs below, see the latest Annual Report.

Potential effects of ASUs issued in previous periods:

- In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-08 Receivables—Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs (Subtopic 310-20): Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Debt Securities. The guidance relates to certain callable debt securities and shortens the amortization period for any premium to the earliest call date. The Update will be effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018 for public business entities. Early adoption is permitted. The Association is in the process of evaluating what effects the guidance may have on the statements of financial condition and results of operations.
- In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13 Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. This Update is intended to improve financial reporting by requiring timelier recording of credit losses on financial instruments. It requires an organization to measure all expected credit losses for financial assets held at the reporting date. Financial institutions and other organizations will use forward-looking information to better estimate their credit losses. Additionally, the ASU amends the accounting for credit losses on available-for-sale debt securities and purchased financial assets with credit deterioration. For public companies that are not SEC filers, it will take effect for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application will be permitted for all organizations for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018. The Association is in the process of evaluating what effects the guidance may have on the statements of financial condition and results of operations.
- In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02 Leases (Topic 842). This Update, and subsequent clarifying guidance issued, requires organizations that lease assets to recognize on the balance sheet the assets and liabilities for the rights and obligations created by those leases. Leases will be classified as either finance leases or operating leases. This distinction will be relevant for the pattern of expense recognition in the income statement. The amendments will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years for public business entities. Early adoption is permitted. The Association is in the process of evaluating what effects the guidance may have on the statements of financial condition and results of operations.

Accounting Standards Effective During the Period

There were no changes in the accounting principles applied from the latest Annual Report, other than any discussed below.

No recently adopted accounting guidance issued by the FASB had a significant effect on the current period reporting. See the most recent Annual Report for a detailed description of each of the standards below:

- In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-07 Compensation—Retirement Benefits (Topic 715): Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost related to the income statement presentation of the components of net periodic benefit cost for an entity's sponsored defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans. The amendments were effective January 1, 2018 for the Association. Adoption in 2018 did not have a material effect on the Association's financial statements, but did require reclassification of service costs to Other Operating Expenses.
- In February 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-05 Other Income—Gains and Losses from the Derecognition of Nonfinancial Assets (Subtopic 610-20): Clarifying the Scope of Asset Derecognition Guidance and Accounting for Partial Sales of Nonfinancial Assets. The Update clarifies whether certain transactions are within the scope of the guidance on derecognition and the accounting for partial sales of nonfinancial assets, and defines the term in substance nonfinancial asset. The amendments conform the derecognition guidance on nonfinancial assets with the model for transactions in the new revenue standard. The amendments were effective January 1, 2018 for the Association. Adoption in 2018 had no impact on the statements of financial condition and results of operations of the Association.
- In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-01 Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business. The amendments provide a more robust framework to use in determining when a set of assets and activities is a business. They also support more consistency in applying the guidance, reduce the costs of application, and make the definition of a business more operable. The ASU was effective January 1, 2018 for the Association. The amendments were applied prospectively. Adoption of the guidance in 2018 had no impact on the statements of financial condition and results of operations.
- In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01 Financial Instruments—Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. The Update was intended to improve the recognition and measurement of financial instruments. The new guidance makes targeted improvements to existing GAAP.

Transition Information

- The Association identified investment securities affected by this Update and adopted the guidance on January 1, 2018.
 - The amendments related to equity securities without readily determinable fair values were applied prospectively to equity investments that existed as of the date of adoption.
 - Application of the amendments did not require a cumulative effect adjustment.
 - Adoption did not have an impact on the Association's financial condition or results of operations.
 - The new standard did result in changes to certain disclosures.
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- In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606). This guidance changed the recognition of revenue from contracts with customers. The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to reflect the transfer of goods and services to customers in an amount equal to the consideration the entity receives or expects to receive. The guidance also included expanded disclosure requirements that result in an entity providing users of financial statements with comprehensive information about the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers. Based on input received from stakeholders, the FASB issued several additional Updates that generally provided clarifying guidance where there was the potential for diversity in practice, or address the cost and complexity of applying Topic 606.

Transition Information

- The Association identified ancillary revenues affected by this Update and adopted the guidance on January 1, 2018.

- The amendments were applied using the modified retrospective approach.
- The Association elected to only apply the guidance to contracts that were not completed at the date of initial application.
- Subtopics 610-20 on gains and losses from the derecognition of nonfinancial assets, and 340-40 on other assets and deferred costs-contracts with customers were adopted using the same transition options.
- Adoption did not have an impact on the Association's financial condition or results of operations.
- The new standard did result in enhanced disclosures about revenue (see Note 9, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*).

Note 2 — Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

The Association maintains an allowance for loan losses at a level considered adequate by management to provide for probable and estimable losses inherent in the loan portfolio as of the report date. The allowance for loan losses is increased through provisions for loan losses and loan recoveries and is decreased through loan charge-offs and allowance reversals. A review of individual loans in each respective portfolio is performed periodically to determine the appropriateness of risk ratings and to ensure loss exposure to the Association has been identified. See Note 3, *Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses*, from the latest Annual Report for further discussion.

Credit risk arises from the potential inability of an obligor to meet its repayment obligation. The Association manages credit risk associated with lending activities through an assessment of the credit risk profile of an individual obligor. The Association sets its own underwriting standards and lending policies that provide direction to loan officers and are approved by the board of directors.

A summary of loans outstanding at period end follows:

	June 30, 2018		December 31, 2017
Real estate mortgage	\$ 880,381	\$	869,306
Production and intermediate-term	608,054		624,351
Loans to cooperatives	55,600		48,678
Processing and marketing	139,807		137,310
Farm-related business	39,793		38,881
Communication	83,204		78,911
Power and water/waste disposal	19,744		23,257
Rural residential real estate	20,110		19,432
International	13,139		11,964
Lease receivables	5,261		661
Total loans	<u>\$ 1,865,093</u>	\$	<u>1,852,751</u>

A substantial portion of the Association's lending activities is collateralized, and exposure to credit loss associated with lending activities is reduced accordingly.

The Association may purchase or sell participation interests with other parties in order to diversify risk, manage loan volume, and comply with Farm Credit Administration (FCA) regulations. The following tables present the principal balance of participation loans at periods ended:

June 30, 2018								
	Within AgFirst District		Within Farm Credit System		Outside Farm Credit System		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Real estate mortgage	\$ 6,375	\$ 27,395	\$ 5,231	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,606	\$ 27,395
Production and intermediate-term	36,791	10,153	42,782	9,279	-	-	79,573	19,432
Loans to cooperatives	632	-	55,027	-	-	-	55,659	-
Processing and marketing	40,310	-	45,130	-	-	-	85,440	-
Farm-related business	-	306	-	-	-	-	-	306
Communication	8,263	-	75,153	-	-	-	83,416	-
Power and water/waste disposal	8,436	-	11,379	-	-	-	19,815	-
Rural residential real estate	-	151	-	-	-	-	-	151
International	1,171	-	12,000	-	-	-	13,171	-
Lease receivables	-	-	5,262	-	-	-	5,262	-
Total	\$ 101,978	\$ 38,005	\$ 251,964	\$ 9,279	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 353,942	\$ 47,284

December 31, 2017								
	Within AgFirst District		Within Farm Credit System		Outside Farm Credit System		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Real estate mortgage	\$ 6,574	\$ 27,578	\$ 7,121	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,695	\$ 27,578
Production and intermediate-term	45,021	15,453	41,164	7,219	-	-	86,185	22,672
Loans to cooperatives	-	-	48,725	-	-	-	48,725	-
Processing and marketing	37,003	-	47,814	-	-	-	84,817	-
Farm-related business	-	337	-	-	-	-	-	337
Communication	10,100	-	69,037	-	-	-	79,137	-
Power and water/waste disposal	8,698	-	14,648	-	-	-	23,346	-
Rural residential real estate	-	157	-	-	-	-	-	157
International	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	12,000	-
Lease receivables	-	-	661	-	-	-	661	-
Total	\$ 107,396	\$ 43,525	\$ 241,170	\$ 7,219	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 348,566	\$ 50,744

A significant source of liquidity for the Association is the repayments of loans. The following table presents the contractual maturity distribution of loans by loan type at the latest period end:

June 30, 2018				
	Due less than 1 year	Due 1 Through 5 years	Due after 5 years	Total
Real estate mortgage	\$ 19,500	\$ 174,444	\$ 686,437	\$ 880,381
Production and intermediate-term	94,518	348,601	164,935	608,054
Loans to cooperatives	181	44,848	10,571	55,600
Processing and marketing	2,788	108,099	28,920	139,807
Farm-related business	9,458	21,277	9,058	39,793
Communication	1,205	76,161	5,838	83,204
Power and water/waste disposal	-	7,656	12,088	19,744
Rural residential real estate	512	2,468	17,130	20,110
International	-	6,761	6,378	13,139
Lease receivables	33	196	5,032	5,261
Total loans	\$ 128,195	\$ 790,511	\$ 946,387	\$ 1,865,093
Percentage	6.87%	42.39%	50.74%	100.00%

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

The following table shows the recorded investment of loans, classified under the FCA Uniform Loan Classification System, as a percentage of the recorded investment of total loans by loan type as of:

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017		June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Real estate mortgage:			Power and water/waste disposal:		
Acceptable	95.60%	95.37%	Acceptable	100.00%	90.44%
OAEM	1.73	1.61	OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.67	3.02	Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	9.56
	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%
Production and intermediate-term:			Rural residential real estate:		
Acceptable	95.35%	93.83%	Acceptable	93.51%	92.75%
OAEM	2.14	3.38	OAEM	2.55	2.78
Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.51	2.79	Substandard/doubtful/loss	3.94	4.47
	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%
Loans to cooperatives:			International:		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%	Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–	OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–	Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%
Processing and marketing:			Lease receivables:		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%	Acceptable	98.93%	92.55%
OAEM	–	–	OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–	Substandard/doubtful/loss	1.07	7.45
	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%
Farm-related business:			Total loans:		
Acceptable	97.19%	97.39%	Acceptable	96.01%	95.49%
OAEM	0.12	2.55	OAEM	1.81	1.98
Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.69	0.06	Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.18	2.53
	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%
Communication:					
Acceptable	94.18%	100.00%			
OAEM	5.82	–			
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–			
	100.00%	100.00%			

The following tables provide an aging analysis of the recorded investment of past due loans as of:

	June 30, 2018						
	30 Through 89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due	Total Loans and Accrued Interest	Recorded Investment 90 Days or More Past Due and Accruing Interest	
Real estate mortgage	\$ 2,217	\$ 373	\$ 2,590	\$ 882,366	\$ 884,956	\$	–
Production and intermediate-term	3,572	1,580	5,152	605,923	611,075		–
Loans to cooperatives	–	–	–	55,695	55,695		–
Processing and marketing	–	–	–	140,437	140,437		–
Farm-related business	24	–	24	39,981	40,005		–
Communication	–	–	–	83,314	83,314		–
Power and water/waste disposal	–	–	–	19,767	19,767		–
Rural residential real estate	189	141	330	19,863	20,193		–
International	–	–	–	13,180	13,180		–
Lease receivables	–	23	23	5,257	5,280		–
Total	\$ 6,002	\$ 2,117	\$ 8,119	\$ 1,865,783	\$ 1,873,902	\$	–

	December 31, 2017						
	30 Through 89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due	Total Loans and Accrued Interest	Recorded Investment 90 Days or More Past Due and Accruing Interest	
Real estate mortgage	\$ 2,398	\$ 342	\$ 2,740	\$ 869,914	\$ 872,654	\$	–
Production and intermediate-term	1,406	1,948	3,354	623,564	626,918		–
Loans to cooperatives	–	–	–	48,743	48,743		–
Processing and marketing	–	–	–	137,913	137,913		–
Farm-related business	529	–	529	38,508	39,037		–
Communication	–	–	–	79,031	79,031		–
Power and water/waste disposal	–	–	–	23,310	23,310		–
Rural residential real estate	196	234	430	19,071	19,501		–
International	–	–	–	11,997	11,997		–
Lease receivables	–	–	–	663	663		–
Total	\$ 4,529	\$ 2,524	\$ 7,053	\$ 1,852,714	\$ 1,859,767	\$	–

Nonperforming assets (including related accrued interest as applicable) and related credit quality statistics at period end were as follows:

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate mortgage	\$ 10,924	\$ 11,802
Production and intermediate-term	5,303	8,072
Farm-related business	24	-
Rural residential real estate	177	235
Lease receivables	57	49
Total	<u>\$ 16,485</u>	<u>\$ 20,158</u>
Accruing restructured loans:		
Real estate mortgage	\$ 71	\$ 324
Production and intermediate-term	157	144
Total	<u>\$ 228</u>	<u>\$ 468</u>
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:		
Total	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Total nonperforming loans	\$ 16,713	\$ 20,626
Other property owned	70	26
Total nonperforming assets	<u>\$ 16,783</u>	<u>\$ 20,652</u>
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	0.88%	1.09%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	0.90%	1.11%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	<u>4.14%</u>	<u>5.33%</u>

The following table presents information related to the recorded investment of impaired loans at period end. Impaired loans are loans for which it is probable that all principal and interest will not be collected according to the contractual terms of the loan.

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Impaired nonaccrual loans:		
Current as to principal and interest	\$ 13,937	\$ 16,346
Past due	2,548	3,812
Total	<u>\$ 16,485</u>	<u>\$ 20,158</u>
Impaired accrual loans:		
Restructured	\$ 228	\$ 468
90 days or more past due	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 228</u>	<u>\$ 468</u>
Total impaired loans	<u>\$ 16,713</u>	<u>\$ 20,626</u>
Additional commitments to lend	\$ 403	\$ 27

The following tables present additional impaired loan information at period end. Unpaid principal balance represents the contractual principal balance of the loan.

	June 30, 2018			Three Months Ended June 30, 2018		Six Months Ended June 30, 2018	
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans
Impaired loans:							
With a related allowance for credit losses:							
Production and intermediate-term	\$ 84	\$ 148	\$ 45	\$ 92	\$ -	\$ 96	\$ -
Lease receivables	24	24	16	25	-	27	-
Total	<u>\$ 108</u>	<u>\$ 172</u>	<u>\$ 61</u>	<u>\$ 117</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 123</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
With no related allowance for credit losses:							
Real estate mortgage	\$ 10,995	\$ 13,109	\$ -	\$ 11,954	\$ 171	\$ 12,581	\$ 263
Production and intermediate-term	5,376	7,025	-	5,845	83	6,152	137
Farm-related business	24	449	-	26	51	27	96
Rural residential real estate	177	289	-	192	2	203	4
Lease receivables	33	33	-	36	-	38	-
Total	<u>\$ 16,605</u>	<u>\$ 20,905</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 18,053</u>	<u>\$ 307</u>	<u>\$ 19,001</u>	<u>\$ 500</u>
Total:							
Real estate mortgage	\$ 10,995	\$ 13,109	\$ -	\$ 11,954	\$ 171	\$ 12,581	\$ 263
Production and intermediate-term	5,460	7,173	45	5,937	83	6,248	137
Farm-related business	24	449	-	26	51	27	96
Rural residential real estate	177	289	-	192	2	203	4
Lease receivables	57	57	16	61	-	65	-
Total	<u>\$ 16,713</u>	<u>\$ 21,077</u>	<u>\$ 61</u>	<u>\$ 18,170</u>	<u>\$ 307</u>	<u>\$ 19,124</u>	<u>\$ 500</u>

Impaired loans:	December 31, 2017			Year Ended December 31, 2017	
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans
With a related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,685	\$ 1,869	\$ 310	\$ 1,833	\$ –
Production and intermediate-term	586	684	159	637	–
Lease receivables	49	50	–	54	–
Total	\$ 2,320	\$ 2,603	\$ 469	\$ 2,524	\$ –
With no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 10,441	\$ 12,063	\$ –	\$ 11,358	\$ 707
Production and intermediate-term	7,630	9,250	–	8,300	806
Farm-related business	–	507	–	–	130
Rural residential real estate	235	343	–	255	14
Total	\$ 18,306	\$ 22,163	\$ –	\$ 19,913	\$ 1,657
Total:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 12,126	\$ 13,932	\$ 310	\$ 13,191	\$ 707
Production and intermediate-term	8,216	9,934	159	8,937	806
Farm-related business	–	507	–	–	130
Rural residential real estate	235	343	–	255	14
Lease receivables	49	50	–	54	–
Total	\$ 20,626	\$ 24,766	\$ 469	\$ 22,437	\$ 1,657

A summary of changes in the allowance for loan losses and recorded investment in loans for each reporting period follows:

	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediate-term	Agribusiness*	Communication	Power and water/waste disposal	Rural Residential Real Estate	International	Lease Receivables	Other (Including Mission Related)	Total
Activity related to the allowance for credit losses:										
Balance at March 31, 2018	\$ 3,150	\$ 5,782	\$ 2,357	\$ 863	\$ 676	\$ 91	\$ 18	\$ 364	\$ –	\$ 13,301
Charge-offs	–	–	–	–	(315)	–	–	–	–	(315)
Recoveries	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Provision for loan losses	(212)	1,112	(113)	(70)	(219)	(10)	2	8	–	498
Balance at June 30, 2018	\$ 2,938	\$ 6,902	\$ 2,244	\$ 793	\$ 142	\$ 81	\$ 20	\$ 372	\$ –	\$ 13,492
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 3,298	\$ 5,756	\$ 1,888	\$ 803	\$ 1,618	\$ 95	\$ 27	\$ 7	\$ –	\$ 13,492
Charge-offs	–	–	–	–	(315)	(16)	–	–	–	(331)
Recoveries	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
Provision for loan losses	(361)	1,134	356	(10)	(1,161)	2	(7)	365	–	318
Balance at June 30, 2018	\$ 2,938	\$ 6,902	\$ 2,244	\$ 793	\$ 142	\$ 81	\$ 20	\$ 372	\$ –	\$ 13,492
Balance at March 31, 2017	\$ 1,126	\$ 6,343	\$ 2,098	\$ 1,545	\$ 977	\$ 70	\$ 34	\$ 11	\$ 1	\$ 12,205
Charge-offs	–	(11)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(11)
Recoveries	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	11
Provision for loan losses	1,500	(1,195)	(209)	(593)	808	23	(7)	9	–	336
Balance at June 30, 2017	\$ 2,626	\$ 5,144	\$ 1,889	\$ 952	\$ 1,785	\$ 93	\$ 27	\$ 24	\$ 1	\$ 12,541
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 1,184	\$ 6,057	\$ 1,996	\$ 1,496	\$ 956	\$ 68	\$ 34	\$ 10	\$ 1	\$ 11,802
Charge-offs	–	(11)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(11)
Recoveries	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	25
Provision for loan losses	1,442	(916)	(107)	(544)	829	25	(7)	3	–	725
Balance at June 30, 2017	\$ 2,626	\$ 5,144	\$ 1,889	\$ 952	\$ 1,785	\$ 93	\$ 27	\$ 24	\$ 1	\$ 12,541
Allowance on loans evaluated for impairment:										
Individually	\$ –	\$ 45	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 16	\$ –	\$ 61
Collectively	2,938	6,857	2,244	793	142	81	20	356	–	13,431
Balance at June 30, 2018	\$ 2,938	\$ 6,902	\$ 2,244	\$ 793	\$ 142	\$ 81	\$ 20	\$ 372	\$ –	\$ 13,492
Individually	\$ 310	\$ 159	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 469
Collectively	2,988	5,597	1,888	803	1,618	95	27	7	–	13,023
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 3,298	\$ 5,756	\$ 1,888	\$ 803	\$ 1,618	\$ 95	\$ 27	\$ 7	\$ –	\$ 13,492
Recorded investment in loans evaluated for impairment:										
Individually	\$ 8,455	\$ 2,658	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 57	\$ –	\$ 11,170
Collectively	876,501	608,417	236,137	83,314	19,767	20,193	13,180	5,223	–	1,862,732
Balance at June 30, 2018	\$ 884,956	\$ 611,075	\$ 236,137	\$ 83,314	\$ 19,767	\$ 20,193	\$ 13,180	\$ 5,280	\$ –	\$ 1,873,902
Individually	\$ 9,620	\$ 4,796	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 50	\$ –	\$ 14,466
Collectively	863,034	622,122	225,693	79,031	23,310	19,501	11,997	613	–	1,845,301
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 872,654	\$ 626,918	\$ 225,693	\$ 79,031	\$ 23,310	\$ 19,501	\$ 11,997	\$ 663	\$ –	\$ 1,859,767

*Includes the loan types: Loans to cooperatives, Processing and marketing, and Farm-related business.

A restructuring of a debt constitutes a troubled debt restructuring (TDR) if the creditor for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. The following tables present additional information about pre-modification and post-modification outstanding recorded investment and the effects of the modifications that occurred during the periods presented. There were no new TDRs that occurred during the three months ended June 30, 2018 or the three months ended June 30, 2017.

Outstanding Recorded Investment	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018				
	Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total	Charge-offs
Pre-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 145	\$ -	\$ 145	\$ -	
Production and intermediate-term	42	-	42	-	
Total	\$ 187	\$ -	\$ 187	\$ -	
Post-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 145	\$ -	\$ 145	\$ -	\$ -
Production and intermediate-term	42	-	42	-	-
Total	\$ 187	\$ -	\$ 187	\$ -	\$ -

Outstanding Recorded Investment	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017				
	Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total	Charge-offs
Pre-modification:					
Production and intermediate-term	\$ 1,100	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,100	
Total	\$ 1,100	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,100	
Post-modification:					
Production and intermediate-term	\$ 1,235	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,235	\$ -
Total	\$ 1,235	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,235	\$ -

Interest concessions may include interest forgiveness and interest deferment. Principal concessions may include principal forgiveness, principal deferment, and maturity extension. Other concessions may include additional compensation received which might be in the form of cash or other assets.

The following table presents outstanding recorded investment for TDRs that occurred during the previous twelve months and for which there was a subsequent payment default during the period. Payment default is defined as a payment that was thirty days or more past due.

Defaulted troubled debt restructurings:	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Production and intermediate-term	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 136
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 136

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

	Total TDRs		Nonaccrual TDRs	
	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Real estate mortgage	\$ 2,707	\$ 2,872	\$ 2,636	\$ 2,548
Production and intermediate-term	1,797	3,071	1,640	2,927
Total loans	\$ 4,504	\$ 5,943	\$ 4,276	\$ 5,475
Additional commitments to lend	\$ 3	\$ 27		

The following table presents information as of period end:

	June 30, 2018
Carrying amount of foreclosed residential real estate properties held as a result of obtaining physical possession	\$ 70
Recorded investment of consumer mortgage loans secured by residential real estate for which formal foreclosure proceedings are in process	\$ 46

Note 3 — Investments

Investments in Debt Securities

The Association's investments consist primarily of Rural America Bonds (RABs), which are private placement securities purchased under the Mission Related Investment program approved by FCA. In its Conditions of Approval for the program, the FCA considers a RAB ineligible if its investment rating, based on the internal 14-point risk rating scale used to also grade loans, falls below 9 and requires System institutions to provide notification to FCA when a security becomes ineligible. At June 30, 2018, the Association held no RABs whose credit quality has deteriorated beyond the program limits.

A summary of the amortized cost and fair value of investment securities held-to-maturity follows:

June 30, 2018					
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
RABs	\$ 2,166	\$ 71	\$ —	\$ 2,237	6.23%

December 31, 2017					
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
RABs	\$ 2,205	\$ 166	\$ —	\$ 2,371	6.23%

A summary of the contractual maturity, amortized cost and estimated fair value of investment securities held-to-maturity follows:

June 30, 2018			
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
In one year or less	\$ —	\$ —	—%
After one year through five years	—	—	—
After five years through ten years	—	—	—
After ten years	2,166	2,237	6.23
Total	\$ 2,166	\$ 2,237	6.23%

All of these investments have contractual maturities in excess of ten years. However, expected maturities for these types of securities can differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to prepay obligations with or without prepayment penalties.

An investment is considered impaired if its fair value is less than its cost. A continuous unrealized loss position for an investment is based on the date the impairment was first identified. The Association had no investments that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for the periods presented.

The recording of an impairment is predicated on: (1) whether or not management intends to sell the security, (2) whether it is more likely than not that management would be required to sell the security before recovering its costs, and (3) whether management expects to recover the security's entire amortized cost basis (even if there is no intention to sell). If the Association intends to sell the security or it is more likely than not that it would be required to sell the security, the impairment loss equals the full difference between amortized cost and fair value of the security. When the Association does not intend to sell securities in an unrealized loss position and it is not more likely than not that it would be required to sell the securities, other-than-temporary impairment loss is separated into credit loss and non-credit loss. Credit loss is defined as the shortfall of the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected in relation to the amortized cost basis.

The Association performs periodic credit reviews, including other-than-temporary impairment analyses, on its investment securities portfolio. The objective is to quantify future possible loss of principal or interest due on securities in the portfolio. Factors considered in determining whether an impairment is other-than-temporary include among others: (1) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value is less than cost, (2) adverse conditions specifically related to the industry, (3) geographic area and the condition of the underlying collateral, (4) payment structure of the security, (5) ratings by rating agencies, (6) the credit worthiness of bond insurers, and (7) volatility of the fair value changes.

The Association uses the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from each debt security to determine the amount of credit loss. This technique requires assumptions related to the underlying collateral, including default rates, amount and timing of prepayments, and loss severity. Assumptions can vary widely from security to security and are influenced by such factors as loan interest rate, geographical location of the borrower, borrower characteristics, and collateral type.

Significant inputs used to estimate the amount of credit loss include, but are not limited to, performance indicators of the underlying assets in the security (including default rates, delinquency rates, and percentage of nonperforming assets), loan-to-collateral value ratios, third-party guarantees, current levels of subordination, vintage, geographic concentration, and credit ratings. The Association may obtain assumptions for the default rate, prepayment rate, and loss severity rate from an independent third party, or generate the assumptions internally.

The Association has not recognized any credit losses as any impairments were deemed temporary and resulted from non-credit related factors. The Association has the ability and intent to hold these temporarily impaired investments until a recovery of unrealized losses occurs, which may be at maturity, and at this time expects to collect the full principal amount and

interest due on these securities, especially after considering credit enhancements.

Equity Investments in Other Farm Credit System Institutions

Equity investments in other Farm Credit System institutions are generally nonmarketable investments consisting of stock and participation certificates, allocated surplus, and reciprocal investments in other institutions regulated by the FCA. These investments are carried at cost and evaluated for impairment based on the ultimate recoverability of the par value rather than by recognizing temporary declines in value.

Associations are required to maintain ownership in AgFirst (AgFirst or the Bank) in the form of Class B or Class C stock as determined by the Bank. The Bank may require additional capital contributions to maintain its capital requirements. The Association owned 8.69 percent of the issued stock of the Bank as of June 30, 2018 net of any reciprocal investment. As of that

date, the Bank’s assets totaled \$32.0 billion and shareholders’ equity totaled \$2.3 billion. The Bank’s earnings were \$152 million for the first six months of 2018. In addition, the Association held investments of \$1,033 related to other Farm Credit institutions.

Note 4 — Debt

Notes Payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank

The Association’s indebtedness to the Bank represents borrowings by the Association to fund its earning assets. This indebtedness is collateralized by a pledge of substantially all of the Association’s assets. The contractual terms of the revolving line of credit are contained in the General Financing Agreement (GFA). The GFA also defines Association performance criteria for borrowing from the Bank, which includes borrowing base margin, earnings and capital covenants, among others.

Note 5 — Members’ Equity

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Employee Benefit Plans:				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ (70)	\$ (57)	\$ (70)	\$ (57)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	-	-	-	-
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	1	1	1	1
Net current period other comprehensive income	1	1	1	1
Balance at end of period	\$ (69)	\$ (56)	\$ (69)	\$ (56)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,		Income Statement Line Item
	2018	2017	2018	2017	
Defined Benefit Pension Plans:					
Periodic pension costs	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	See Note 7.
Net amounts reclassified	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	

(a) Amounts in parentheses indicate debits to AOCI.
(b) Amounts in parentheses indicate debits to profit/loss.

Note 6 — Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

Accounting guidance establishes a hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurements to maximize the use of observable inputs, that is, inputs that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity. The hierarchy is based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. A financial instrument’s categorization within the

hierarchy tiers is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The classifications within the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1 inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices in markets that are not active; and inputs that are observable, or can be corroborated, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable and supported by little or no market activity. Valuation is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, and could include significant management judgment or estimation. Level 3 assets and liabilities also could include instruments whose price has been adjusted based on dealer quoted pricing that is different than the third-party valuation or internal model pricing.

For a complete discussion of the inputs and other assumptions considered in assigning various assets and liabilities to the fair value hierarchy levels, see the latest Annual Report to Shareholders.

There were no Level 3 assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the periods presented. The Association had no transfers of assets or liabilities into or out of Level 1 or Level 2 during the periods presented.

Fair values are estimated at each period end date for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Other Financial Instruments are not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, but their fair values are estimated as of each period end date. The following tables summarize the carrying amounts of these assets and liabilities at period end, and their related fair values.

	June 30, 2018				
	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Recurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Assets held in trust funds	\$ 621	\$ 621	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 621
Recurring Assets	\$ 621	\$ 621	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 621
Liabilities:					
Recurring Liabilities	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –
Nonrecurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Impaired loans	\$ 47	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 47	\$ 47
Other property owned	70	–	–	83	83
Nonrecurring Assets	\$ 117	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 130	\$ 130
Other Financial Instruments					
Assets:					
Cash	\$ 32	\$ 32	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 32
Investments in debt securities, held-to-maturity	2,166	–	–	2,237	2,237
Loans	1,851,554	–	–	1,821,170	1,821,170
Other Financial Assets	\$ 1,853,752	\$ 32	\$ –	\$ 1,823,407	\$ 1,823,439
Liabilities:					
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$ 1,488,545	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 1,465,279	\$ 1,465,279
Other Financial Liabilities	\$ 1,488,545	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 1,465,279	\$ 1,465,279
December 31, 2017					
	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Recurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Assets held in trust funds	\$ 722	\$ 722	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 722
Recurring Assets	\$ 722	\$ 722	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 722
Liabilities:					
Recurring Liabilities	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –
Nonrecurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Impaired loans	\$ 1,851	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 1,851	\$ 1,851
Other property owned	26	–	–	29	29
Nonrecurring Assets	\$ 1,877	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 1,880	\$ 1,880
Other Financial Instruments					
Assets:					
Cash	\$ 16	\$ 16	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 16
Investments in debt securities, held-to-maturity	2,205	–	–	2,371	2,371
Loans	1,837,408	–	–	1,825,991	1,825,991
Other Financial Assets	\$ 1,839,629	\$ 16	\$ –	\$ 1,828,362	\$ 1,828,378
Liabilities:					
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$ 1,487,719	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 1,478,128	\$ 1,478,128
Other Financial Liabilities	\$ 1,487,719	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 1,478,128	\$ 1,478,128

SENSITIVITY TO CHANGES IN SIGNIFICANT UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS

Discounted cash flow or similar modeling techniques are generally used to determine the recurring fair value measurements for Level 3 assets and liabilities. Use of these techniques requires determination of relevant inputs and assumptions, some of which represent significant unobservable inputs as indicated in the tables that follow. Accordingly, changes in these unobservable inputs may have a significant impact on fair value.

Certain of these unobservable inputs will (in isolation) have a directionally consistent impact on the fair value of the instrument for a given change in that input. Alternatively, the fair value of the instrument may move in an opposite direction for a given change in another input. Where multiple inputs are used within the valuation technique of an asset or liability, a change in one input in a certain direction may be offset by an opposite change in another input having a potentially muted impact to the overall fair value of that particular instrument. Additionally, a change in one unobservable input may result in a change to another unobservable input (that is, changes in certain inputs are interrelated with one another), which may counteract or magnify the fair value impact.

Investments in Debt Securities

The fair values of predominantly all Level 3 investments in debt securities have consistent inputs, valuation techniques and correlation to changes in underlying inputs. The models used to determine fair value for these instruments use certain significant unobservable inputs within a discounted cash flow or market comparable pricing valuation technique. Such inputs generally include discount rate components including risk premiums, prepayment estimates, default estimates and loss

severities. These Level 3 assets would decrease (increase) in value based upon an increase (decrease) in discount rates, defaults, or loss severities. Conversely, the fair value of these assets would generally increase (decrease) in value if the prepayment input were to increase (decrease).

Generally, a change in the assumption used for defaults is accompanied by a directionally similar change in the risk premium component of the discount rate (specifically, the portion related to credit risk) and a directionally opposite change in the assumption used for prepayments. Unobservable inputs for loss severities do not normally increase or decrease based on movements in the other significant unobservable inputs for these Level 3 assets.

Inputs to Valuation Techniques

Management determines the Association's valuation policies and procedures. The Bank performs the majority of the Association's valuations, and its valuation processes are calibrated annually by an independent consultant. The fair value measurements are analyzed on a quarterly basis. For other valuations, documentation is obtained for third party information, such as pricing, and periodically evaluated alongside internal information and pricing that is available.

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

Quantitative Information about Recurring and Nonrecurring Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

	Fair Value	Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input	Range
Impaired loans and other property owned	\$ 130	Appraisal	Income and expense	*
			Comparable sales	*
			Replacement cost	*
			Comparability adjustments	*

* Ranges for this type of input are not useful because each collateral property is unique.

Information about Other Financial Instrument Fair Value Measurements

	Valuation Technique(s)	Input
Cash	Carrying Value	Par/Principal and appropriate interest yield
Loans	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment forecasts
		Probability of default
		Loss severity
Investments in debt securities, held-to-maturity	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment rates
		Risk adjusted discount rate
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment forecasts
		Probability of default
		Loss severity

Note 7 — Employee Benefit Plans

The following table summarizes retirement and other postretirement benefit expenses for the Association:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Pension	\$ 604	\$ 494	\$ 1,231	\$ 989
401(k)	242	222	481	434
Other postretirement benefits	108	97	214	195
Total	\$ 954	\$ 813	\$ 1,926	\$ 1,618

The following table summarizes retirement and other postretirement benefit contributions for the Association:

	Actual YTD Through 6/30/18	Projected Contributions For Remainder of 2018	Projected Total Contributions 2018
Pension	\$ 10	\$ 2,459	\$ 2,469
Other postretirement benefits	214	196	410
Total	\$ 224	\$ 2,655	\$ 2,879

Contributions in the table above include allocated estimates of funding for multi-employer plans in which the Association participates. These amounts may change when a total funding

amount and allocation is determined by the respective Plan's Sponsor Committee. Also, market conditions could impact discount rates and return on plan assets which could change contributions necessary before the next plan measurement date of December 31, 2018.

Further details regarding employee benefit plans are contained in the 2017 Annual Report to Shareholders.

Note 8 — Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

From time to time, legal actions are pending against the Association in which claims for money damages are asserted. On at least a quarterly basis, the Association assesses its liabilities and contingencies in connection with outstanding legal proceedings utilizing the latest information available. While the outcome of legal proceedings is inherently uncertain, on the basis of information presently available, management, after consultation with legal counsel, is of the opinion that the ultimate liability, if any, from these actions, would not be material in relation to the financial position of the Association. Because it is not probable that the Association will incur a loss or the loss is not estimable, no liability has been recorded for any claims that may be pending.

Note 9 — Revenue from Contracts with Customers

On January 1, 2018, Accounting Standards Update 2014-09 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) became effective. The core principle of the new standard is that companies should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

The Association maintains contracts with customers to provide support services in various areas such as accounting, lending transactions, consulting, insurance, and information technology. The Association does not generally incur costs to obtain contracts. As most of the contracts are to provide access to expertise or system capacity that the Association maintains, there are no material incremental costs to fulfill these contracts that should be capitalized. Total revenue recognized from contracts with customers was as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2018	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018
Revenue recognized from contracts with customers:		
At a point in time	\$ —	\$ —
Over time	649	1,227
Total	\$ 649	\$ 1,227

Note 10 — Subsequent Events

The Association evaluated subsequent events and determined there were none requiring disclosure through August 8, 2018, which was the date the financial statements were issued.