PUERTO RICO FARM CREDIT

2017
ANNUAL REPORT

PUERTO RICO FARM CREDIT, ACA

2017 ANNUAL REPORT

Contents

Management

Ricardo L. Fernández....President and Chief Executive Officer
Jorge A. Dulzaides.... Chief Lending Officer

Board of Directors

Robert G. Miller....Chairman
Pablo Rodríguez....Vice Chairman
Michael J. Serrallés.....Second Vice Chairman
Carlos A. Rodríguez....Director
Héctor I. Cordero....Director
Víctor M. Ayala....Director
Felipe Ozonas....External Director
Antonio E. Marichal....External Director and Financial Expert

Message From the Chief Executive Officer

Dear Stakeholders:

Had anyone told me that two major hurricanes would pass by Puerto Rico a week apart, I would have not believed it. I don't think any of us could have imagined such a dire scenario. Sadly, it happened.

When it did, at Puerto Rico Farm Credit, we immediately focused our efforts in honoring our commitment to supporting local farmers and agriculture. As part of our recovery efforts, we visited each of you to assess the damages and learn more about your needs. In that dark moment, your resilience and optimism gave us hope. It reminded us who we serve and why we serve you, and for that, I will forever be grateful.

Knowing your pain points, we decided to offer a two-month deferral on principal and interest payments. After deferring $1.0 million in interest income, we still had net loan portfolio growth of $1.8 million. The interest margin on loans would have been higher, compared to 2016, had we not granted interest deferments. However, this interest income helped our farmers across the island recover from the hurricanes; thereby aiding in the fulfillment of our mission. Additionally, we granted over $8.0 million in disaster recovery loans to help set you on a more stable path towards bouncing back from the losses caused by hurricanes Irma and Maria.

Given that we are constantly improving margins on loans and controlling expenses, we were once again able to achieve sustainable earnings despite this year's hardship. In 2017, we declared $1.7 million in dividends, which we proudly announce that it translates into 98% of our earnings being put back into your pockets, to continue rebuilding your operations. Over the last four years, we have paid out $4.9 million in dividends to member-farmers such as you!

Our institution firmly believes innovation is a key component of the agricultural industry. By utilizing emerging technologies, our agriculture has the potential to favorably influence our economy. True to this belief, in 2017, we became active on social media. Now, as we look forward to 2018—the year of Puerto Rico's agricultural rebirth, we are very excited to continue these efforts by working with external resources that are helping us rebuild and reposition our brand in the growing digital market. Other marketing initiatives involve rebranding booths and shifting the focus of external communications towards educating about modern and efficient agricultural practices that will make your business—our industry—flourish once again. Follow us on Facebook and Instagram to embark on this educational mission with us.

We will continue supporting the growth of agriculture, as we have for nearly a century. True to our model, we strongly believe collaboration will be key to seeing our industry flourish again.

Respectfully,

Ricardo L. Fernández
Chief Executive Officer

March 13, 2018

Report of Management

The accompanying consolidated financial statements and related financial information appearing throughout this annual report have been prepared by the management of Puerto Rico Farm Credit, ACA (Association) in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles appropriate in the circumstances. Amounts which must be based on estimates represent the best estimates and judgments of management. Management is responsible for the integrity, objectivity, consistency, and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements and financial information contained in this report.

Management maintains and depends upon an internal accounting control system designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized and recorded, that the financial records are reliable as the basis for the preparation of all financial statements, and that the assets of the Association are safeguarded. The design and implementation of all systems of internal control are based on judgments required to evaluate the costs of controls in relation to the expected benefits and to determine the appropriate balance between these costs and benefits. The Association maintains an internal audit program to monitor compliance with the systems of internal accounting control. Audits of the accounting records, accounting systems and internal controls are performed and internal audit reports, including appropriate recommendations for improvement, are submitted to the Board of Directors.

The consolidated financial statements have been audited by independent auditors, whose report appears elsewhere in this annual report. The Association is also subject to examination by the Farm Credit Administration.

The consolidated financial statements, in the opinion of management, fairly present the financial condition of the Association. The undersigned certify that we have reviewed the 2017 Annual Report of Puerto Rico 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.

Robert G. Miller
Chairman of Board of Directors

Ricardo L. Fernandez
Chief Executive Officer

Antonio Marichal
Member of Board of Directors
Chairman of the Audit Committee

March 13, 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 December 31, 2017. 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 December 31, 2017, the internal control over financial reporting was effective based upon the COSO criteria. Additionally, based on this assessment, the Association determined that there were no material weaknesses in the internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017.

Ricardo L. Fernández
Chief Executive Officer

March 13, 2018

Consolidated Five - Year Summary of Selected Financial Data

(dollars in thousands)	2017	2016	December 31, 2015	2014	2013
Balance Sheet Data					
Cash	**$ 944**	$ 80	$ 754	$ 292	$ 103
Loans	**166,228**	164,224	164,833	166,454	161,841
Allowance for loan losses	**(1,563)**	(1,362)	(1,639)	(1,984)	(3,128)
Net loans	**164,665**	162,862	163,194	164,470	158,713
Investments in other Farm Credit institutions	**1,678**	1,752	1,750	1,768	2,018
Other property owned	**2,063**	1,967	1,326	1,484	2,481
Other assets	**3,824**	3,505	3,470	4,150	5,062
Total assets	**$ 173,174**	$ 170,166	$ 170,494	$ 172,164	$ 168,377
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank*	**$ 115,233**	$ 113,238	$ 116,270	$ 118,626	$ 116,275
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities with maturities of less than one year	**3,653**	2,657	1,900	1,641	3,007
Total liabilities	**118,886**	115,895	118,170	120,267	119,282
Capital stock and participation certificates	**485**	499	512	520	537
Unallocated retained earnings	**53,803**	53,772	51,812	51,377	48,256
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**—**	—	—	—	302
Total members' equity	**54,288**	54,271	52,324	51,897	49,095
Total liabilities and members' equity	**$ 173,174**	$ 170,166	$ 170,494	$ 172,164	$ 168,377
Statement of Income Data					
Net interest income	**$ 3,806**	$ 4,804	$ 4,724	$ 4,786	$ 4,497
Provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	**233**	(357)	(67)	401	(1,088)
Noninterest income (expense), net	**(1,842)**	(1,601)	(3,556)	(464)	(2,898)
Net income	**$ 1,731**	$ 3,560	$ 1,235	$ 3,921	$ 2,687
Key Financial Ratios					
Rate of return on average:					
Total assets	**1.05%**	2.09%	0.73%	2.34%	1.50%
Total members' equity	**3.13%**	6.62%	2.35%	7.87%	5.67%
Net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets	**2.38%**	2.90%	2.88%	2.92%	2.58%
Net (chargeoffs) recoveries to average loans	**(0.020)%**	0.048%	(0.170)%	(0.944)%	(0.115)%
Total members' equity to total assets	**31.35%**	31.89%	30.69%	30.14%	29.16%
Debt to members' equity (:1)	**2.19**	2.14	2.26	2.32	2.43
Allowance for loan losses to loans	**0.94%**	0.83%	0.99%	1.19%	1.93%
Permanent capital ratio	**36.67%**	36.46%	35.11%	32.98%	29.41%
Total surplus ratio	**	36.11%	34.76%	32.62%	29.05%
Core surplus ratio	**	36.11%	34.76%	32.62%	29.05%
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	**36.36%**	**	**	**	**
Tier 1 capital ratio	**36.36%**	**	**	**	**
Total regulatory capital ratio	**37.23%**	**	**	**	**
Tier 1 leverage ratio	**31.96%**	**	**	**	**
Unallocated retained earnings (URE) and URE equivalents leverage ratio	**32.64%**	**	**	**	**
Net Income Distribution					
Estimated patronage refunds:					
Cash	**$ 1,700**	$ 1,600	$ 800	$ 800	$ —

** General financing agreement is renewable on a one-year cycle. The next renewal date is December 31, 2018.*
*** Not applicable due to changes in regulatory capital requirements effective January 1, 2017.*

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

(dollars in thousands)

GENERAL OVERVIEW

The following commentary summarizes the financial condition and results of operations of Puerto Rico Farm Credit, ACA, (Association) for the year ended December 31, 2017 with comparisons to the years ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. This information should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements, Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements and other sections in this Annual Report. The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements were prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. For a list of the Audit Committee members, refer to the "Report of the Audit Committee" reflected in this Annual Report. Information in any part of this Annual Report may be incorporated by reference in answer or partial answer to any other item of the Annual Report.

The Association is an institution of the Farm Credit System (System), which was created by Congress in 1916, and has served agricultural producers for over 100 years. The System's mission is to maintain and improve the income and well-being of farmers, ranchers, and producers or harvesters of aquatic products and farm-related businesses. The System is the largest agricultural lending organization in the United States. The System is regulated by the Farm Credit Administration, (FCA), which is an independent safety and soundness regulator.

The Association is a cooperative, which is owned by the members served (also referred to throughout this Annual Report as stockholders or shareholders). The territory served by the Association covers the entire island of Puerto Rico (PR). Refer to Note 1, *Organization and Operations*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The Association provides credit to farmers, ranchers, rural residents, and agribusinesses.

The Association obtains funding from AgFirst Farm Credit Bank (AgFirst or Bank). The Association is materially affected and shareholder investment in the Association may be materially affected by the financial condition and results of operations of the Bank. Copies of the Bank's Annual and Quarterly Reports are on the AgFirst website, ***www.agfirst.com,*** or may be obtained at no charge by calling 1-800-845-1745, extension 2832, or writing Susanne Caughman, AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, P. O. Box 1499, Columbia, SC 29202.

Copies of the Association's Annual and Quarterly reports are on the Association's website, ***www.prfarmcredit.com***, or may be obtained upon request free of charge by calling 1-800-981-3323, or writing Alice Rivera, Puerto Rico Farm Credit, ACA, PO Box 363649, San Juan, PR 00936. The Association prepares an electronic version of the Annual Report, which is available on the website, within 75 days after the end of the fiscal year and distributes the Annual Report to shareholders within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year. The Association prepares an electronic version of the Quarterly report, which is available on the website, within 40 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, except that no report needs to be prepared for the fiscal quarter that coincides with the end of the fiscal year of the Association.

FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

This annual information statement contains forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Words such as "anticipates," "believes," "could," "estimates," "may," "should," "will," or other variations of these terms are intended to identify the forward-looking statements. These statements are based on assumptions and analyses made in light of experience and other historical trends, current conditions, and expected future developments. However, actual results and developments may differ materially from the expectations and predictions due to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the Association's control. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to:

- political, legal, regulatory and economic conditions and developments in the United States, Puerto Rico and abroad;
- economic fluctuations in the agricultural, rural utility, international, and farm-related business sectors;
- weather-related, disease, and other adverse climatic or biological conditions that periodically occur that impact agricultural productivity and income;
- changes in the United States and Puerto Rico governments support of the agricultural industry; and
- actions taken by the Federal Reserve System in implementing monetary policy.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements are reported in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Significant accounting policies are critical to the understanding of the Association's results of operations and financial position because some accounting policies require the Board and management to make complex or subjective judgments and estimates that may affect the value of certain assets or liabilities. These policies are critical because management must make judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain. For a complete discussion of significant Accounting Policies, see Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The following is a summary of certain critical policies.

- *Allowance for loan losses — The allowance for loan losses is* management's best estimate of the amount of probable losses existing in and inherent in the loan portfolio. The allowance for loan losses is increased through provisions for loan losses and loan recoveries and is decreased through allowance reversals and loan charge-offs. The allowance for loan losses is determined based on a periodic evaluation of the loan portfolio, which generally considers relevant historical charge-off experience adjusted for relevant factors. These factors include types of loans, credit quality, specific industry conditions, general economic and political conditions, and changes in the character, composition, and performance of the portfolio, among other factors. Management considers the allowance for loan losses to have been determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles appropriate to the periodic process utilized.

Significant individual loans are evaluated based on the borrower's overall financial condition, resources, and payment record, the prospects for support from any financially responsible guarantor, and, if appropriate, the estimated net realizable value of any collateral. The allowance for loan losses encompasses various judgments, evaluations and appraisals with respect to the loans and their underlying security that, by nature, contains elements of uncertainty and imprecision. Changes in the agricultural economy and borrower repayment capacity will cause these various judgments, evaluations and appraisals to change over time. Accordingly, actual circumstances could vary from the Association's expectations and predictions of those circumstances.

Changes in the factors considered by management in the evaluation of losses in the loan portfolios could result in a change in the allowance for loan losses and could have a direct impact on the provision for loan losses and the results of operations.

- *Valuation methodologies* — Management applies various valuation methodologies to assets and liabilities that often involve a significant degree of judgment, particularly when liquid markets do not exist for the particular items being valued. Quoted market prices are referred to when estimating fair values for certain assets for which an observable liquid market exists, such as most investment securities. Management utilizes significant estimates and assumptions to value items for which an observable liquid market does not exist. Examples of these items include impaired loans, other property owned, pension and other postretirement benefit obligations, and certain other financial instruments. These valuations require the use of various assumptions, including, among others, discount rates, rates of return on assets, repayment rates, cash flows, default rates, costs of servicing and liquidation values. The use of different assumptions could produce significantly different results, which could have material positive or negative effects on the Association's results of operations.

PUERTO RICO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The economic activity in the island continues to decrease with an unofficial GDP reduction of 1.5% for fiscal year 2017. It is expected to increase slightly (1.2%) in fiscal 2018 due to expected federal aid entering the economy after Hurricane Maria and considering corrective measures under the PROMESA Act. The fiscal oversight board established in 2017 under the Act is in charge of correcting the government finances while allowing the repayment of government debt exceeding $70 billion. Its actions will have an impact on the island's economic activity and the outlook is negative beyond 2018. Management actively monitors corrective measures taken by the government or imposed by the fiscal oversight board that could significantly impact economic activity and/or agricultural production in the island, that could in turn, negatively impact the business of the Association.

Economic recovery will be even slower after the Hurricanes of 2017 because so much effort is being placed on rebuilding the island's infrastructure. It is estimated that 25% of PR's agricultural infrastructure was damaged. As a result, Management offered principal and interest payment deferments as part of a Hurricane relief program which resulted in deferring $1.037 million in interest income in 2017. Management has assessed the Association's member farms and has seen a quick recovery in their operations. The ag sectors hardest hit by the hurricanes were poultry and coffee. Both sectors represent about 6% of the Association's loan portfolio. Management does not expect a significant deterioration in credit quality as a result of the hurricanes. The Board and Management will continue monitoring recovery efforts to assess potential issues in credit quality. It is expected that economic deterioration will continue for at least 5 more years before the economy begins to stabilize. The Association has sufficient capital to withstand considerable deterioration in credit quality as a result of continuing adverse economic conditions or other natural disasters of large magnitude.

Through all this, the agricultural sector's outlook is positive and should remain stable over the next three years as local food production is only 15% of food consumed in Puerto Rico. This should allow farmers to continue managing their operations profitably and maintain the credit quality of the Association's portfolio.

The local dairy industry production declined about 8% in 2017 compared to the prior year according to the local dairy industry administrator. However, it was one of the fastest sectors to recuperate from the hurricanes and the one to receive the most financial support from the USDA. The declining trend is expected to continue at a similar rate in 2018. The Association continues to monitor events within the industry and their potential impact on the performance of the dairy portfolio. The Association lends almost 30.8% of total loans to this industry and has implemented risk management practices to reduce overall risk.

Other agricultural sectors do not represent significant risk for the association. Management monitors all sectors and does not anticipate any adverse impact to the portfolio in 2017.

As mentioned before, the Association continues to identify opportunities that allow it to fulfill its public mission. The Board of Directors and management remain cautious of the Association's ability to quickly grow the portfolio under the prevailing economic environment. Management will focus on establishing strategic alliances that promote agricultural production growth and targeted marketing to viable farmers in sectors demonstrating the ability to grow and remain competitive in a changing marketplace.

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 through various product types.

The gross loan volume of the Association as of December 31, 2017 was $166,228, an increase of $2,004 or 1.22 percent as compared to $164,224 at December 31, 2016; and an increase of $1,395 or 0.85 percent compared to $164,833 at December 31, 2015. Net loans outstanding (gross loans net of the allowance for loan losses) at December 31, 2017 were $164,665 as compared to $162,862 at December 31, 2016 and $163,194 at December 31, 2015. Net loans accounted for 95.09 percent of total assets on December 31, 2017 as compared to 95.71 percent of total assets on December 31, 2016 and 95.72 percent of total assets on December 31, 2015.

The diversification of the Association's loan volume by type for each of the past three years is shown below.

Loan Type	12/31/17	12/31/16	12/31/15
Real estate mortgage	46.23%	45.70%	50.38%
Production and intermediate term	21.93	23.30	17.03
Agribusiness:			
Loans to cooperatives	–	2.45	–
Processing and marketing	12.39	10.92	15.46
Farm related business	1.15	1.21	2.56
Communication	9.19	6.57	4.85
Power and water/waste disposal	0.89	0.91	1.21
Rural residential real estate	7.19	7.90	8.51
International	1.03	1.04	–
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

While the Association makes loans and provides financially related services to qualified borrowers in the agricultural and rural sectors and to certain related entities, our loan portfolio is diversified. Commodity and industry categories are based upon the Standard Industrial Classification system published by the federal government. The system is used to assign commodity or industry categories based upon the largest agricultural commodity of the customer.

The major commodities in the Association's loan portfolio (gross principal balance, net of sold loans) are shown below. The predominant commodities on the island were dairy, fruits and field crops which constituted 51.9 percent of the entire portfolio at December 31, 2017.

	Percent of Portfolio		
Commodity Group	2017	2016	2015
Dairy	30.8%	30.5%	26.6%
Participations (net)	29.0	29.5	29.7
Fruits / Plantains / Coffee	13.8	12.3	13.1
Field Crops (Vegetables)	7.3	6.7	6.6
Rural Home	7.2	8.0	8.3
Livestock (Beef Cattle)	4.5	4.6	7.3
Misc. Real Estate	1.7	3.1	2.6
Ornamentals/Nursery	2.9	2.6	2.5
Poultry	2.4	2.1	2.5
Horses	0.3	0.5	0.6
Other	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Repayment ability is closely related to the commodities produced by the Association's borrowers, and increasingly, the off-farm income of borrowers. The Association's loan portfolio contains a concentration of island dairy producers. The risk in the portfolio associated with commodity concentration and large loans is reduced by the range of diversity of enterprises in the Association's chartered territory. Even though the concentration of participation loans has steadily increased during the past several years, the agricultural enterprise mix of these loans is diversified, as well as the geographic risk. Management and the Board of Directors continue to believe a major factor protecting the balance sheet and income statement is diversification, spreading both geographic and industry concentration risks.

The increase in gross loan volume for the twelve months ended December 31, 2017 was mainly due to loan growth in the chartered territory portfolio.

Additionally, the Association has sold participation of its chartered territory loan portfolio to the Bank for several years. This action has resulted in reductions in the gross principal chartered territory loan's volume of $18,405 and $17,612 at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. At December 31, 2015, the Association had no outstanding principal balance for sold participation loans. The Association did not have any loans sold with recourse. At December 31, 2017, the Association had no one single borrower that comprised more than 3.76 percent of the loan volume.

During the past several years, the Association has been engaged in the buying and selling of loan participations, both from within and outside of the System. This provides a means for the Association to spread geographic and credit concentration risks and realize non-patronage sourced interest and fee income, which strengthens the Association's capital position.

The following table presents the balances concerning the Association's participations purchased and sold portfolios at December 31:

Loan Participations	2017	2016	2015
	(dollars in thousands)		
Participations Purchased – FCS Institutions	$ 42,968	$ 41,499	$ 42,316
Participations Purchased – Non-FCS Institutions	6,028	7,826	8,726
Total Participations Purchased	$ 48,996	$ 49,325	$ 51,042
Participations Sold	$ 18,405	$ 17,612	$ –

The unamortized premium on Participations purchased was $481, $696 and $848 as of December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. As part of the non-FCS participation portfolio, the Association has purchased participation interests in loans that are guaranteed by the United States Department of Agriculture. These loans are held for the purposes of reducing geographic risk and managing surplus funds as allowable under FCA regulations. At December 31, 2017, the balance of these loans was $6,028 compared to $7,826 at December 31, 2016 and $8,726 at December 31, 2015.

MISSION RELATED INVESTMENTS

During 2005, the FCA initiated an investment program to stimulate economic growth and development in rural areas. The FCA outlined a program to allow System institutions to hold such investments, subject to approval by the FCA on a case-by-case basis. FCA approved the Rural America Bonds pilot under the Mission Related Investments umbrella, as described below.

In October 2005, the FCA authorized AgFirst and the associations of the AgFirst District to make investments in Rural America Bonds under a three-year pilot period. Rural America Bonds may include debt obligations issued by public and private enterprises, corporations, cooperatives, other financing institutions, or rural lenders where the proceeds would be used to support agriculture, agribusiness, rural housing, or economic development, infrastructure, or community development and revitalization projects in rural areas. Examples include investments that fund value-added food and fiber processors and marketers, agribusinesses, commercial enterprises that create and maintain employment opportunities in rural areas, community services, such as schools, hospitals, and government facilities, and other activities that sustain or revitalize rural communities and their economies. The objective of this pilot program is to help meet the growing and diverse financing needs of agricultural enterprises, agribusinesses, and rural communities by providing a flexible flow of money to rural areas through bond financing. These bonds may be classified as loans or investments on the Consolidated Balance Sheets depending on the nature of the investment. The Association had no outstanding investment in Rural America Bonds, included as loans on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2017.

CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT

Credit risk arises from the potential inability of an obligor to meet its repayment obligation. As part of the process to evaluate the success of a loan, the Association continues to review the credit quality of the loan portfolio on an ongoing basis. With the approval of the Board of Directors, the Association establishes underwriting standards and lending policies that provide direction to loan officers. Underwriting standards include, among other things, an evaluation of:

- *Character – borrower integrity and credit history*
- *Capacity – repayment capacity of the* borrower based on cash flows from operations or other sources of income
- *Collateral* – protection for the lender in the event of default and a potential secondary source of repayment
- *Capital* – ability of the operation to survive unanticipated risks
- *Conditions* – intended use of the loan funds

The credit risk management process begins with an analysis of the borrower's credit history, repayment capacity, and financial position. Repayment capacity focuses on the borrower's ability to repay the loan based upon cash flows from operations or other sources of income, including non-farm income. Real estate loans must be collateralized by first liens on the real estate collateral. As required by FCA regulations, each institution that makes loans on a collateralized basis must have collateral evaluation policies and procedures. Real estate mortgage loans may be made only in amounts up to 85 percent of the original appraised value of the property taken as collateral or up to 97 percent of the appraised value if guaranteed by a state, federal, or other governmental agency. The actual loan to appraised value when loans are made is generally lower than the statutory maximum percentage. Under FCA regulations, appraisals are required for real estate mortgage loans of more than $250,000. The Association requires an appraisal for all real estate mortgage loans, no matter the size. In addition, each loan is assigned a credit risk rating based upon the underwriting standards. This credit risk rating process incorporates objective and subjective criteria to identify inherent strengths, weaknesses, and risks in a particular relationship.

Management reviews the credit quality of the loan portfolio on an ongoing basis as part of the Association's risk management practices. Each loan is classified according to the Uniform Classification System, which is used by all Farm Credit System institutions. Below are the classification definitions.

- *Acceptable* – Assets are expected to be fully collectible and represent the highest quality.
- *Other Assets Especially Mentioned (OAEM)* – Assets are currently collectible but exhibit some potential weakness.
- *Substandard* – Assets exhibit some serious weakness in repayment capacity, equity, and/or collateral pledged on the loan.
- *Doubtful* – Assets exhibit similar weaknesses to substandard assets. However, doubtful assets have additional weaknesses in existing facts, conditions and values that make collection in full highly questionable.
- *Loss* – Assets are considered uncollectible.

The following table presents selected statistics related to the credit quality of loans including accrued interest at December 31:

Credit Quality	2017	2016	2015
Acceptable & OAEM	94.72%	97.14%	93.31%
Substandard	5.28	2.86	6.69
Doubtful	–	–	–
Loss	–	–	–
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

The higher adverse level of the substandard asset quality category during 2015 was a direct result of the weaker economies, both in Puerto Rico and the US mainland. Credit quality deterioration for production agriculture was a result of reduced profitability largely driven by higher input costs (fuel, feed, and electricity). Additionally, loans tied to housing, either through construction or development, have seen demand plummet and profitability decline resulting in downgrades of the assigned credit risk rating. In 2016 credit quality improved as the ACA was able to book new loans of acceptable credit quality while working out several troubled loans. In 2017 there was a reduction in credit quality as one large loan was reclassified from OAEM to Substandard as a result of the impact of Hurricane Maria on that particular operation.

NONPERFORMING ASSETS

The Association's loan portfolio is divided into performing and nonperforming categories. A Special Assets Management Department is responsible for servicing loans classified as nonperforming assets. The nonperforming assets, including accrued interest as of December 31 are detailed in the following table:

	12/31/17	12/31/16	12/31/15
	(dollars in thousands)		
Nonperforming Assets			
Nonaccrual loans	$ 5,462	$ 5,300	$ 6,084
Accruing restructured loans	8,079	3,078	3,670
Accruing loans 90 days past due	–	–	–
Total nonperforming loans	$ 13,541	$ 8,378	$ 9,754
Other property owned	2,063	1,967	1,326
Total nonperforming assets	$ 15,604	$ 10,345	$ 11,080
Ratios			
Nonaccrual loans to total loans	3.29%	3.23%	3.69%
Nonperforming assets to total assets	9.01%	6.08%	6.50%

Nonaccrual loans represent all loans where there is a reasonable doubt as to the collection of principal and/or future interest accruals, under the contractual terms of the loan. Nonaccrual loans reflect loans where the accrual of interest has been suspended. Nonaccrual loans increased $162 or 3.06 percent in 2017. Of the $5,462 in nonaccrual loan volume at December 31, 2017, $1,867 or 34.18 percent, as compared to $2,140 or 40.38 percent at December 31, 2016, was considered current as to scheduled principal and interest payments, but did not meet all regulatory requirements to be transferred into accrual status.

Loan restructuring is available to financially distressed borrowers. Troubled Debt Restructuring (TDR) of loans occurs when the Association grants a concession to a borrower based on either a court order or good faith in a borrower's ability to return to financial viability. The concessions can be in the form of a modification of terms or rates, a compromise of amounts owed, or deed in lieu of foreclosure. Other receipts of assets and/or equity to pay the loan in full or in part are also considered restructured loans. The type of alternative financing structure chosen is based on minimizing the loss incurred by both the Association and the borrower. During 2017, eight chartered territory loans that belongs to one borrower were restructured totaling $5,619. As of December 31, 2017, all TDR loans are current and are paying as agreed.

Other property owned has increased by 4.88 percent resulting from various nonaccrual loan properties acquired during 2017.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses at each period end was considered by Association management to be adequate to absorb probable losses existing in and inherent to its loan portfolio. The allowance for loan losses was $1,563 at December 31, 2017, as compared with $1,362 and $1,639 at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The following table presents the activity in the allowance for loan losses for the most recent three years:

Allowance for Loan Losses Activity:	2017	2016	2015
	(dollars in thousands)		
Balance at beginning of year	$ 1,362	$ 1,639	$ 1,984
Charge-offs:			
Real estate mortgage	(25)	(15)	(420)
Production and intermediate term	(12)	(3)	(6)
Rural residential real estate	(17)	–	–
Total charge-offs	$ (54)	$ (18)	$ (426)
Recoveries:			
Real estate mortgage	7	87	–
Production and intermediate term	13	11	148
Power and water/waste disposal	2	–	–
Total recoveries	$ 22	$ 98	$ 148
Net (charge-offs) recoveries	$ (32)	$ 80	$ (278)
Provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	$ 233	$ (357)	$ (67)
Balance at end of year	$ 1,563	$ 1,362	$ 1,639
Ratio of net (charge-offs) recoveries during the period to average loans outstanding during the period	(0.020)%	0.048%	(0.170)%

In 2017, the net charge-offs and the provision for loan losses were primarily associated with prior year uncollected interest on various loans transferred to nonaccrual status, appraisal valuation adjustments on nonaccrual loans and on loans transferred to other property owned, and payments received on nonaccrual loans.

The allowance for loan losses by loan type for the most recent three years is as follows:

	December 31,		
Allowance for Loan Losses by Type	2017	2016	2015
	(dollars in thousands)		
Real estate mortgage	$ 271	$ 230	$ 438
Production and intermediate term	991	760	827
Agribusiness	92	182	191
Communication	49	33	27
Power and water/waste disposal	6	12	17
Rural residential real estate	152	143	139
International	2	2	–
Total allowance	$ 1,563	$ 1,362	$ 1,639

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

	December 31,		
Allowance for Loan Losses as a Percentage of:	2017	2016	2015
Total loans	0.94%	0.83%	0.99%
Nonperforming loans	11.54%	16.26%	16.80%
Nonaccrual loans	28.62%	25.70%	26.94%

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Association recorded net income which totaled $1,731, a decrease of $1,829 as compared to $3,560 for the same period of 2016 and a decrease of $2,325 as compared to $1,235 for the same period of 2015. The decrease in net income for the year ended 2017 as compared to 2016 is attributed to a decrease in net interest income and an increase in the provision for loan losses. Major components of the change in net income for the past two years are outlined in the following table:

Change in Net Income:	**2017-2016**	**2016-2015**
	(dollars in thousands)	
Net income (loss) (prior year)	$ 3,560	$ 1,235
Increase (decrease) in net income (loss) due to:		
Interest income	(498)	364
Interest expense	(500)	(284)
Net interest income	$ (998)	$ 80
Provision for loan losses	(590)	290
Noninterest income	157	218
Noninterest expense	(398)	1,737
Provision for income taxes	–	–
Total changes in net income	$ (1,829)	$ 2,325
Net income	$ 1,731	$ 3,560

Net Interest Income

Net interest income was $3,806, $4,804 and $4,724 in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Net interest income from loans was the principal source of earnings for the Association and was impacted by volume, yields on assets and cost of debt. During 2017, net interest income decreased by $998 mainly due to a decrease in interest income attributed to the Hurricane María relief program interest deferments granted along with an increase in the prime rate at the beginning of the year. Net interest income was negatively impacted by the amortization of premiums paid to acquire USDA guaranteed loans in the secondary market place. Premium amortization expense was $215, $152 and $207 in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The effects of changes in average volume and interest rates on net interest income are summarized in the following table:

Change in Net Interest Income:

	Volume	**Rate**	**Other**	**Total**
12/31/17 – 12/31/16				
Interest income	$ (236)	$ (262)	$ –	$ (498)
Interest expense	(132)	632	–	500
Change in net interest income	$ (104)	$ (894)	$ –	$ (998)
12/31/16 – 12/31/15				
Interest income	$ 69	$ 295	$ –	$ 364
Interest expense	14	270	–	284
Change in net interest income	$ 55	$ 25	$ –	$ 80

Please refer to the Consolidated Five-Year Summary of Selected Financial Data in this Annual Report to review key financial ratios pertaining to earnings and net interest income.

Noninterest Income

Noninterest income for each of the three years ended December 31 is shown in the following table:

Noninterest Income	**For the Year Ended December 31, 2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**Percentage Increase/(Decrease) 2017/2016**	**2016/2015**
	(dollars in thousands)				
Loan fees	$ 84	$ 100	$ 111	(16.00)%	(9.91)%
Fees for financially related services	4	11	2	(63.64)	450.00
Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions	1,998	1,677	1,653	19.14	1.45
Gains(losses) on sales of premises and equipment, net	–	11	–	(100.00)	100.00
Gains(losses) on other transactions	(63)	63	(141)	(200.00)	144.68
Other-than-temporary impairment losses on investments	–	–	(40)	–	100.00
Other noninterest income	–	4	63	(100.00)	(93.65)
Total noninterest income	$ 2,023	$ 1,866	$ 1,648	8.41%	13.23%

The increase in noninterest income of $157 or 8.41 percent in 2017 compared to 2016 is primarily due to an increase in the Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions.

Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions increased $321 or 19.14 percent largely due to an increase in the special distribution from the Bank. The special distribution from the Bank was $1,039 in 2017 compared to $717 in 2016.

An impairment charge of $40 was recognized during 2015 on an investment in a Rural Business Investment Company venture capital fund due to losses realized in the underlying investments in the fund. Additional information on the impairment charge may be found in Note 4, *Investments,* of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Noninterest Expense

Noninterest expense for each of the three years ended December 31 is shown in the following table:

Noninterest Expense	For the Year Ended December 31, 2017	2016	2015	Percentage Increase/(Decrease) 2017/2016	2016/2015
	(dollars in thousands)				
Salaries and employee benefits	$ 878	$ 1,088	$ 1,849	(19.30)%	(41.16)%
Postretirement benefits	493	390	1,085	26.41	(64.06)
Occupancy and equipment	268	264	249	1.52	6.02
Insurance Fund premiums	129	162	127	(20.37)	27.56
(Gains) losses on OPO, net	158	(227)	86	(169.60)	(363.95)
Other operating expenses	1,939	1,790	1,808	8.32	(1.00)
Total noninterest expense	$ 3,865	$ 3,467	$ 5,204	11.48 %	(33.38)%

Noninterest expense increased $398 or 11.48 percent for the year ended December 31, 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016, and decreased $1,737 or 33.38 percent in 2016 compared to 2015.

Salaries and employee benefits expense decreased in 2017 primarily due to an increase in deferred loan origination costs along with a decrease in salary expense.

Other operating expenses increased by $149 in 2017 mainly due to an increase of $72 for advertising expenses and an increase of $60 for purchased services, among others.

Income Taxes

The Association recorded no provision for federal income tax for 2017, 2016, and 2015. For 2010, the Association incurred a patronage sourced net operating loss which was carried forward to 2013 through 2015, which fully offset patronage sourced taxable income. Therefore, since 2012, any eligible patronage sourced income was not distributed, until 2015, 2016, and 2017 when $800 in 2015, $1,600 in 2016, and $1,700 in 2017 of eligible patronage source income was distributed to offset patronage source income in each year. As a result, in prior years the Association incurred an immaterial amount of alternative minimum tax due to the alternative minimum tax net operating loss limitation. The Association is exempt from Puerto Rico income tax under Article 23 of the General Cooperative Act of 2004. Please refer to Note 12, Income Taxes, for more specific information.

Key Results of Operations Comparisons

Key results of operations comparisons for the twelve months ended December 31 are shown in the following table:

Key Results of Operations Comparisons	For the 12 Months Ended 12/31/17	For the 12 Months Ended 12/31/16	For the 12 Months Ended 12/31/15
Return on Average Assets	1.05%	2.09%	0.73%
Return on Average Members' Equity	3.13%	6.62%	2.35%
Net Interest Income as a Percentage of Average Earning Assets	2.38%	2.90%	2.88%
Net (Charge-offs) Recoveries to Average Loans	(0.020)%	0.048%	(0.170)%

Return on average assets and return on average members' equity decreased during 2017 compared to 2016 as a result of a decrease in net income in 2017 compared to 2016.

The Association recorded net charge-offs of $32 in 2017 which is 0.020 percent of average loans compared to net recoveries of $80 or 0.048 percent of average loans in 2016. For the twelve months of 2017, the Association recognized $233 provision for loan losses, compared to $357 reversal of allowance for loan losses and a $67 reversal of allowance for loan losses for the twelve months of 2016 and 2015, respectively. The provision for loan losses during 2017 was the result of the estimated impacts of Hurricane Maria and the estimated decline in collateral values.

The past years have been favorably impacted by the receipt of a special patronage dividend from AgFirst Farm Credit Bank which totaled $1,039 in 2017, $717 in 2016 and $754 in 2015. The Association does not forecast continued receipt of these distributions.

The Association's financial goals are operating within safe and sound parameters while generating sufficient income to maintain a highly capitalized Association and to declare and pay an attractive patronage dividend to the members/borrowers of the Association. To accomplish this, the Association must achieve its objectives, which include attracting and retaining quality loan volume, which is competitively priced, while effectively managing risk within the balance sheet and income statement.

LIQUIDITY AND FUNDING SOURCES

Liquidity and Funding

The principal source of funds for the Association is the borrowing relationship established with the Bank through a General Financing Agreement (GFA). The GFA 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 the funds to the Association, creating notes payable (or direct loans) to the Bank. The Bank manages interest rate risk through direct loan pricing and asset/liability management. The notes payable are segmented into variable rate and fixed rate components. 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 Association's capital level effectively creates a borrowing margin between the amount of loans outstanding and the direct loans to the Bank. The margin is commonly referred to as "loanable funds."

Liquidity management is the process whereby funds are made available to meet all financial commitments including the extension of credit, payment of operating expenses and payment of debt obligations. The Association receives access to funds through its borrowing relationship with the Bank and from income generated by operations. The Association's liquidity practice is to maintain cash balances in a local depository bank at a level that maximizes reduction of the direct note by increasing loanable funds. As borrower payments are received, they are immediately applied to the respective notes payable to the Bank. The Association's participation in investments and other secondary market programs provides additional liquidity. Sufficient liquid funds have been available to meet all financial obligations. There are no known trends likely to result in the Association experiencing a liquidity deficiency.

Total notes payable to the Bank at December 31, 2017 were $115,233 as compared to $113,238 at December 31, 2016 and $116,270 at December 31, 2015. The increase of $1,995 or 1.76 percent mainly corresponds to an increase in loan volume. The average volume of notes payable to the Bank was $108,044 and $115,095 for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Refer to Note 6, *Notes Payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, for weighted average interest rates and maturities, and additional information concerning the Association's notes payable.

The Association had no available lines of credit from third party financial institutions as of December 31, 2017.

The GFA defines Association performance criteria for borrowing from the Bank, which includes borrowing base margin, earnings and capital covenants. At December 31, 2017, the Association's notes payable were within the specified limitations.

See Note 6, *Notes Payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank,* of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on the status of compliance with requirements under the General Financing Agreement.

Funds Management

The Bank and the Association manage assets and liabilities to provide a broad range of loan products and funding options, which are designed to allow the Association to be competitive in all interest rate environments. The primary objective of the asset/liability management process is to provide stable earnings, while maintaining adequate capital levels by managing exposure to credit and interest rate risks.

Demand for loan types is a driving force in establishing a funds management strategy. The Association offers fixed and variable rate loan products that are marginally priced according to financial market rates. Variable rate loans may be indexed to either the Prime Rate or the 90-day London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). Fixed rate loans are priced based on the current cost of Farm Credit System debt of similar terms to maturity. The Association does not offer or include adjustable rate mortgages (ARMS) in its portfolio of loan products.

The majority of the interest rate risk in the Association's Consolidated Balance Sheets is transferred to the Bank through the notes payable structure. The Bank, in turn, actively utilizes funds management techniques to identify, quantify and control risk associated with the loan portfolio.

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE BANK

The Association's statutory obligation to borrow only from the Bank is discussed in Note 6, *Notes Payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Annual Report.

The Bank's ability to access capital of the Association is discussed in Note 4, *Investment in Other Farm Credit Institutions*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Bank's role in mitigating the Association's exposure to interest rate risk is described in the "Liquidity and Funding Sources" section of this Management's Discussion and Analysis and in Note 6, *Notes Payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank*, included in this Annual Report.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

Capital serves to support asset growth and provide protection against unexpected credit and interest rate risk and operating losses. Capital is also needed for future loan growth and investment in new products and services, as they may become available.

The Association Board of Directors establishes, adopts, and maintains a formal written capital adequacy plan. There were no material changes to the capital plan for 2017 that affected the minimum stock purchase requirement or would have had an effect on the Association's ability to retire stock and distribute earnings.

Total members' equity at December 31, 2017 increased $17 or 0.03 percent to $54,288 from $54,271 at December 31, 2016. The increase in the total members' equity was primarily due to the 2017 net income from operations of $1,731 less the $1,700 patronage distribution declared.

Total capital stock and participation certificates were $485 on December 31, 2017, compared to $499 on December 31, 2016 and $512 on December 31, 2015. The Board of Directors continued its commitment to maintain the cooperative equity investment requirement at the regulatory minimum of 2.0 percent of the original loan or $1,000, whichever is less.

FCA sets minimum regulatory capital requirements for System banks and Associations. Capital adequacy is evalulated using a number of regulatory ratios.

The following sets forth the regulatory capital ratios which were effective January 1, 2017:

Ratio	Minimum Requirement	Capital Conservation Buffer*	Minimum Requirement with Capital Conservation Buffer	Capital Ratios as of December 31, 2017
Risk-adjusted ratios:				
CET1 Capital Ratio	4.5%	0.625%	5.125%	36.36%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	6.0%	0.625%	6.625%	36.36%
Total Capital Ratio	8.0%	0.625%	8.625%	37.23%
Permanent Capital Ratio	7.0%	0.0%	7.0%	36.67%
Non-risk-adjusted:				
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	4.0%	1.0%	5.0%	31.96%
UREE Leverage Ratio	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	32.64%

**- 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. For all periods presented, the Association exceeded minimum regulatory standards for all capital ratios.

The following sets forth regulatory Capital ratios as previously reported:

	Regulatory Minimum	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Permanent Capital Ratio	7.00%	36.46%	35.11%	32.98%	29.41%	20.67%
Total Surplus Ration	7.00%	36.11%	34.76%	32.62%	29.05%	20.29%
Core Surplus Ratio	3.50%	36.11%	34.76%	32.62%	29.05%	20.29%

There are currently no prohibitions in place that would prevent the Association from retiring stock, distributing earnings, or paying dividends per the statutory and regulatory restrictions, and the Association has no reason to believe any such restrictions may apply in the future.

See Note 7, *Members' Equity*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, for further information concerning capital resources.

PATRONAGE PROGRAM

Prior to the beginning of any fiscal year, the Association's Board of Directors, by adoption of a resolution, may establish a Patronage Allocation Program to distribute its available consolidated net earnings. This resolution provides for the application of net earnings in the manner described in the Association's Bylaws. This includes the setting aside of funds to increase surplus to meet minimum capital adequacy standards established by FCA Regulations, if necessary, to increase surplus to meet Association capital adequacy standards, to a level necessary to support competitive pricing at targeted earnings levels, and for reasonable reserves for necessary purposes of the Association. After excluding net earnings attributable to the Association's FLCA subsidiary earned on a non-patronage basis, the remaining taxable earnings of the Association are eligible for allocation and distribution to eligible borrowers. Refer to Note 7, *Members' Equity*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, for more information concerning the patronage distribution. The Association has not declared estimated patronage distributions from 2010 through 2013. However, during the last three years, the Association has declared patronage distributions of $1,700 in 2017, $1,600 in 2016, and $800 in 2015. The 2015 and 2016 patronage distributions were approved by FCA and the Bank.

YOUNG, BEGINNING AND SMALL (YBS) FARMERS AND RANCHERS PROGRAM

The US Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistic Service (NASS) conducted the 2012 Census of Agriculture. They analyzed the data and prepared the 2012 Census of Agriculture for Puerto Rico and its municipalities as of June 27, 2014. The census provides a comprehensive picture of Puerto Rico agriculture in 2012, including Young and Beginning farmer's data. The data indicates that within the Association's chartered territory there were 13,159 reported farmers of which, 507 or 3.85% were Young and 4,549 or 34.57 percent were Beginning. The Puerto Rico census does not make available data identifying Small farmers. Overall, 2012 total farmers in Puerto Rico decrease by 1,617 (11%) from the 2007 Census. The percentage of Young and Beginning farmers remains similar to the 2007 census data, however, beginning farmers with 9 years or less operating farms reflected a reduction of 236 while Young farmers with 34 years or less reflects a reduction of 213.

The Association's mission is to provide financial services to agriculture and the rural community, which includes providing credit to Young*, Beginning** and Small*** farmers. The Association has established annual marketing goals to increase its market share of loans to YBS farmers because of the unique needs of these individuals and their importance to the future growth of the Association. Specific marketing plans have been developed to target these groups and resources have been designated to help ensure YBS borrowers have access to a stable source of credit.

The following table outlines the Association's YBS 2017 goal and actual number of loans and dollar amount (in thousands) in the loan portfolio as of December 31, 2017:

	Number of Loans		$ Amount of Loans	
	2017Goal	2017 Actual	2017 Goal	2017 Actual
Young	65	53	$12,708	$9,303
Beginning	190	183	$27,095	$26,935
Small	227	210	$23,111	$21,935

Note: For purposes of the above table, a loan could be classified in more than one category, depending upon the characteristics of the underlying borrower.

The following table outlines the Association YBS goal and the actual results for both number and dollar amount (in thousands) of new loans for the year ended December 31, 2017:

	Number of Loans		$ Amount of New Loans	
	2017 Goal	2017 Actual	2017 Goal	2017 Actual
Young	6	3	$620	$121
Beginning	15	28	$1,550	$7,857
Small	15	23	$1,550	$2,840

The following table outlines the Association YBS goal and the actual results as a percentage of number and dollar amount (in thousands) of new loans for the year ended December 31, 2017:

	Number of Loans		$ Amount of New Loans	
	2017 Goal	2017 Actual	2017 Goal	2017 Actual
Young	5%	2%	2%	0%
Beginning	13%	21%	5%	11%
Small	13%	16%	5%	4%

During 2017 the number of new loans and new volume to Beginning and Small farmers exceeded the expectations for the year, mainly due to the PRFC efforts to create transition between younger family members already involved in the farming operation as well as the continuing participation in multiple activities in which YBS farmers are present. The amount of new loan volume to Young borrowers as a percentage of total new loan volume was lower than expected since the loan amount in such segment was substantially less during 2017 in comparison to previous years. The overall portfolio numbers of loans and volume made to YBS borrowers slightly decreased due to loan payoff and/or refinancing in which the farmer no longer fits the YBS definition.

The Association supported Young, Beginning and Small farmers through outreach and financial support programs. Education is at the heart of the programs, and includes seminars, speaking opportunities and training sessions, which are conducted throughout the year. These educational opportunities may be both in-house, in the form of events held by the Association, and external, in which case, the Association is a speaker or provider of educational materials. The Association website includes a section of information and resources for YBS visitors to the site.

A second focus area of the program includes activities where the Association sponsors local events or events where the Association is an exhibitor and/or a participant (such as industry or trade shows). Financial support addresses the specific credit programs and partnerships that the Association has developed to help small farmers, young farmers, and farmers just starting out. It comprises programs such as those offered by the Farm Service Agency (FSA), which includes guaranteed and direct loans to qualifying borrowers.

The following outreach programs were conducted in 2017 as part of the Association's efforts to achieve established goals:

- PRFC personnel were appointed to the Special Committee of the Strategic Plan of the PR Department of Agriculture
- Sponsored and participated in the Business Plan Building Competition known as EnterPrize, in order to develop global entrepreneurs, including this year a category of best agricultural business plan;
- Experienced credit staff coordinated/participated in the development and implementation of business financial skills training for YBS farmers/students;
- Supported and/or sponsored programs and activities with the University of Puerto Rico; and
- Participated in various educational programs coordinated by the Department of Agriculture, Puerto Rico Farm Bureau and/or the Agronomist Association.

The Chief Lending Officer coordinates the Association's efforts, and oversees the YBS program. The Association includes YBS goals in the annual strategic business plan, and reports on those goals and achievements to the board of directors on a quarterly basis. The Association is committed to the future success of Young, Beginning and Small farmers.

* *Young farmers* are defined as those farmers, ranchers, producers or harvesters of aquatic products who are age 35 or younger as of the date the loan is originally made.

** *Beginning farmers* are defined as those farmers, ranchers, producers or harvesters of aquatic products who have 10 years or less farming or ranching experience as of the date the loan is originally made.

*** *Small farmers* are defined as those farmers, ranchers, producers or harvesters of aquatic products who normally generate less than $250 in annual gross sales of agricultural or aquatic products at the date the loan is originally made.

REGULATORY MATTERS

On July 25, 2014, the FCA published a proposed rule in the Federal Register to revise the requirements governing the eligibility of investments for System banks and associations. The public comment period ended on October 23, 2014. The FCA expects to issue a final regulation in 2018. The stated objectives of the proposed rule are as follows:

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

FINANCIAL REGULATORY REFORM

Derivatives transactions are subject to myriad regulatory requirements including, among other things, clearing through a third-party central clearinghouse trading on regulated exchanges or other multilateral platforms. Margin is required for these transactions. Derivative transactions that are not subject to mandatory trading and clearing requirements may be subject to minimum margin and capital requirements.

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission and other federal banking regulators have exempted System institutions from certain, but not all, of these new requirements, including for swaps with members, mandatory clearing and minimum margin for non-cleared swaps.

Notwithstanding these exceptions, counterparties of System institutions may require margin or other forms of credit support as a condition to entering into non-cleared transactions because such transactions may subject these counterparties to more onerous capital, liquidity and other requirements absent such margin or credit support. Alternatively, these counterparties may pass on the capital and other costs associated with entering into transactions if insufficient margin or if other credit support is not provided.

The Dodd-Frank Act also created a new federal agency called the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB). The CFPB is responsible for regulating the offering of consumer financial products or services under federal consumer financial laws. The Farm Credit Administration retains the responsibility to oversee and enforce compliance by System institutions with relevant rules adopted by the CFPB.

The regulatory requirements that apply to derivatives transactions could affect funding and hedging strategies and increase funding and hedging costs.

OTHER MATTERS

During the third quarter of 2015, the Association entered into an agreement with and began receiving certain standard and as-requested optional or negotiated services from Farm Credit of Florida, ACA for a fee. These services include, but do not fully cover and are not limited to, accounting, reporting, risk management, human resources and, loan on-boarding and servicing. The agreement is expected to leverage synergies and realize operating efficiencies and savings for both institutions. Both institutions are required to meet specified obligations under the agreement, which is automatically renewable for a one year term, unless terminated by either institution with 180 days prior written notice or sooner if specified obligations are not satisfied.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Please refer to Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for recently issued accounting pronouncements.

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
ASU 2016-13 – Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments	
• 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.	• 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: 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.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">ASU 2016-02 – Leases (Topic 842)</th></tr>
<tr><td>
• 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.
</td><td>
• 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.
</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">ASU 2016-01 – Financial Instruments – Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities</th></tr>
<tr><td>
• The Update amends the presentation and accounting for certain financial instruments, including liabilities measured at fair value under the fair value option and equity investments.
• Requires certain equity instruments be measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in earnings.
• The guidance also updates fair value presentation and disclosure requirements for financial instruments measured at amortized cost.
• Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years.
</td><td>
• The Association is currently evaluating any impacts to the financial statements. The Association's implementation efforts include the identification of securities within the scope of the guidance, the evaluation of the measurement alternative available for equity securities without a readily determinable fair value, and the related impact to accounting policies, presentation, and disclosures.
• Any investments in nonmarketable equity investments accounted for under the cost method of accounting (except for other Farm Credit Institution stock) will be accounted for either at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reflected in earnings or, if elected, using an alternative method. The alternative method is similar to the cost method of accounting, except that the carrying value is adjusted (through earnings) for subsequent observable transactions in the same or similar investment. The Association is currently evaluating which method will be applied to these nonmarketable equity investments.
• Additionally, for purposes of disclosing the fair value of loans carried at amortized cost, the Association is evaluating valuation methods to determine the necessary changes to conform to an "exit price" notion as required by the Standard. Accordingly, the fair value amounts disclosed for such loans may change upon adoption.
• The Association expects to adopt the guidance in first quarter 2018 with a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the year of adoption, except for changes related to nonmarketable equity investments, which is applied prospectively. The Association expects the primary accounting changes will relate to equity investments.
</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">ASU 2014-09 – Revenue from Contracts With Customers (Topic 606) and subsequent related Updates</th></tr>
<tr><td>
• Requires that revenue from contracts with customers be recognized upon transfer of control of a good or service, and transfers of nonfinancial assets, in an amount equaling the consideration expected to be received.
• Changes the accounting for certain contract costs, including whether they may be offset against revenue in the Consolidated Statements of Income, and requires additional disclosures about revenue and contract costs.
• May be adopted using a full retrospective approach or a modified, cumulative effect approach wherein the guidance is applied only to existing contracts as of the date of initial application, and to new contracts transacted after that date.
• Effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early application is not permitted.
</td><td>
• The Association's revenue is the sum of net interest income and noninterest income. The scope of the guidance explicitly excludes net interest income as well as many other revenues for financial assets and liabilities including loans, leases, securities, and derivatives. Accordingly, the majority of the Association's revenues will not be affected.
• The Association is performing an assessment of revenue contracts as well as working with industry participants on matters of interpretation and application. Accounting policies will not change materially since the principles of revenue recognition from the Update are largely consistent with existing guidance and current business practices. The Association has not identified material changes to the timing or amount of revenue recognition.
• The Association expects a minor change to the presentation of costs for certain underwriting activities which will be presented in expenses rather than the current presentation against the related revenues. The Association will provide qualitative disclosures of performance obligations related to revenue recognition and will continue to evaluate disaggregation for significant categories of revenue in the scope of the guidance.
• The Association intends to adopt the guidance in first quarter 2018 using the modified retrospective method with a cumulative-effect adjustment to opening retained earnings.
</td></tr>
</table>

Disclosure Required by Farm Credit Administration Regulations

Description of Business

Descriptions of the territory served, persons eligible to borrow, types of lending activities engaged in, financial services offered and related Farm Credit organizations are incorporated herein by reference to Note 1, *Organization and Operations*, of the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report to shareholders.

The description of significant developments that had or could have a material impact on earnings or interest rates to borrowers, patronage dividend policies or practices, acquisitions or dispositions of material assets, material changes in the manner of conducting the business, seasonal characteristics, and concentrations of assets, if any, is incorporated in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included in this Annual Report.

The Association has an equity investment in a Rural Business Investment Company, Meritus Ventures, L.P, a Delaware Limited Partnership. Meritus Ventures, L.P. is licensed under the Rural Business Investment Program and provides guarantees and grants to promote rural economic development and job opportunities and supplies equity capital investment to small rural enterprises. The Association has a 2.06% ownership in the limited partnership. Additional information may be found in Note 4, *Investments*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report to shareholders.

The Association holds an equity investment in two (2) LLC's, which are Ethanol Holding Company, LLC (formerly BFE Operating Company, LLC) and CBF Holding, LLC (formerly Clean Burn Fuels, LLC) until the end of 2015.

The Ethanol Holding Company, LLC is a Delaware Limited Liability Company, in which PRFC owns a 0.32900% equity. It was organized for the stated purpose of acquiring holding, managing, preserving and, if appropriate, operating the assets of BFE Operating Company, LLC, Buffalo Lakes Energy, LLC and Pioneer Trail Energy, LLC (the "BFE Entities") and Ethanol Holding Company Minnesota Sub, LLC and Ethanol Holding Company Nebraska Sub, LLC. Such assets have been disposed of pursuant to the terms of the Operating Agreement of Ethanol Holding Company, LLC. However, the entities have not been dissolved until certain legal matters are resolved.

The CBF Holding, LLC is a North Carolina Limited Liability Company, in which PRFC owns 2.89855% equity. Subject to and upon the terms of the Operating Agreement, the stated purpose of the company shall be to acquire, maintain, operate in an idle mode, market, and re-sell the Purchased Assets (an ethanol plant); and to engage in such activities as may be approved by the Majority Interest (collectively, the "Business"), in each case subject to any limitations of the Act or the Applicable Laws of any jurisdiction in which the company transacts business. The company shall be authorized to engage in any and all other activities related to the foregoing. As of the end of 2015, the company had disposed of its assets and is awaiting resolution of certain legal matters to dissolve the company.

Description of Property

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the property of the reporting entity, which is located in San Juan, Puerto Rico:

Location	Description	Form of Ownership
213 Domenech Ave Hato Rey	Administrative/ San Juan Branch	Owned

Legal Proceedings

Information, if any, to be disclosed in this section is incorporated herein by reference to Note 11, *Commitments and Contingencies*, of the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report.

Description of Capital Structure

Information to be disclosed in this section is incorporated herein by reference to Note 7, *Members' Equity*, of the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report.

Description of Liabilities

The description of liabilities, contingent liabilities and obligations to be disclosed in this section is incorporated herein by reference to Notes 2, 6, 9 and 11 of the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report.

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

"Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," which appears in this Annual Report and is to be disclosed in this section, is incorporated herein by reference.

Senior Officers

The following represents certain information regarding the senior officers of the Association:

Senior Officer	Position
Ricardo L Fernández	*President & CEO* since February 2011. Member of Farm Credit System's Presidents Planning Committee (PPC) since 2012. Chairman of the District's PPC and member of the District's Sales & Marketing Committee. He has 21 years of experience in commercial banking, occupying various positions in strategic planning, finance and, small and middle-market commercial lending.
Jorge A. Dulzaides	*Chief Lending Officer* since July 2013. Has 31 years of experience in the Farm Credit System as credit analyst, lending officer, internal auditor and lending manager.

The total amount of compensation earned by the CEO and the five most highly paid officers as a group, during the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2016, is as follows:

Name of Individual or Number in Group	Year	Salary	Bonus	Deferred Comp.	Change in Pension Value*	Perquisites/ Other**	Total (a)
Ricardo L. Fernández	2017	$ 208,000	$ 96,000	$ –	$ –	$ 21,301	$ 325,301
Ricardo L. Fernández	2016	$ 196,000	$ 36,000	$ 15,000	$ 349	$ 20,790	$ 268,139
Ricardo L. Fernández	2015	$ 196,000	$ 36,000	$ 15,000	$ 202	$ 20,790	$ 267,992
5	2017	$ 422,000	$ –	$ –	$ 284,112	$ 9,419	$ 715,531
5	2016	$ 422,000	$ 14,770	$ –	$ 259,172	$ 30,955	$ 726,897
5	2015	$ 474,103	$ 4,800	$ –	$ (418,341)	$ 176,995 (b)	$ 237,557

* *On February 4, 2015, the FCA Board approved the final rule, "Disclosure to Shareholders; Pension Benefit Disclosures." The rule amends FCA regulations to exclude employee compensation from being reported in the Summary Compensation Table if the employee would be considered a "highly compensated employee" solely because of payments related to or change(s) in value of the employee's qualified pension plan provided that the plan was available to all similarly situated employees on the same basis at the time the employee joined the plan. System banks and associations were required to comply with the rule for compensation reported in the table for the fiscal year ending 2015.*

** *Includes company contributions to 401 (k) plan (see Note 9, Employee Benefit Plans, to the Financial Statements), excess annual leave paid; and medical and dental insurance premium.*

(a) *Disclosure of information on the total compensation paid during 2017 to any senior officer, or to any other individual included in the aggregate, is available to shareholders upon request.*

(b) *In 2015, for the five most highly paid officers, includes one-time payments totaling $128,275 related to the termination of employment as part of the restructuring of the organization.*

Pension Benefits Table
As of December 31, 2017

Name of Individual or Number in Group	Year	Plan Name	Number of Years Credited Service	Actuarial Present Value of Accumulated Benefits	Payments During 2017
CEO:					
Ricardo L. Fernández	2017	AgFirst Farm Credit Cash Balance Retirement Plan	6.08	$ –	$ 21,301
				$ –	$ 21,301
Senior Officers and Highly Compensated Employees:					
3 employees, excluding the CEO	2017	AgFirst Farm Credit Retirement Plan	24.6*	$ 2,059,370	$ –
1 employee, excluding the CEO	2017	AgFirst Farm Credit Cash Balance Retirement Plan	5.75*	–	9,419
4 Total Officers				$ 2,059,370	$ 9,419

* *Number of years credited service represents the average years of credited service for the group.*

The Association did not have a plan in place or provisions in any of the three years, which would allow for or facilitate the deferral of compensation, either salary or bonus.

The Board of Directors has not approved, as of the date of this report, payment of a performance bonus to Mr. Fernández for performance in 2017. It is estimated that based on certain performance metrics achieved in 2017, that Mr. Fernández will receive a bonus payment similar to previous years. In addition deferred compensation may be paid to the CEO based on long-term results achieved in 2017. All bonuses expected to be paid equate to a potential payment of $75,000.

In 2017, Mr. Fernández' compensation includes a performance bonus and other bonuses detailed as follows. The Board approved on November 2017 additional executive compensation based on certain performance measures achieved in 2016. The amount paid was $50,000. Additionally, a payment of $45,000 was paid to Mr. Fernández, from previously deferred compensation, for achieving certain long-term performance metrics. The Bonus category also includes the Christmas bonus required by law in Puerto Rico.

In 2016, Mr. Fernández' compensation includes a performance bonus and other bonuses detailed as follows. The Board approved on November 2016 additional executive compensation based on certain performance measures achieved in 2015. The amount was $35,000 with $15,000 deferred until certain performance metrics are achieved. The Bonus category also includes a Christmas bonus required by law in Puerto Rico.

In 2015, Mr. Fernández' compensation includes a performance bonus and other bonuses detailed as follows. The Board approved on April 2015 additional executive compensation based on certain performance measures achieved in 2014. The amount was $35,000 with $15,000 deferred until certain performance metrics are achieved. The Bonus category also includes a Christmas bonus required by law in Puerto Rico.

In 2015 the organization went through a restructuring and outsourced certain back office functions to third parties. A senior management position and three other highly compensated positions were reduced but their compensation information is included in the table above. Other Compensation includes one-time payments related to the elimination of these positions.

For the other senior officers or highly paid employees, other bonus equates to the mandatory payment of a Christmas Bonus required by Commonwealth law in each year. In December 2016, a one-time bonus was paid to all employees as approved by the Board for that year.

Disclosure of information on the total compensation paid during 2017 to any senior officer, or to any other individual included in the total, is available to shareholders upon request.

The present value of pension benefits is the value at a specific date of the expected future benefit payment stream based on actuarial assumptions, chiefly the discount rate. Other assumptions are also used, such as expected retirement age and life expectancy. Changes in the actuarial assumptions can increase or decrease the pension values.

The Association provides retirement benefit plans to all employees. Employees' participation in a plan is mostly determined by date of hire. Additional information on the Association's retirement plans can be found in Note 9, *Employee Benefit Plans,* of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Directors

Directors and senior officers are reimbursed on an actual cost basis for all expenses incurred in the performance of official duties. Such expenses may include transportation, lodging, meals, tips, tolls, parking, laundry, registration fees, and other expenses associated with the travel on official business. A copy of the policy is available to the Associations' stockholders upon request.

The aggregate amount of expense or reimbursement for travel, subsistence and other related expenses for all directors as a group was $93,429 for 2017, $113,548 for 2016 and $90,998 for 2015. It is the practice of the Association not to provide noncash compensation to directors. For 2017, there was no noncash compensation provided.

The Board of Directors reviews and determines adequate director compensation to attract qualified directors. The Board of Directors reviewed director honorarium in mid-2012 and approved modifications to director compensation. Effective July 1, 2012, all elected stockholder directors were compensated at a per diem rate of $400 for all official activities. Honorarium for all external directors was paid at a per diem rate of $600 and $1,000 for the financial expert.

Directors are also paid honorarium at the per diem rate for travel to and from conferences and meetings when the distance and schedule requires travel on any portion of the day prior to or following the scheduled activity. In addition, all directors were paid a quarterly a retainer fee as compensation for incidental services and review/preparation for meetings and assignments. The chairman's retainer fee is $1,000 per quarter and $750 per quarter for all the other directors, including external directors.

Additional information for each Director is provided below:

			Term of Office		Number of Days Served		Compensation Expensed on 2017		
Name of Director	Position	Committee Assignments	Election Year	Current Term Expiration	Board Meetings	Other Official Activities*	Compensation Regular Board Meetings & Retainer	Compensation for Other Activities	Total Compensation During 2017
Robert G. Miller	Chairman	Governance, Compensation	2016	2019	10.50	13.50	$9,650	$6,750	$16,400
Pablo Rodríguez	Vice Chairman	Governance, Compensation & Sales & Marketing	2017	2020	10.50	12.50	8,450	6,250	14,700
Michael J. Serrallés	Second Vice Chairman	Audit, Risk Management, Sales & Marketing	2016	2019	10.50	9.50	8,450	4,750	13,200
Carlos A. Rodríguez	Director	Audit, Risk Management, Sales & Marketing	2017	2020	10.50	8.50	8,450	4,250	12,700
Héctor I. Cordero	Director	Compensation, Risk Mgt. & Sales & Marketing	2015	2018	10.50	7.50	8,450	3,750	12,200
Víctor M. Ayala	Director	Audit, Risk Management Risk Management	2017	2020	10.50	8.50	8,450	4,250	12,700
Antonio E. Marichal	External Director and Financial Expert	Audit, Governance	2015	2018	10.50	8.50	13,450	8,250	21,700
Felipe Ozonas	External Director	Governance, Compensation	2017	2020	5	–	4,600	–	4,600
Francisco Oramas	External Director	Governance, Compensation	2016	2017	3.50	4.50	2,850	2,650	5,500
Total							$72,800	$40,900	$113,700

All directors shall make themselves available to serve on the loan committee, upon the scheduling of a meeting. Any two directors along with the President/CEO shall constitute a quorum for the loan committee. Committee meetings are normally scheduled and held the same day as monthly board of director's meetings. This scheduling method results in there being no separate and/or additional honorarium paid for the various committee meetings.

The following represents certain information regarding the directors of the Association, including their principal occupation and employment for the past five years:

Mr. Robert G. Miller Chairman of the Board since April 2016. He is a producer of eggs, laying hens, and pullets who owns farms in the Sabana neighborhood in Orocovis and the Asomante neighborhood in Aibonito. Mr. Miller is President of Empresas Agrícolas de Puerto Rico, Inc. He is a member of the Fund for the Promotion of the Egg Industry and member of the Board of "Sistema de Salud Menonita". He has been a member of the Board since 2010.

Mr. Pablo Rodríguez Vice Chairman of the Board since April 2016. He is a farmer growing plantains and coffee. His farm is in San Sebastian. He is a member of the Colegio de Agrónomos de Puerto Rico. He has been a Board member since 2010.

Mr. Michael J. Serrallés Second Vice Chairman of the Board since April 2016. Is a manager and director of Sucesión J. Serrallés, Inc. The corporation grows sod, ornamental plants and coconut palms. The corporation also has farmland leased to seed research companies, for pasture, and to grow bananas, plantains and mangoes. He was first elected to the Board in 2013.

Mr. Carlos A. Rodríguez Is a cattle rancher in the neighborhood of Barahona in Morovis. Mr. Rodríguez was elected First Vice President of the Puerto Rico Farm Bureau Board in 2014. He has been a PRFC director since 2002.

Mr. Héctor I. Cordero Toledo Is a dairy farmer, cattle rancher in Aguadilla and is also involved with fodder, which he produces in Hormigueros. He is President of the Puerto Rico Farm Bureau and delegate to the American Farm Bureau Federation. He is a member of the Puerto Rico Dairy Herd Improvement Association. He is also an advisor to the Puerto Rico Young Farmers & Ranchers. He was first elected to the Board in 2012.

Mr. Víctor M. Ayala He is a dairy farmer and cattle rancher with a farm in the neighborhood of Collores, in Humacao. Mr. Ayala is a director in the dairy industry's Fondo para la Estabilización de Precios, who is an association member. He has been a member of the Board since 2004.

Mr. Antonio E. Marichal Is an attorney with an accounting background. He is one of our two outside directors and serves as the financial expert. He is a retired partner of the firm Marichal, Hernandez, Santiago & Juarbe, LLC. He continues to practice law as an off counsel of the firm. His list of clients includes several association members and directors for whom he may perform work as the need arises. He practices tax, estate and business law. He is a member of the Bar Association and The Association of Public Notaries of Puerto Rico. He is admitted to practice in Puerto Rico, The U.S. District Court for The District of Puerto Rico, The First Circuit of the U.S. Court of Appeals and The U.S. Tax Court. Originally appointed by the board in 2006.

Mr. Felipe Ozonas Is a coffee, citrus and plantain producer. He is owner of "Hacienda la Balear, Inc." and "Azamar de la Balear, Inc." He is a member of the Puerto Rico Farm Bureau. Originally appointed by the Board in 2017.

Mr. Francisco Oramas Is an agronomist and businessman. He was one of two outside directors. Mr. Oramas was Vice President at Caribbean Produce, a company dedicated to the sales and distribution of fruits and vegetables in PR. Mr. Oramas also serves on the Board of Directors of Atenas Pineapple, a corporation dedicated to growing pineapples in Puerto Rico. He was under Secretary of the Puerto Rico Department of Agriculture from 2005 to 2007 and is currently a member of the Colegio de Agrónomos de Puerto Rico. Originally appointed by the Board in 2010, he resigned in May 2017 to pursue new professional opportunities.

Transactions with Senior Officers and Directors

The reporting entity's policies on loans to and transactions with its officers and directors, to be disclosed in this section are incorporated herein by reference to Note 10, *Related Party Transactions*, of the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report.

Transactions Other Than Loans

There have been no transactions that occurred at any time during the year ended December 31, 2017, between the Association and senior officers or directors, their immediate family members or any organizations with which they are affiliated, which require reporting per FCA regulations. There were no transactions with any senior officer or director related to the purchase or retirement of preferred stock of the Association for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

There were no matters which came to the attention of management or the board of directors regarding involvement of current directors or senior officers in specified legal proceedings which should be disclosed in this section. No directors or senior officers have been involved in any legal proceedings during the last five years which require reporting per FCA regulations.

Relationship with Independent Auditors

There were no changes in or material disagreements with our independent auditors on any matter of the generally accepted accounting principles or financial statement disclosures during this period.

Aggregate fees expensed by the Association for services rendered by its independent auditors for the year ended December 31, 2017 were as follows:

	2017
Independent Auditors	
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP	
Audit services	$ 96,347
Total	$ 96,347

Audit services fees were for the annual audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Consolidated Financial Statements, together with the report thereon of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP dated March 31, 2018 and the report of management, which appear in this Annual Report, are incorporated herein by reference.

Copies of the Association's Annual and Quarterly reports are available upon request free of charge by calling 1-787-753-5435, or writing Alice Rivera, Puerto Rico Farm Credit, ACA, PO Box 363649, San Juan, PR 00936 or accessing the web site, ***www.puertoricofarmcredit.com***. The Association prepares an electronic version of the Annual Report which is available on the Association's web site within 75 days after the end of the fiscal year and distributes the Annual Reports to shareholders within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year. The Association prepares an electronic version of the 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 Association.

Borrower Information Regulations

Since 1972, Farm Credit Administration (FCA) regulations have required that borrower information be held in strict confidence by Farm Credit System (FCS) institutions, their directors, officers and employees. These regulations provide Farm Credit institutions clear guidelines for protecting their borrowers' nonpublic personal information.

On November 10, 1999, the FCA Board adopted a policy that requires FCS institutions to formally inform new borrowers at loan closing of the FCA regulations on releasing borrower information and to address this information in the Annual Report. The implementation of these measures ensures that new and existing borrowers are aware of the privacy protections afforded them through FCA regulations and Farm Credit System institution efforts.

Credit and Services to Young, Beginning, and Small Farmers and Ranchers and Producers or Harvesters of Aquatic Products

Information to be disclosed in this section is incorporated herein by reference to the similarly named section in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section included in this Annual Report to the shareholders.

Shareholder Investment

Shareholder investment in the Association may be materially affected by the financial condition and results of operations of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank (Bank or AgFirst). Copies of the Bank's Annual and Quarterly reports are available upon request free of charge by calling 1-800-845-1745, ext. 2832, or writing Susanne Caughman, AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, P. O. Box 1499, Columbia, SC 29202. Information concerning AgFirst Farm Credit Bank can also be obtained by going to AgFirst's web site at ***www.agfirst.com***. The Bank prepares an electronic version of the Annual Report, which is available on the website, within 75 days after the end of the fiscal year. The Bank prepares an electronic version of the Quarterly report within 40 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, except that no report needs to be prepared for the fiscal quarter that coincides with the end of the fiscal year of the Bank.

Report of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors (Committee) is comprised of the directors named below. None of the directors who serve on the Committee is an employee of Puerto Rico Farm Credit, ACA (Association) and in the opinion of the Board of Directors; each is free of any relationship with the Association or management that would interfere with the director's independent judgment on the Committee.

The Committee has adopted a written charter that has been reviewed, amended and approved by the Board of Directors in 2016. The Committee has reviewed and discussed the Association's audited financial statements with management, which has primary responsibility for the financial statements.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC), the Association's independent auditors for 2017, is responsible for expressing an opinion on the conformity of the Association's audited financial statements with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Committee has discussed with PwC the matters that are required to be discussed by the Statement on Auditing Standards No. 114 (The Auditor's Communication with those charged with Governance). The Committee discussed with PwC its independence from Puerto Rico Farm Credit, ACA. The Committee also reviewed the non-audit services provided by PwC and concluded that these services were not incompatible with maintaining PwC's independence.

The members of the Committee are not professionally engaged in the practice of auditing or accounting. The members of the Committee rely, without independent verification, on the information provided to them and on the representations made by management and the independent auditors. Accordingly, the Committee's considerations and discussions referred to above do not assure that the audit of the Association's financial statements has been carried out in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America or that the financial statements are presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Based on the considerations referred to above, the Committee recommended to the Board of Directors that the audited financial statements be included in the Association's Annual Report for 2017. The foregoing report is provided by the following independent directors, who constitute the Audit Committee:

Antonio E. Marichal, External Director
Chairman of the Audit Committee

Members of Audit Committee

Víctor M. Ayala, Director
Carlos A. Rodríguez, Director
Michael J. Serrallés, Director

March 13, 2018

Report of Independent Auditors

To the Board of Directors and Management of
Puerto Rico Farm Credit, ACA

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Puerto Rico Farm Credit, ACA and its subsidiaries (the "Association"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in members' equity and cash flows for the years then ended.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the Association's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Association's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Puerto Rico Farm Credit, ACA and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Certified Public Accountants
Miami, Florida

March 13, 2018

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, 333 SE 2nd Avenue, Suite 3000, Miami, FL 33131
T: (305) 375 7400, F:(305) 375 6221, www.pwc.com/us

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2017	2016	2015
Assets			
Cash	**$ 944**	$ 80	$ 754
Loans	**166,228**	164,224	164,833
Allowance for loan losses	**(1,563)**	(1,362)	(1,639)
Net loans	**164,665**	162,862	163,194
Accrued interest receivable	**578**	553	536
Investments in other Farm Credit institutions	**1,678**	1,752	1,750
Premises and equipment, net	**1,110**	1,144	1,097
Other property owned	**2,063**	1,967	1,326
Accounts receivable	**1,996**	1,680	1,663
Other assets	**140**	128	174
Total assets	**$ 173,174**	$ 170,166	$ 170,494
Liabilities			
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	**$ 115,233**	$ 113,238	$ 116,270
Accrued interest payable	**257**	186	161
Patronage refunds payable	**1,706**	1,605	800
Accounts payable	**1,139**	379	429
Other liabilities	**551**	487	510
Total liabilities	**118,886**	115,895	118,170
Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)			
Members' Equity			
Capital stock and participation certificates	**485**	499	512
Unallocated retained earnings	**53,803**	53,772	51,812
Total members' equity	**54,288**	54,271	52,324
Total liabilities and members' equity	**$ 173,174**	$ 170,166	$ 170,494

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

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(dollars in thousands)	For the year ended December 31, 2017	2016	2015
Interest Income			
Loans	**$ 6,456**	$ 6,954	$ 6,590
Interest Expense			
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	**2,650**	2,150	1,866
Net interest income	**3,806**	4,804	4,724
Provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	**233**	(357)	(67)
Net interest income after provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	**3,573**	5,161	4,791
Noninterest Income			
Loan fees	**84**	100	111
Fees for financially related services	**4**	11	2
Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions	**1,998**	1,677	1,653
Gains (losses) on sales of premises and equipment, net	**—**	11	—
Gains (losses) on other transactions	**(63)**	63	(141)
Total other-than-temporary impairment losses on investments	**—**	—	(40)
Other noninterest income	**—**	4	63
Total noninterest income	**2,023**	1,866	1,648
Noninterest Expense			
Salaries and employee benefits	**878**	1,088	1,849
Postretirement benefits (Notes 2 and 9)	**493**	390	1,085
Occupancy and equipment	**268**	264	249
Insurance Fund premiums	**129**	162	127
(Gains) losses on other property owned, net	**158**	(227)	86
Other operating expenses	**1,939**	1,790	1,808
Total noninterest expense	**3,865**	3,467	5,204
Net income	**1,731**	3,560	1,235
Other comprehensive income	**—**	—	—
Comprehensive income	**$ 1,731**	$ 3,560	$ 1,235

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

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Members' Equity

(dollars in thousands)	Capital Stock and Participation Certificates	Unallocated Retained Earnings	Total Members' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2014	$ 520	$ 51,377	$ 51,897
Comprehensive income		1,235	1,235
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	(8)		(8)
Patronage distribution			
Cash		(800)	(800)
Balance at December 31, 2015	$ 512	$ 51,812	$ 52,324
Comprehensive income		3,560	3,560
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	(13)		(13)
Patronage distribution			
Cash		(1,600)	(1,600)
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 499	$ 53,772	$ 54,271
Comprehensive income		**1,731**	**1,731**
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	**(14)**		**(14)**
Patronage distribution			
Cash		**(1,700)**	**(1,700)**
Balance at December 31, 2017	**$ 485**	**$ 53,803**	**$ 54,288**

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

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(dollars in thousands)	For the year ended December 31, 2017	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	**$ 1,731**	$ 3,560	$ 1,235
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation on premises and equipment	**146**	134	118
Amortization (accretion) of net deferred loan costs (fees)	**502**	328	389
Provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	**233**	(357)	(67)
(Gains) losses on other property owned	**101**	(289)	71
Net impairment losses on investments	**—**	—	40
(Gains) losses on sales of premises and equipment, net	**—**	(11)	—
(Gains) losses on other transactions	**63**	(63)	141
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable	**(25)**	(17)	40
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	**(316)**	(17)	685
(Increase) decrease in other assets	**(12)**	46	28
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest payable	**71**	25	—
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	**760**	(50)	71
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	**1**	40	47
Total adjustments	**1,524**	(231)	1,563
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**3,255**	3,329	2,798
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Net (increase) decrease in loans	**(3,016)**	(779)	340
(Increase) decrease in investment in other Farm Credit institutions	**74**	(2)	18
Purchases of premises and equipment	**(112)**	(181)	(231)
Proceeds from sales of premises and equipment	**—**	11	—
Proceeds from sales of other property owned	**281**	788	701
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	**(2,773)**	(163)	828
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Advances on (repayment of) notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, net	**1,995**	(3,032)	(2,356)
Capital stock and participation certificates issued/(retired), net	**(14)**	(13)	(8)
Patronage refunds and dividends paid	**(1,599)**	(795)	(800)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	**382**	(3,840)	(3,164)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	**864**	(674)	462
Cash, beginning of period	**80**	754	292
Cash, end of period	**$ 944**	$ 80	$ 754
Supplemental schedule of non-cash activities:			
Receipt of property in settlement of loans	**$ 478**	$ 1,140	$ 614
Estimated cash dividends or patronage distributions declared or payable	**1,700**	1,600	800
Supplemental information:			
Interest paid	**2,579**	2,125	1,866
Taxes (refunded) paid, net	**—**	(2)	—

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except as noted)

Note 1 — Organization and Operations

A. **Organization:** Puerto Rico Farm Credit, ACA (Association) is a stockholder-owned cooperative that provides credit and credit-related services to qualified borrowers within the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The Association is also authorized by its charter from the Farm Credit Administration to provide the same credit and credit-related services for qualified purposes within the territory of the U.S. Virgin Islands.

The Association is a lending institution in the Farm Credit System (the System) a nationwide network of cooperatively owned banks and associations. It was established by Acts of Congress and is subject to the provisions of the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended (Farm Credit Act). The System specializes in providing financing and related services to qualified borrowers for agricultural and rural purposes.

The nation is served by three Farm Credit Banks (FCBs) and one Agricultural Credit Bank (ACB), (collectively, the System Banks) each of which has specific lending authorities within its chartered territory. The ACB also has additional specific nationwide lending authorities.

Each System Bank serves one or more Agricultural Credit Associations (ACAs) that originate long-term, short-term and intermediate-term loans, Production Credit Associations (PCAs) that originate and service short- and intermediate-term loans, and/or Federal Land Credit Associations (FLCAs) that originate and service long-term real estate mortgage loans. These associations borrow a majority of the funds for their lending activities from their related bank. System Banks are also responsible for supervising the activities of associations within their districts. AgFirst (Bank) and its related associations (Associations or District Associations) are collectively referred to as the AgFirst District. The District Associations jointly own substantially all of AgFirst's voting stock. As of year-end, the District consisted of the Bank and nineteen District Associations. All nineteen were structured as ACA holding companies, with PCA and FLCA subsidiaries. FLCAs are tax-exempt while ACAs and PCAs are taxable.

The Farm Credit Administration (FCA) is delegated authority by Congress to regulate the System banks and associations. The FCA examines the activities of the associations and certain actions by the associations are subject to the prior approval of the FCA and the supervising bank.

The Farm Credit Act also established the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (Insurance Corporation) to administer the Farm Credit Insurance Fund (Insurance Fund). The Insurance Fund is required to be used (1) to ensure the timely payment of principal and interest on System wide debt obligations (Insured Debt), (2) to ensure the retirement of protected borrower capital at par or stated value, and (3) for other specified purposes. The Insurance Fund is also available for discretionary uses by the Insurance Corporation to provide assistance to certain troubled System institutions and to cover the operating expenses of the Insurance Corporation. Each System bank has been required to pay premiums, which may be passed on to the Association, into the Insurance Fund, based on its annual average adjusted outstanding Insured Debt until the assets in the Insurance Fund reach the "secure base amount." The secure base amount is defined in the Farm Credit Act as 2.0 percent of the aggregate insured obligations (adjusted to reflect the reduced risk on loans or investments guaranteed by federal or state governments) or such other percentage of the aggregate obligations as the Insurance Corporation at its sole discretion determines to be actuarially sound. When the amount in the Insurance Fund exceeds the secure base amount, the Insurance Corporation is required to reduce premiums and may return excess funds above the secure base amount to System institutions. However, it must still ensure that reduced premiums are sufficient to maintain the level of the Insurance Fund at the secure base amount.

B. **Operations:** The Farm Credit Act sets forth the types of authorized lending activity and financial services that can be offered by the Association, and the persons eligible to borrow.

The Associations borrow from the Bank and in turn may originate and service short- and intermediate-term loans to their members, as well as long-term real estate mortgage loans.

The Bank primarily lends to the District Associations in the form of a line of credit to fund the Associations' earning assets. These lines of credit (or Direct Notes) are collateralized by a pledge of substantially all of each Association's assets. The terms of the Direct Notes are governed by a General Financing Agreement (GFA) between the Bank and Association. Each advance is structured such that the principal cash flow, repricing characteristics, and underlying index (if any) of the advance match those of the assets being funded. By match-funding the Association loans, the Associations' exposure to interest rate risk is minimized.

In addition to providing funding for earning assets, the Bank provides District Associations with banking and support services such as accounting, human resources, information systems, and marketing. The costs of these support services are included in the cost of the Direct Note, or in some cases billed directly to certain Associations that use a specific service.

The Association is authorized to provide, either directly or in participation with other lenders, credit, credit commitments, and related services to eligible borrowers. Eligible borrowers include farmers, ranchers, producers or harvesters of aquatic products, rural residents, and farm-related businesses.

The Association may sell to any System borrowing member, on an optional basis, credit or term life insurance appropriate to protect the loan commitment in the event of death of the debtor(s). The sale of other insurance necessary to protect a member's farm or aquatic unit is permitted, but limited to hail and multi-peril crop insurance, and insurance necessary to protect the facilities and equipment of aquatic borrowers.

Note 2 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting and reporting policies of the Association conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) and prevailing practices within the banking industry. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes. Significant estimates are discussed in these footnotes, as applicable. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the ACA, PCA and FLCA.

Certain amounts in the prior year financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. Such reclassifications had no effect on net income or total members' equity of prior years.

A. **Cash:** Cash represents cash on hand and on deposit at banks.

B. **Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses:** The Association is authorized to make long-term real estate loans with maturities of 5 to 40 years and certain short- and intermediate-term loans for agricultural production or operating purposes with maturities of not more than 10 years.

Loans are carried at their principal amount outstanding adjusted for charge-offs, premiums, discounts, deferred loan fees or costs, and derivative instruments and hedging valuation adjustments, if any. Interest on loans is accrued and credited to interest income based upon the daily principal amount outstanding. The difference in the total investment in a loan and its principal amount may be deferred as part of the carrying amount of the loan and the net difference amortized over the life of the related loan as an adjustment to interest income using the effective interest method.

Impaired loans are loans for which it is probable that not all principal and interest will be collected according to the contractual terms of the loan. Impaired loans include nonaccrual loans, restructured loans, and could include loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest. A loan is 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 as the result of past due status, is collected or otherwise discharged in full.

Loans are generally classified as nonaccrual when principal or interest is delinquent for 90 days (unless adequately collateralized and in the process of collection) or circumstances indicate that collection of principal and/or interest is in doubt. When a loan is placed in nonaccrual status, accrued interest deemed uncollectible is reversed (if accrued in the current year) or charged against the allowance for loan losses (if accrued in the prior year).

When loans are in nonaccrual status, the interest portion of payments received in cash is recognized as interest income if collection of the recorded investment in the loan is fully expected and the loan does not have a remaining unrecovered prior charge-off associated with it. Otherwise, loan payments are applied against the recorded investment in the loan. Nonaccrual loans may be returned to accrual status when principal and interest are current, prior charge-offs have been recovered, the ability of the borrower to fulfill the contractual repayment terms is fully expected and the loan is not classified "doubtful" or "loss."

Loans are charged off, wholly or partially, as appropriate, at the time they are determined to be uncollectible.

In cases where a borrower experiences financial difficulties and the Association makes certain monetary concessions to the borrower through modifications to the contractual terms of the loan, the loan is classified as a restructured loan. A restructured loan constitutes a troubled debt restructuring (TDR) if for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties the Association grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. If the borrower's ability to meet the revised payment schedule is uncertain, the loan is classified as a nonaccrual loan.

The allowance for loan losses is maintained 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. The allowance for loan losses is a valuation account used to reasonably estimate loan losses as of the financial statement date. Determining the appropriate allowance for loan losses balance involves significant judgment about when a loss has been incurred and the amount of that loss.

The Association considers the following factors, among others, when determining the allowance for loan losses:

- Changes in credit risk classifications
- Changes in collateral values
- Changes in risk concentrations
- Changes in weather-related conditions
- Changes in economic conditions

A specific allowance may be established for impaired loans under Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) guidance on accounting by creditors for impairment of a loan. Impairment of these loans is measured based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate or, as practically expedient, at the loan's observable market price or fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.

A general allowance may also be established under FASB guidance on accounting for contingencies, to reflect estimated probable credit losses inherent in the remainder of the loan portfolio which excludes impaired loans considered under the specific allowance discussed above. A general allowance can be evaluated on a pool basis for those loans with similar characteristics. The level of the general allowance may be based on management's best estimate of the likelihood of default adjusted for other relevant factors reflecting the current environment.

The credit risk rating methodology is a key component of the Association's allowance for loan losses evaluation, and is generally incorporated into the institution's loan underwriting standards and internal lending limit. The Association uses a two-dimensional loan rating model based on internally generated combined system risk rating guidance that incorporates a 14-point risk rating scale to identify and track the probability of borrower default and a separate scale addressing loss given default over a period of time. Probability of default is the probability that a borrower will experience a default within 12 months from the date of the determination of the risk rating. A default is considered to have occurred if the lender believes the borrower will not be able to pay its obligation in full or the borrower is past due more than 90 days. The loss given default is management's estimate as to the anticipated economic loss on a specific loan assuming default has occurred or is expected to occur within the next 12 months.

Each of the 14 categories carries a distinct percentage of default probability. The 14-point risk rating scale provides for granularity of the probability of default, especially in the acceptable ratings. There are nine acceptable categories that range from a borrower of the highest quality to a borrower of minimally acceptable quality. The probability of default between 1 and 9 is very narrow and would reflect almost no default to a minimal default percentage. The probability of default grows more rapidly as a loan moves from a "9" to other assets especially mentioned and grows significantly as a loan moves to a substandard (viable) level. A substandard (non-viable) rating indicates that the probability of default is almost certain.

C. **Loans Held for Sale:** Loans are classified as held for sale when there is intent to sell the loans within a reasonable period of time. Loans intended for sale are carried at the lower of cost or fair value.

D. **Other Property Owned:** Other property owned, consisting of real estate, personal property, and other assets acquired through a collection action, is recorded upon acquisition at fair value less estimated selling costs. Any initial reduction in the carrying amount of a loan to the fair value of the collateral received is charged to the allowance for loan losses. Revised estimates to the fair value less cost to sell are reported as adjustments to the carrying amount of the asset, provided that such adjusted value is not in excess of the carrying amount at acquisition. Income, expenses, and carrying value adjustments related to other property owned are included in Gains (Losses) from Other Property Owned, Net in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

E. **Premises and Equipment:** Land is carried at cost. Premises and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Gains and losses on dispositions are reflected in current earnings. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense and improvements are capitalized. Premises and equipment are evaluated for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable.

From time to time, assets classified as premises and equipment are transferred to held for sale for various reasons. These assets are carried in Other Assets at the lower of the recorded investment in the asset or fair value less estimated cost to sell based upon the property's appraised value at the date of transfer. Any write-downs of property held for sale are recorded as other non-interest expense.

F. **Investments:** The Association may hold investments as described below.

Other Investments
The Association holds minority equity interests in a Rural Business Investment Company (RBIC). This investment is accounted for under the cost method and is carried at the lower of cost or fair value.

Investment in Other Farm Credit Institutions
The Association is required to maintain ownership in the Bank in the form of Class B and Class C stock, as presented on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as Investments in Other Farm Credit Institutions. Accounting for this investment is on the cost plus allocated equities basis.

G. **Voluntary Advance Conditional Payments:** The Association is authorized under the Farm Credit Act to accept advance payments from borrowers. To the extent the borrower's access to such advance payments is restricted, the advanced conditional payments are netted against the borrower's related loan balance. Amounts in excess of the related loan balance and amounts to which the borrower has unrestricted access are presented as other liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. Advanced conditional payments are not insured. Interest is generally paid by the Association on such accounts.

H. **Employee Benefit Plans:** The Association participates in District and multi-District sponsored benefit plans. These plans may include defined benefit final average pay retirement, defined benefit cash balance retirement, defined benefit other postretirement benefits, and defined contribution plans.

Defined Contribution Plans

Substantially all employees are eligible to participate in the defined contribution Farm Credit Benefit Alliance (FCBA) 401(k) Plan, subsequently referred to as the 401(k) Plan, which qualifies as a 401(k) plan as defined by the Internal Revenue Code. Employee deferrals are not to exceed the maximum deferral as determined and adjusted by the Internal Revenue Service. Company contributions to the 401(k) Plan are expensed as funded.

Additional information for the above may be found in Note 9 and the Notes to the Combined Financial Statements of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank and District Associations' Annual Report.

Multi-Employer Defined Benefit Plans

Substantially all employees hired before January 1, 2003 may participate in the AgFirst Farm Credit Retirement Plan (Plan), which is a defined benefit plan and considered multi-employer under FASB accounting guidance. The Plan is noncontributory and includes eligible Association and District employees. The "Projected Unit Credit" actuarial method is used for financial reporting purposes.

Since the foregoing plan is multi-employer, the Association does not apply the provisions of FASB guidance on employers' accounting for defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans in its stand-alone financial statements. Rather, the effects of this guidance are reflected in the Combined Financial Statements of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank and District Associations.

Additional information for the above may be found in Note 9 and in the Notes to the Combined Financial Statements of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank and District Associations' Annual Report.

I. **Income Taxes:** The Association evaluates tax positions taken in previous and current years according to FASB guidance. A tax position can result in a permanent reduction of income taxes payable, a deferral of income taxes otherwise currently payable to future years, or a change in the expected realizability of deferred tax assets. The term tax position also encompasses, but is not limited to, an entity's status, including its status as a pass-through entity or tax-exempt entity.

The Association is generally subject to Federal and certain other income taxes. As previously described, the ACA holding company has two wholly-owned subsidiaries, a PCA and a FLCA. The FLCA subsidiary is exempt from federal and state income taxes as provided in the Farm Credit Act. The ACA holding company and the PCA subsidiary are subject to federal, state, and certain other income taxes. However, for Puerto Rico tax purposes, the Association has had a ruling from the Puerto Rico Treasury Department since June 1993 determining that the Association and its subsidiaries will be treated as a domestic cooperative association. Thus, the Association enjoys the exemptions provided by Article 23 of the General Cooperative Association Act of Puerto Rico of 2004, Act No. 239 of September 1, 2004.

The Association operates as a cooperative that qualifies for tax treatment under Subchapter T of the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, under specified conditions, the Association can exclude from taxable income amounts distributed as qualified patronage refunds in the form of cash, stock, or allocated surplus. Provisions for income taxes are made only on those taxable earnings that will not be distributed as qualified patronage refunds.

The Association distributes patronage on the basis of taxable income.

The Association accounts for income taxes under the asset and liability method, recognizing deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of the temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be realized or settled.

The Association records a valuation allowance at the balance sheet dates against that portion of the Association's deferred tax assets that, based on management's best estimates of future events and circumstances, more likely than not (a likelihood of more than 50 percent) will not be realized. The consideration of valuation allowances involves various estimates and assumptions as to future taxable earnings, including the effects of the expected patronage program, which reduces taxable earnings.

The Association has adopted a "pro-rata" method to tax effect only the portion of the Association's temporary differences expected to have a future tax consequence to the Association. The Association intends to have only patronage sourced income that will be distributed in its entirety on a cooperative basis as tax deductible patronage dividends. This operating scenario results in zero federal taxable income. Thus, the Association has applied a zero effective tax rate to its cumulative temporary differences.

J. **Due from AgFirst Farm Credit Bank:** The Association records patronage refunds from the Bank and certain District Associations on an accrual basis.

K. **Valuation Methodologies:** FASB guidance defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability. This guidance also establishes a fair value hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. It prescribes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value.

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

Level 2 inputs to the valuation methodology 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 to the valuation methodology 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 a third-party valuation or internal model pricing.

The Association may use the Bank, internal resources or third parties to obtain fair value prices. Quoted market prices are generally used when estimating fair values of any assets or liabilities for which observable, active markets exist.

A number of methodologies may be employed to value items for which an observable active market does not exist. Examples of these items include: impaired loans, other property owned, and certain derivatives, investment securities and other financial instruments. Inputs to these valuations can involve estimates and assumptions that require a substantial degree of judgment. Some of the assumptions used include, among others, discount rates, rates of return on assets, repayment rates, cash flows, default rates, costs of servicing, and liquidation values. The use of different assumptions could produce significantly different asset or liability values, which could have material positive or negative effects on results of operations.

Please see further discussion in Note 8.

L. **Off-Balance-Sheet Credit Exposures:** The credit risk associated with commitments to extend credit and letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved with extending loans to customers and is subject to normal credit policies. Collateral may be obtained based on management's assessment of the customer's creditworthiness.

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to customers, generally having fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses that may require payment of a fee.

Letters of credit are commitments issued to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. These letters of credit are issued to facilitate commerce and typically result in the commitment being funded when the underlying transaction is consummated between the customer and third party.

M. **Revenue Recognition:** The largest source of revenue for the Association is interest income. Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis driven by nondiscretionary formulas based on written contracts, such as loan agreements or securities contracts. Credit-related fees, including letter of credit fees, finance charges and other fees are recognized in non-interest income when earned. Other types of non-interest revenues, such as service charges, professional services and broker fees, are accrued and recognized into income as services are provided and the amount of fees earned is reasonably determinable.

N. **Accounting Standards Updates (ASUs):** 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.

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 will be effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017 for public business entities. The Association does not expect these amendments to have a material effect on its financial statements.

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-16 Income Taxes (Topic 740): Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory. This Update requires an entity to recognize the income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory when the transfer occurs. For public business entities, the amendments are effective, on a modified retrospective basis, for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim reporting periods within those annual reporting periods. The Association does not expect these amendments to have a material effect on its financial statements.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15 Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments (a consensus of the Emerging Issues Task Force). This Update eliminates diversity in practice in how certain cash receipts and cash payments are presented and classified in the statement of cash flows. The Update addresses eight specific cash flow issues with the objective of reducing existing diversity in practice. The amendments are effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. An entity that elects early adoption must adopt all of the amendments in the same period. The amendments are to be applied using a retrospective transition method to each period presented.

The Association elected retrospective early adoption of this guidance. The criteria of the standard were not significantly different from the Association's policy in place at adoption. Application of the guidance had no impact on the Association's Statements of Cash Flows.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13 Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. The Update improves 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 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.

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 is intended to improve the recognition and measurement of financial instruments. The new guidance makes targeted improvements to existing GAAP. The ASU will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years for public business entities. The Association does not expect these amendments to have a material effect on its financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606). This guidance changes the recognition of revenue from contracts with customers. The core principle of the new 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. This guidance also includes 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 has issued several additional Updates that generally provide clarifying guidance where there was the potential for diversity in practice, or address the cost and complexity of applying Topic 606. The guidance and all related updates will be effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017 for public business entities. The amendments are to be applied retrospectively. The Association has identified ancillary revenues that will be affected by this Update. However, because financial instruments are not within the scope of the guidance, it is expected that adoption will not have a material impact on the Association's financial condition or results of operations. The Association expects to adopt the guidance in first quarter 2018 using the modified retrospective method and that adoption will result in additional disclosures.

Note 3 — Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

For a description of the Association's accounting for loans, including impaired loans, and the allowance for loan losses, see Note 2 subsection B above.

Credit risk arises from the potential inability of an obligor to meet its repayment obligation which exists in outstanding loans. 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.

The credit risk management process begins with an analysis of the obligor's credit history, repayment capacity and financial position. Repayment capacity focuses on the obligor's ability to repay the obligation based on cash flows from operations or other sources of income, including non-farm income. Real estate mortgage loans must be secured by first liens on the real estate collateral. As required by FCA regulations, each institution that makes loans on a secured basis must have collateral evaluation policies and procedures.

The credit risk rating process for loans uses a two-dimensional structure, incorporating a 14-point probability of default scale (see further discussion in Note 2 subsection B above) and a separate scale addressing estimated percentage loss in the event of default. The loan rating structure incorporates borrower risk and transaction risk. Borrower risk is the risk of loss driven by factors intrinsic to the borrower. The transaction risk or facility risk is related to the structure of a credit (tenor, terms, and collateral).

The Association's loan portfolio, which includes purchased interests in loans, has been segmented by the following loan types as defined by the FCA:

- Real estate mortgage loans — loans made to full-time or part-time farmers secured by first lien real estate mortgages with maturities from five to thirty years. These loans may be made only in amounts up to 85 percent of the appraised value of the property taken as security or up to 97 percent of the appraised value if guaranteed by a federal, state, or other governmental agency. The actual percentage of loan-to-appraised value when loans are made is generally lower than the statutory required percentage.

- Production and intermediate-term loans — loans to full-time or part-time farmers that are not real estate mortgage loans. These loans fund eligible financing needs including operating inputs (such as labor, feed, fertilizer, and repairs), livestock, living expenses, income taxes, machinery or equipment, farm buildings, and other business-related expenses. Production loans may be made on a secured or unsecured basis and are most often made for a period of time that matches the borrower's normal production and marketing cycle, which is typically one year or less. Intermediate-term loans are made for a specific term, generally greater than one year and less than or equal to ten years.
- Loans to cooperatives — loans for any cooperative purpose other than for communication, power, and water and waste disposal.
- Processing and marketing loans — loans for operations to process or market the products produced by a farmer, rancher, or producer or harvester of aquatic products, or by a cooperative.
- Farm-related business loans — loans to eligible borrowers that furnish certain farm-related business services to farmers or ranchers that are directly related to their agricultural production.
- Rural residential real estate loans — loans made to individuals, who are not farmers, to purchase a single-family dwelling that will be the primary residence in open country, which may include a town or village that has a population of not more than 2,500 persons. In addition, the loan may be to remodel, improve, or repair a rural home, or to refinance existing debt. These loans are generally secured by a first lien on the property.
- Communication loans — loans primarily to finance rural communication providers.
- Power loans — loans primarily to finance electric generation, transmission and distribution systems serving rural areas.
- Water and waste disposal loans — loans primarily to finance water and waste disposal systems serving rural areas.
- International loans — primarily loans or credit enhancements to other banks to support the export of U.S. agricultural commodities or supplies. The federal government guarantees a substantial portion of these loans.
- Lease receivables — the net investment for all finance leases such as direct financing leases, leveraged leases, and sales-type leases.
- Other (including Mission Related) — additional investments in rural America approved by the FCA on a program or a case-by-case basis. Examples of such investments include partnerships with agricultural and rural community lenders, investments in rural economic development and infrastructure, and investments in obligations and mortgage securities that increase the availability of affordable housing in rural America.

A summary of loans outstanding at period end follows:

	December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Real estate mortgage	$ 76,842	$ 75,056	$ 83,046
Production and intermediate-term	36,456	38,264	28,076
Loans to cooperatives	–	4,025	–
Processing and marketing	20,589	17,937	25,476
Farm-related business	1,912	1,980	4,225
Communication	15,280	10,782	7,993
Power and water/waste disposal	1,483	1,496	1,995
Rural residential real estate	11,956	12,974	14,022
International	1,710	1,710	–
Total loans	$ 166,228	$ 164,224	$ 164,833

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

The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the borrower. Collateral held varies, but typically includes farmland and income-producing property, such as crops and livestock, as well as receivables. Long-term real estate loans are collateralized by the first liens on the underlying real property. Federal regulations state that long-term real estate loans are not to exceed 85 percent (97 percent, if guaranteed by a government agency) of the property's appraised value. However, a decline in a property's market value subsequent to loan origination or advances, or other actions necessary to protect the financial interest of the Association in the collateral, may result in loan to value ratios in excess of the regulatory maximum.

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

	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	$ 1,239	$ 1,450	$ –	$ –	$ 433	$ –	$ 1,672	$ 1,450
Production and intermediate-term	6,255	3,600	–	–	3,522	–	9,777	3,600
Processing and marketing	16,922	13,355	–	–	333	–	17,255	13,355
Farm-related business	–	–	–	–	1,740	–	1,740	–
Communication	15,347	–	–	–	–	–	15,347	–
Power and water/waste disposal	1,491	–	–	–	–	–	1,491	–
International	1,714	–	–	–	–	–	1,714	–
Total	$ 42,968	$ 18,405	$ –	$ –	$ 6,028	$ –	$ 48,996	$ 18,405

	December 31, 2016							
	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	$ 966	$ 1,602	$ –	$ –	$ 727	$ –	$ 1,693	$ 1,602
Production and intermediate-term	8,121	4,706	–	–	4,952	–	13,073	4,706
Loans to cooperatives	4,033	–	–	–	–	–	4,033	–
Processing and marketing	14,340	11,304	–	–	349	–	14,689	11,304
Farm-related business	–	–	–	–	1,798	–	1,798	–
Communication	10,824	–	–	–	–	–	10,824	–
Power and water/waste disposal	1,501	–	–	–	–	–	1,501	–
International	1,714	–	–	–	–	–	1,714	–
Total	$ 41,499	$ 17,612	$ –	$ –	$ 7,826	$ –	$ 49,325	$ 17,612

	December 31, 2015							
	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	$ 999	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 912	$ –	$ 1,911	$ –
Production and intermediate-term	4,314	–	–	–	5,333	–	9,647	–
Processing and marketing	25,018	–	–	–	414	–	25,432	–
Farm-related business	1,960	–	–	–	2,067	–	4,027	–
Communication	8,025	–	–	–	–	–	8,025	–
Power and water/waste disposal	2,000	–	–	–	–	–	2,000	–
Total	$ 42,316	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 8,726	$ –	$ 51,042	$ –

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 last period end:

	December 31, 2017			
	Due less than 1 year	Due 1 Through 5 years	Due after 5 years	Total
Real estate mortgage	$ 16,504	$ 39,202	$ 21,136	$ 76,842
Production and intermediate-term	12,591	20,917	2,948	36,456
Processing and marketing	1,441	15,751	3,397	20,589
Farm-related business	–	–	1,912	1,912
Communication	–	10,882	4,398	15,280
Power and water/waste disposal	–	–	1,483	1,483
Rural residential real estate	89	787	11,080	11,956
International	–	1,371	339	1,710
Total loans	$ 30,625	$ 88,910	$ 46,693	$ 166,228
Percentage	18.42%	53.49%	28.09%	100.00%

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

The following table shows loans and related accrued interest classified under the FCA Uniform Loan Classification System as a percentage of total loans and related accrued interest receivable by loan type as of:

	December 31, 2017	2016	2015
Real estate mortgage:			
Acceptable	87.65%	91.10%	88.39%
OAEM	3.00	4.15	1.49
Substandard/doubtful/loss	9.35	4.75	10.12
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Production and intermediate-term:			
Acceptable	91.92%	94.10%	93.09%
OAEM	5.18	4.54	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.90	1.36	6.91
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Loans to cooperatives:			
Acceptable	–%	100.00%	–%
OAEM	–	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–	–
	–%	100.00%	–%
Processing and marketing:			
Acceptable	100.00%	88.04%	100.00%
OAEM	–	11.96	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Farm-related business:			
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

	December 31, 2017	2016	2015
Communication:			
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Power and water/waste disposal:			
Acceptable	100.00%	–%	–%
OAEM	–	100.00	100.00
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Rural residential real estate:			
Acceptable	93.17%	94.28%	94.31%
OAEM	2.42	0.99	0.83
Substandard/doubtful/loss	4.41	4.73	4.86
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
International:			
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%	–%
OAEM	–	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%	–%
Total Loans:			
Acceptable	92.02%	91.89%	91.28%
OAEM	2.70	5.25	2.03
Substandard/doubtful/loss	5.28	2.86	6.69
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

The following tables provide an aging analysis of past due loans and related accrued interest as of:

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	Recorded Investment 90 Days or More Past Due and Accruing Interest
Real estate mortgage	$ 477	$ 3,046	$ 3,523	$ 73,618	$ 77,141	$ –
Production and intermediate-term	693	125	818	35,795	36,613	–
Processing and marketing	–	–	–	20,647	20,647	–
Farm-related business	–	–	–	1,919	1,919	–
Communication	–	–	–	15,309	15,309	–
Power and water/waste disposal	–	–	–	1,477	1,477	–
Rural residential real estate	223	130	353	11,634	11,987	–
International	–	–	–	1,713	1,713	–
Total	$ 1,393	$ 3,301	$ 4,694	$ 162,112	$ 166,806	$ –

December 31, 2016	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	Recorded Investment 90 Days or More Past Due and Accruing Interest
Real estate mortgage	$ 915	$ 2,639	$ 3,554	$ 71,770	$ 75,324	$ –
Production and intermediate-term	551	146	697	37,727	38,424	–
Loans to cooperatives	–	–	–	4,038	4,038	–
Processing and marketing	–	–	–	18,002	18,002	–
Farm-related business	–	–	–	1,986	1,986	–
Communication	–	–	–	10,784	10,784	–
Power and water/waste disposal	–	–	–	1,496	1,496	–
Rural residential real estate	589	139	728	12,283	13,011	–
International	–	–	–	1,712	1,712	–
Total	$ 2,055	$ 2,924	$ 4,979	$ 159,798	$ 164,777	$ –

	December 31, 2015					
	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	Recorded Investment 90 Days or More Past Due and Accruing Interest
Real estate mortgage	$ 3,291	$ 2,798	$ 6,089	$ 77,241	$ 83,330	$ –
Production and intermediate-term	1,474	2	1,476	26,714	28,190	–
Processing and marketing	–	–	–	25,561	25,561	–
Farm-related business	–	–	–	4,237	4,237	–
Communication	–	–	–	7,996	7,996	–
Power and water/waste disposal	–	–	–	1,995	1,995	–
Rural residential real estate	228	12	240	13,819	14,059	–
Total	$ 4,993	$ 2,812	$ 7,805	$ 157,563	$ 165,368	$ –

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

	December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Nonaccrual loans:			
Real estate mortgage	$ 4,609	$ 4,146	$ 5,802
Production and intermediate-term	627	829	2
Rural residential real estate	226	325	280
Total	$ 5,462	$ 5,300	$ 6,084
Accruing restructured loans:			
Real estate mortgage	$ 7,264	$ 2,270	$ 2,302
Production and intermediate-term	695	808	1,368
Rural residential real estate	120	–	–
Total	$ 8,079	$ 3,078	$ 3,670
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:			
Total	$ –	$ –	$ –
Total nonperforming loans	$ 13,541	$ 8,378	$ 9,754
Other property owned	2,063	1,967	1,326
Total nonperforming assets	$ 15,604	$ 10,345	$ 11,080
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	3.29%	3.23%	3.69%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	9.27%	6.22%	6.67%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total members' equity	28.74%	19.06%	21.18%

The following table presents information relating to impaired loans (including accrued interest) as defined in Note 2:

	December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Impaired nonaccrual loans:			
Current as to principal and interest	$ 1,867	$ 2,140	$ 1,390
Past due	3,595	3,160	4,694
Total	$ 5,462	$ 5,300	$ 6,084
Impaired accrual loans:			
Restructured	$ 8,079	$ 3,078	$ 3,670
90 days or more past due	–	–	–
Total	$ 8,079	$ 3,078	$ 3,670
Total impaired loans	$ 13,541	$ 8,378	$ 9,754
Additional commitments to lend	$ 705	$ –	$ –

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

	December 31, 2017			Year Ended December 31, 2017	
Impaired loans:	**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	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Production and intermediate-term	–	–	–	–	–
Rural residential real estate	–	–	–	–	–
Total	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
With no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 11,873	$ 15,690	$ –	$ 7,882	$ 270
Production and intermediate-term	1,322	1,488	–	877	30
Rural residential real estate	346	383	–	229	8
Total	$ 13,541	$ 17,561	$ –	$ 8,988	$ 308
Total impaired loans:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 11,873	$ 15,690	$ –	$ 7,882	$ 270
Production and intermediate-term	1,322	1,488	–	877	30
Rural residential real estate	346	383	–	229	8
Total	$ 13,541	$ 17,561	$ –	$ 8,988	$ 308

	December 31, 2016			Year Ended December 31, 2016	
Impaired loans:	**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	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Production and intermediate-term	114	122	8	127	4
Rural residential real estate	141	151	18	156	5
Total	$ 255	$ 273	$ 26	$ 283	$ 9
With no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 6,416	$ 10,292	$ –	$ 7,130	$ 230
Production and intermediate-term	1,523	1,649	–	1,691	54
Rural residential real estate	184	247	–	206	7
Total	$ 8,123	$ 12,188	$ –	$ 9,027	$ 291
Total impaired loans:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 6,416	$ 10,292	$ –	$ 7,130	$ 230
Production and intermediate-term	1,637	1,771	8	1,818	58
Rural residential real estate	325	398	18	362	12
Total	$ 8,378	$ 12,461	$ 26	$ 9,310	$ 300

	December 31, 2015			Year Ended December 31, 2015	
Impaired loans:	**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	$ 1,783	$ 1,786	$ 262	$ 2,021	$ 58
Production and intermediate-term	–	–	–	–	–
Rural residential real estate	–	–	–	–	–
Total	$ 1,783	$ 1,786	$ 262	$ 2,021	$ 58
With no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 6,321	$ 13,448	$ –	$ 7,164	$ 205
Production and intermediate-term	1,370	1,990	–	1,553	44
Rural residential real estate	280	334	–	317	9
Total	$ 7,971	$ 15,772	$ –	$ 9,034	$ 258
Total impaired loans:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 8,104	$ 15,234	$ 262	$ 9,185	$ 263
Production and intermediate-term	1,370	1,990	–	1,553	44
Rural residential real estate	280	334	–	317	9
Total	$ 9,754	$ 17,558	$ 262	$ 11,055	$ 316

Interest income recognized on nonaccrual and accruing restructured loans was $305, $298, and $317 in 2017, 2016, and 2015, respectively.

A summary of changes in the allowance for loan losses and period end recorded investment in loans is as follows:

	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediate-term	Agribusiness*	Communication	Power and Water/Waste Disposal	Rural Residential Real Estate	International	Total
Activity related to the allowance for credit losses:								
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 230	$ 760	$ 182	$ 33	$ 12	$ 143	$ 2	$ 1,362
Charge-offs	(25)	(11)	–	–	–	(18)	–	(54)
Recoveries	7	13	–	–	2	–	–	22
Provision for loan losses	59	229	(90)	16	(8)	27	–	233
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 271	$ 991	$ 92	$ 49	$ 6	$ 152	$ 2	$ 1,563
Balance at December 31, 2015	$ 438	$ 827	$ 191	$ 27	$ 17	$ 139	$ –	$ 1,639
Charge-offs	(15)	(3)	–	–	–	–	–	(18)
Recoveries	87	11	–	–	–	–	–	98
Provision for loan losses	(280)	(75)	(9)	6	(5)	4	2	(357)
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 230	$ 760	$ 182	$ 33	$ 12	$ 143	$ 2	$ 1,362
Balance at December 31, 2014	$ 296	$ 1,189	$ 177	$ 26	$ 17	$ 279	$ –	$ 1,984
Charge-offs	(420)	(6)	–	–	–	–	–	(426)
Recoveries	–	148	–	–	–	–	–	148
Provision for loan losses	562	(504)	14	1	–	(140)	–	(67)
Balance at December 31, 2015	$ 438	$ 827	$ 191	$ 27	$ 17	$ 139	$ –	$ 1,639
Allowance on loans evaluated for impairment:								
Individually	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Collectively	271	991	92	49	6	152	2	1,563
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 271	$ 991	$ 92	$ 49	$ 6	$ 152	$ 2	$ 1,563
Individually	$ –	$ 8	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 18	$ –	$ 26
Collectively	230	752	182	33	12	125	2	1,336
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 230	$ 760	$ 182	$ 33	$ 12	$ 143	$ 2	$ 1,362
Individually	$ 262	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 262
Collectively	176	827	191	27	17	139	–	1,377
Balance at December 31, 2015	$ 438	$ 827	$ 191	$ 27	$ 17	$ 139	$ –	$ 1,639
Recorded investment in loans evaluated for impairment:								
Individually	$ 12,064	$ 603	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 242	$ –	$ 12,909
Collectively	65,077	36,010	22,566	15,309	1,477	11,745	1,713	153,897
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 77,141	$ 36,613	$ 22,566	$ 15,309	$ 1,477	$ 11,987	$ 1,713	$ 166,806
Individually	$ 6,149	$ 1,499	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 212	$ –	$ 7,860
Collectively	69,175	36,925	24,026	10,784	1,496	12,799	1,712	156,917
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 75,324	$ 38,424	$ 24,026	$ 10,784	$ 1,496	$ 13,011	$ 1,712	$ 164,777
Individually	$ 6,882	$ 2,058	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 81	$ –	$ 9,021
Collectively	76,448	26,132	29,798	7,996	1,995	13,978	–	156,347
Balance at December 31, 2015	$ 83,330	$ 28,190	$ 29,798	$ 7,996	$ 1,995	$ 14,059	$ –	$ 165,368

* *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.

	Year Ended December 31, 2017				
Outstanding Recorded Investment	**Interest Concessions**	**Principal Concessions**	**Other Concessions**	**Total**	**Charge-offs**
Pre-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ 5,114	$ –	$ 5,114	
Production and intermediate-term	–	595	–	595	
Total	$ –	$ 5,709	$ –	$ 5,709	
Post-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ 5,113	$ –	$ 5,113	$ –
Production and intermediate-term	–	595	–	595	–
Total	$ –	$ 5,708	$ –	$ 5,708	$ –

Outstanding Recorded Investment	Year Ended December 31, 2016 Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total	Charge-offs
Pre-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ 1,860	$ –	$ 1,860	
Production and intermediate-term	–	114	–	114	
Total	$ –	$ 1,974	$ –	$ 1,974	
Post-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ 1,385	$ –	$ 1,385	$ –
Production and intermediate-term	–	694	–	694	–
Total	$ –	$ 2,079	$ –	$ 2,079	$ –

Outstanding Recorded Investment	Year Ended December 31, 2015 Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total	Charge-offs
Pre-modification:					
Rural residential real estate	$ –	$ 143	$ 81	$ 224	
Total	$ –	$ 143	$ 81	$ 224	
Post-modification:					
Rural residential real estate	$ –	$ 147	$ 126	$ 273	$ –
Total	$ –	$ 147	$ 126	$ 273	$ –

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	Year Ended December 31, 2017	2016	2015
Real estate mortgage	$ 5,024	$ –	$ –
Production and intermediate-term	594	–	–
Total	$ 5,618	$ –	$ –

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 December 31, 2017	2016	2015	Nonaccrual TDRs December 31, 2017	2016	2015
Real estate mortgage	$ 9,560	$ 4,633	$ 3,434	$ 2,296	$ 2,363	$ 1,131
Production and intermediate-term	1,197	1,488	1,372	502	680	3
Rural residential real estate	242	209	228	122	209	228
Total loans	$ 10,999	$ 6,330	$ 5,034	$ 2,920	$ 3,252	$ 1,362
Additional commitments to lend	$ 705	$ –	$ –			

The following table presents information as of period end:

	December 31, 2017
Carrying amount of foreclosed residential real estate properties held as a result of obtaining physical possession	$ –
Recorded investment of consumer mortgage loans secured by residential real estate for which formal foreclosure proceedings are in process	$ –

Note 4 — Investments

Investments in Other Farm Credit Institutions

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. The Association is required to maintain ownership in 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. Accounting for this investment is on the cost plus allocated equities basis.

At December 31, 2017, the Association's investment in the Bank was composed of purchased Class C stock and totaled $1,533. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Association's investment in the Bank was also composed of purchased Class C stock and totaled $1,607 and $1,605, respectively. In 2017, 2016, and 2015, the Association received a refund of excess stock of $74, purchased additional stock of $2, and received a refund of excess stock of $19, respectively, as part of the Bank's annual capital equalization program.

The Association owns 0.57 percent of the issued stock of the Bank as of December 31, 2017 net of any reciprocal investment. As of that date, the Bank's assets totaled $32.5 billion and shareholders' equity totaled $2.2 billion. The Bank's earnings were $345 million for 2017. In addition, the Association had $145 investment related to other Farm Credit institutions at December 31, 2017.

Other Investments

In 2006, the Association agreed to become one of several investors in a USDA approved Rural Business Investment Company (RBIC). This investment was made under the USDA's Rural Business Investment Program, which is authorized by the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act (FSRIA). It permits USDA to license RBICs and provide guarantees and grants to promote rural economic development and job opportunities and meet equity capital investment needs of small rural enterprises. FSRIA authorizes FCS institutions to establish and invest in RBICs, provided that such investments are not greater than 5 percent of the capital and surplus of the FCS institution.

Over the years, the Association purchased total equity investments in the RBIC of $250. There are no outstanding commitments to make additional equity purchases beyond this amount.

Beginning in 2013, analyses indicated that decreases in value of the investment had occurred that were other than temporary, due to a series of losses and other factors. As a result, the Association recognized OTTI of $0, $0, and $40 for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015, respectively, which is included in Impairment Losses on Investments in the Statements of Income. As a result, the Association ultimately wrote the investment value down to $0.

Note 5 — Real Estate and Other Property

Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment consists of the following:

	December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Land and improvements	$ 131	$ 98	$ 98
Buildings and improvements	1,893	1,883	1,736
Furniture and equipment	1,092	1,023	1,042
	$ 3,116	$ 3,004	$ 2,876
Less: accumulated depreciation	2,006	1,860	1,779
Total	$ 1,110	$ 1,144	$ 1,097

Other Property Owned

Net (gains) losses on other property owned consist of the following:

	December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
(Gains) losses on sale, net	$ –	$ (210)	$ (2)
Carrying value unrealized (gains) losses	101	(79)	73
Operating (income) expense, net	57	62	15
(Gains) losses on other property owned, net	$ 158	$ (227)	$ 86

Gains on sales of other property owned were deferred if the sales involved financing from the Association and did not meet the criteria for immediate recognition. There were no deferred gains at December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015.

Note 6 — Debt

Notes Payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank

Under the Farm Credit Act, the Association is obligated to borrow only from the Bank, unless the Bank approves borrowing from other funding sources. The borrowing relationship is established with the Bank through a General Financing Agreement (GFA). The GFA utilizes the Association's credit and fiscal performance as criteria for establishing a line of credit on which the Association may draw funds. The GFA has a one year term which expires on December 31 and is renewable each year. The Bank, consistent with FCA regulations, has established limitations on the Association's ability to borrow funds based on specified factors or formulas relating primarily to credit quality and financial condition. At December 31, 2017, the Association's notes payable were within the specified limitations.

At December 31, 2016, the Association was operating under a Special Credit Agreement (SCA) due to events of default under the GFA. The SCA expired on April 30, 2017 and was not renewed as a result of compliance with the terms of the GFA.

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 and the terms of the revolving lines of credit are governed by the GFA. Interest rates on both variable and fixed rate advances are generally established loan-by-loan based on the Bank's marginal cost of funds, capital position, operating costs and return objectives. In the event of prepayment of any portion of a fixed rate advance, the Association may incur a prepayment penalty in accordance with the terms of the GFA and which will be included in interest expense. The interest rate is periodically adjusted by the Bank based upon agreement between the Bank and the Association.

The weighted average interest rates on the variable rate advances were 2.50 percent for LIBOR-based loans and 2.60 percent for Prime-based loans, and the weighted average remaining maturities were 4.4 years and 4.4 years, respectively, at December 31, 2017. The weighted-average interest rate on the fixed rate and adjustable rate mortgage (ARM) loans which are match funded by the Bank was 3.09 percent, and the weighted average remaining maturity was 8.8 years at

December 31, 2017. The weighted-average interest rate on all interest-bearing notes payable was 2.67 percent and the weighted-average remaining maturity was 5.3 years at December 31, 2017. Variable rate and fixed rate notes payable represent approximately 69.41 percent and 30.59 percent, respectively, of total notes payable at December 31, 2017. The weighted average maturities described above are related to matched-funded loans. The direct note itself has an annual maturity as prescribed in the GFA.

Note 7 — Members' Equity

A description of the Association's capitalization requirements, regulatory capitalization requirements and restrictions, and equities are provided below.

A. **Capital Stock and Participation Certificates:** In accordance with the Farm Credit Act and the Association's capitalization bylaws, each borrower is required to invest in Class C stock for agricultural loans, or Class C participation certificates in the case of rural home and farm related business loans, as a condition of borrowing.

   The initial borrower investment, through either purchase or transfer, must be in an amount equal to 2.0 percent or $1,000, whichever is less. The Board of Directors may increase the amount of investment if necessary to meet the Association's capital needs.

   Loans designated for sale or sold into the Secondary Market on or after April 16, 1996 have no voting stock or participation certificate purchase requirement if sold within 180 days following the date of designation. At December 31, 2017, the Association had no loans designated for sale, nor were any loans previously sold into the Secondary Market.

   The borrower acquires ownership of the capital stock or participation certificates at the time the loan is made, but usually does not make a cash investment. The aggregate par value is generally added to the principal amount of the related loan obligation. The Association retains a first lien on the stock or participation certificates owned by borrowers.

   Retirement of such equities is at par ($5 per share). Repayment of a loan does not automatically result in retirement of the corresponding stock or participation certificates. Retirements of equity investments are subject to approval by the Board, at its sole discretion. Subject to any limitations of the Farm Credit Act, when the debt of a borrower/stockholder is in default, the Association may order retirement of stock or participation certificates owned by the borrower and apply the proceeds to the indebtedness.

B. **Regulatory Capitalization Requirements and Restrictions:** An FCA regulation empowers it to direct a transfer of funds or equities by one or more System institutions to another System institution under specified circumstances. The Association has not been called upon to initiate any transfers and is not aware of any proposed action under this regulation.

   There are currently no prohibitions in place that would prevent the Association from retiring stock, distributing earnings, or paying dividends per the statutory and regulatory restrictions, and the Association has no reason to believe any such restrictions may apply in the future.

   Effective January 1, 2017, the regulatory capital requirements for System Banks and associations were modified. The new regulations ensure that the System's capital requirements are comparable to the Basel III framework and the standardized approach that the federal banking regulatory agencies have adopted. New regulations replaced core surplus and total surplus ratios with common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital, tier 1 capital, and total capital risk-based capital ratios. The new regulations also include a tier 1 leverage ratio and an unallocated retained earnings equivalents (UREE) leverage ratio. The permanent capital ratio (PCR) remains in effect.

   The ratios are calculated using three-month average daily balances, in accordance with FCA regulations, as follows:

   - The CET1capital ratio is the sum of statutory minimum purchased borrower stock, other required borrower stock held for a minimum of 7 years, allocated equities held for a minimum of 7 years or not subject to revolvement, unallocated retained earnings, paid-in capital, less certain regulatory required deductions including the amount of investments in other System institutions, divided by average risk-adjusted assets.
   - The tier 1 capital ratio is CET1 capital plus non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock, divided by average risk-adjusted assets.
   - The total capital ratio is tier 1 capital plus other required borrower stock held for a minimum of 5 years, subordinated debt and limited-life preferred stock greater than 5 years to maturity at issuance subject to certain limitations, allowance for loan losses and reserve for unfunded commitments under certain limitations less certain investments in other System institutions under the corresponding deduction approach, divided by average risk-adjusted assets.
   - The permanent capital ratio is all at-risk borrower stock, any allocated excess stock, unallocated retained earnings, paid-in capital, subordinated debt and preferred stock subject to certain limitations, less certain investments in other System institutions, divided by PCR risk-adjusted assets.
   - The tier 1 leverage ratio is tier 1 capital, divided by average assets less regulatory deductions to tier 1 capital.
   - The UREE leverage ratio is unallocated retained earnings, paid-in capital, and allocated surplus not subject to revolvement less certain regulatory required deductions including the amount of allocated investments in other System institutions divided by average assets less regulatory deductions to tier 1 capital.

The following sets forth the regulatory capital ratios which were effective January 1, 2017:

Ratio	Minimum Requirement	Capital Conservation Buffer*	Minimum Requirement with Capital Conservation Buffer	Capital Ratios as of December 31, 2017
Risk-adjusted ratios:				
CET1 Capital Ratio	4.5%	0.625%	5.125%	36.36%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	6.0%	0.625%	6.625%	36.36%
Total Capital Ratio	8.0%	0.625%	8.625%	37.23%
Permanent Capital Ratio	7.0%	0.0%	7.0%	36.67%
Non-risk-adjusted:				
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	4.0%	1.0%	5.0%	31.96%
UREE Leverage Ratio	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	32.64%

**- 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.

C. **Description of Equities:** The Association is authorized to issue or have outstanding Class D Preferred Stock, Classes A and C Common Stock, Class C Participation Certificates and such other classes of equity as may be provided for in amendments to the bylaws in such amounts as may be necessary to conduct the Association's business. All classes of stock and participation certificates have a par or face value of five dollars ($5.00) per share.

The Association had the following shares outstanding at December 31, 2017:

		Shares Outstanding	
Class	Protected	Number	Aggregate Par Value
C Common/Voting	No	62,326	$ 312
C Participation Certificates/Nonvoting	No	34,671	173
Total Capital Stock and Participation Certificates		96,997	$ 485

Common stock and participation certificates are retired at the sole discretion of the Board at book value not to exceed par or face amount, provided the minimum capital adequacy standards established by the Board are met.

Retained Earnings

The Association maintains an unallocated retained earnings account. The minimum amount is determined annually by the Board. At the end of any fiscal year, if the retained earnings account would be less than the minimum amount determined by the Board as necessary to maintain adequate capital reserves to meet the commitments of the Association, the Association shall apply earnings for the year to the unallocated retained earnings account in such amounts as may be determined necessary by the Board.

Equity Dividends

Equity dividends may be declared and paid on stock and participation certificates as determined by the Board's resolution. All equity dividends shall be paid on a per share basis. Dividends on common stock and participation certificates shall be noncumulative without preference between classes.

Dividends may not be declared if, after recording the liability, the Association would not meet its capital adequacy standards. No equity dividends were declared by the Association for any of the periods included in these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Patronage Dividends

The Board, by adoption of a resolution, may obligate the Association to distribute to eligible borrowers on a patronage basis all or any portion of available net earnings for the fiscal year. By adoption of resolutions in December, the Board may obligate the Association to distribute to eligible borrowers on a patronage basis all or any portion of available net taxable earnings. Patronage distributions declared are authorized to be paid 100 percent in cash, based on the proportion of each eligible borrower's net interest margin as compared to the total net interest margin earned by all eligible borrowers. The Board of Directors reserves the right to change the basis for the payment of patronage dividends.

If the Association meets its capital adequacy standards after accruing the patronage distribution, the dividend distribution may be paid in cash, authorized stock of the Association, allocations of earnings retained in an allocated member's equity account, or any one or more of such forms of distribution.

Transfer

Each owner or joint owners of Class C Common Stock is entitled to a single vote, regardless of the number of shares owned, while Class A Common Stock, Class D Preferred Stock and Class C Participation Certificates provide no voting rights to their owners. Voting stock may not be transferred to another person unless such person is eligible to hold voting stock. Common stock and participation certificates may be transferred to any person eligible to hold such class of equity under the bylaws. Class D Preferred Stock may be transferred in the manner set forth in the resolution authorizing its issuance.

Impairment

Under the capitalization bylaw of the Association, all stock and participation certificates are considered to be issued "at risk" and are not protected under the Farm Credit Act. Any net losses recorded by the Association shall first be applied against unallocated retained earnings. To the extent that such losses would exceed unallocated retained earnings, resulting in impairment of the Association's capital stock, such losses would be applied pro rata to each share and/or unit outstanding in the class, in the following order:

1. Classes A and C Common Stock and Class C Participation Certificates
2. Class D Preferred Stock

Liquidation

In the event of liquidation or dissolution of the Association, any assets of the Association remaining after payment or retirement of all liabilities would be distributed to the holders of the outstanding stock and participation certificates in the following order:

1. Class D Preferred Stock
2. Classes A and C Common Stock and Participation Certificates.

Note 8 — 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.

Estimating the fair value of the Association's investment in the Bank and Other Farm Credit Institutions is not practicable because the stock is not traded. The net investment is a requirement of borrowing from the Bank and is carried at cost plus allocated equities.

The classifications within the fair value hierarchy (See Note 2) are as follows:

Level 1
For cash, the carrying value is primarily utilized as a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Level 2
The Association had no Level 2 assets or liabilities.

Level 3

Because no active market exists for the Association's accruing loans, fair value is estimated by discounting the expected future cash flows using the Association's current interest rates at which similar loans currently would be made to borrowers with similar credit risk. The loan portfolio is segregated into pools of loans with homogeneous characteristics based upon repricing and credit risk. Expected future cash flows and interest rates reflecting appropriate credit risk are separately determined for each individual pool.

Fair values of loans in a nonaccrual status are estimated to be the carrying amount of the loan less specific reserves. Certain loans evaluated for impairment under FASB guidance have fair values based upon the underlying collateral, as the loans were collateral-dependent. Specific reserves were established for these loans when the value of the collateral, less estimated cost to sell, was less than the principal balance of the loan. The fair value measurement process uses independent appraisals and other market-based information, but in many cases it also requires significant input based on management's knowledge of and judgment about current market conditions, specific issues relating to the collateral and other matters.

Notes payable are segregated into pricing pools according to the types and terms of the loans (or other assets) which they fund. Fair value of the notes payable is estimated by discounting the anticipated cash flows of each pricing pool using the current rate that would be charged for additional borrowings. For purposes of this estimate it is assumed the cash flow on the notes is equal to the principal payments on the Association's loan receivables. This assumption implies that earnings on the Association's interest margin are used to fund operating expenses and capital expenditures.

Other property owned is classified as a Level 3 asset. The fair value is generally determined using formal appraisals of each individual property. These assets are held for sale. Costs to sell represent transaction costs and are not included as a component of the fair value of other property owned. Other property owned consists of real and personal property acquired through foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure and is carried as an asset held for sale, which is generally not its highest and best use. These properties are part of the Association's credit risk mitigation efforts, not its ongoing business. In addition, FCA regulations require that these types of property be disposed of within a reasonable period of time.

For commitments to extend credit, the estimated market value of off-balance-sheet commitments is minimal since the committed rate approximates current rates offered for commitments with similar rate and maturity characteristics; therefore, the related credit risk is not significant.

For other investments, there are no observable market values for the Association's RBIC investments. Management must estimate the fair value based on an assessment of the operating performance of the company and available capital to operate the venture. This analysis requires significant judgment and actual sales values could differ materially from those estimated.

There were no Level 3 assets and 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.

	December 31, 2017				
	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Recurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Recurring Assets	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Liabilities:					
Recurring Liabilities	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Nonrecurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Impaired loans	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Other property owned	2,063	–	–	2,195	2,195
Nonrecurring Assets	$ 2,063	$ –	$ –	$ 2,195	$ 2,195
Other Financial Instruments					
Assets:					
Cash	$ 944	$ 944	$ –	$ –	$ 944
Loans	164,665	–	–	164,007	164,007
Other Financial Assets	$ 165,609	$ 944	$ –	$ 164,007	$ 164,951
Liabilities:					
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	$ 115,233	$ –	$ –	$ 115,605	$ 115,605
Other Financial Liabilities	$ 115,233	$ –	$ –	$ 115,605	$ 115,605

	December 31, 2016				
	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Recurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Recurring Assets	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Liabilities:					
Recurring Liabilities	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Nonrecurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Impaired loans	$ 229	$ –	$ –	$ 229	$ 229
Other property owned	1,967	–	–	2,092	2,092
Nonrecurring Assets	$ 2,196	$ –	$ –	$ 2,321	$ 2,321
Other Financial Instruments					
Assets:					
Cash	$ 80	$ 80	$ –	$ –	$ 80
Loans	163,633	–	–	161,572	161,572
Other Financial Assets	$ 163,713	$ 80	$ –	$ 161,572	$ 161,652
Liabilities:					
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	$ 113,238	$ –	$ –	$ 113,731	$ 113,731
Other Financial Liabilities	$ 113,238	$ –	$ –	$ 113,731	$ 113,731

	December 31, 2015				
	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Recurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Recurring Assets	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Liabilities:					
Recurring Liabilities	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Nonrecurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Impaired loans	$ 1,521	$ –	$ –	$ 1,521	$ 1,521
Other property owned	1,326	–	–	1,410	1,410
Nonrecurring Assets	$ 2,847	$ –	$ –	$ 2,931	$ 2,931
Other Financial Instruments					
Assets:					
Cash	$ 754	$ 754	$ –	$ –	$ 754
Loans	161,673	–	–	161,017	161,017
Other Financial Assets	$ 162,427	$ 754	$ –	$ 161,017	$ 161,771
Liabilities:					
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	$ 116,270	$ –	$ –	$ 116,629	$ 116,629
Other Financial Liabilities	$ 116,270	$ –	$ –	$ 116,629	$ 116,629

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.

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
Other property owned	$ 2,195	Appraisal	Income and expense	*
			Comparable sales	*
			Replacement costs	*
			Comparability adjustments	*
Other investments-RBIC	$ –	Third party evaluation	Income, expense, capital	Not applicable

** 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
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment forecasts
		Probability of default
		Loss severity

Note 9 — Employee Benefit Plans

The Association participates in two District sponsored benefit plans. These plans include a multi-employer defined benefit pension plan, AgFirst Farm Credit Retirement Plan, which is a final average pay plan (FAP Plan). In addition, the Association participates in a defined contribution 401(k) plan. The risks of participating in these multi-employer plans are different from single-employer plans in the following aspects:

1. Assets contributed to multi-employer plans by one employer may be used to provide benefits to employees of other participating employers.
2. If a participating employer stops contributing to the plan, the unfunded obligations of the plan may be borne by the remaining participating employers.
3. If the Association chooses to stop participating in some of its multi-employer plans, the Association may be required to contribute to eliminate the underfunded status of the plan.

The Association previously participated in a separate multi-employer plan, the AgFirst Farm Credit Cash Balance Retirement Plan which is a cash balance plan (CB Plan). In November 2014, the AgFirst Plan Sponsor Committee approved and executed amendments to the CB Plan that included the following changes:

1. The CB Plan was closed to new participants effective as of December 31, 2014. Based on the plan's eligibility provisions, this change affected employees hired on or after November 4, 2014.
2. Employer contributions were discontinued effective as of January 1, 2015.
3. All participants who were not already fully vested in the CB Plan became fully vested as of December 31, 2014.
4. The CB Plan was terminated effective as of December 31, 2015.

Curtailment accounting, as prescribed in ASC 715 "Compensation – Retirement Benefits", was initiated upon execution of the plan amendments and did not have a material impact on the Association's financial condition or results of operations.

A favorable determination letter was received from the Internal Revenue Service, and as a result of the termination of the CB Plan, vested benefits were distributed to participants in 2017. As a result of the termination, the Association included $40 in employee benefits expenses for this plan.

Beginning on January 1, 2015, for participants in the CB Plan and eligible employees hired on or after November 4, 2014, additional employer contributions are made to the 401(k) Plan equal to 3.00 percent of the participants' eligible compensation.

The District's multiemployer plans are not subject to ERISA and no Form 5500 is required. As such, the following information is neither available for nor applicable to the plans:

1. The Employee Identification Number (EIN) and three-digit Pension Plan Number
2. The most recent Pension Protection Act (PPA) zone status. Among other factors, plans in the red zone are generally less than 65 percent funded, plans in the yellow zone are less than 80 percent funded, and plans in the green zone are at least 80 percent funded.
3. The "FIP/RP Status" indicating whether a financial improvement plan (FIP) or a rehabilitation plan (RP) is either pending or has been implemented.
4. The expiration date(s) of collective-bargaining agreement(s).

The FAP Plan includes other District employees that are not employees of the Association and is accounted for as a multiemployer plan. The related net benefit plan obligations are not included in the Association's Balance Sheets but are included in the Combined Balance Sheets for the AgFirst District. FAP Plan expenses included in employee benefit costs on the Association's Statements of Income were $368 for 2017, $304 for 2016, and $991 for 2015. At December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015, the total liability balance for the FAP Plan presented in the District Combined Balance Sheets is $139,104, $119,000, and $123,902, respectively. The FAP Plan is 86.41%, 86.96%, and 85.73% percent funded to the projected benefit obligation as of December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015, respectively.

The Association also participates in a defined contribution Farm Credit Benefits Alliance (FCBA) 401(k) Plan (401(k) Plan), which qualifies as a 401(k) plan as defined by the Internal Revenue Code. For employees hired on or prior to December 31, 2002, the Association contributes $0.50 for each $1.00 of the employee's first 6.00 percent of contribution (based on total compensation) up to the maximum employer contribution of 3.00 percent of total compensation. For employees hired on or after January 1, 2003, the Association contributes $1.00 for each $1.00 of the employee's first 6.00 percent of contribution up to the maximum employer contribution of 6.00 percent of total compensation. Employee deferrals are not to exceed the maximum deferral as determined and adjusted by Hacienda. The 401(k) Plan costs are expensed as funded. Employer contributions to this plan included in salaries and employee benefit costs were $86, $86, and $94 for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015, respectively. Beginning in 2015, contributions include additional amounts related to the discontinuation of the CB Plan as discussed above.

Additional information for the above may be found in Note 9 in the Notes to the Combined Financial Statements of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank and District Associations' Annual Report.

Note 10 — Related Party Transactions

In the ordinary course of business, the Association enters into loan transactions with officers and directors of the Association, their immediate families and other organizations with which such persons may be associated. Such loans are subject to special approval requirements contained in the FCA regulations and are made on the same terms, including interest rates, amortization schedule, and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with unaffiliated borrowers.

Total loans to such persons at December 31, 2017 amounted to $2,943. During 2017, $2,396 of new loans and advances were made and repayments totaled $2,554. In the opinion of management, none of these loans outstanding at December 31, 2017 involved more than the normal risk of collectability.

Note 11 — Commitments and Contingencies

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.

In the normal course of business, the Association may participate in financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk to satisfy the financing needs of its borrowers. These financial instruments may include commitments to extend credit or letters of credit.

The instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit risk in excess of the amount recognized in the financial statements. Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a borrower as long as there is not a violation of any condition established in the contract. Commercial letters of credit are agreements to pay a beneficiary under conditions specified in the letter of credit. Commitments and letters of credit generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee.

Since many of these commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitments do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. However, these credit-related financial instruments have off-balance-sheet credit risk because their amounts are not reflected on the Consolidated Balance Sheets until funded or drawn upon. The credit risk associated with issuing commitments and letters of credit is substantially the same as that involved in extending loans to borrowers and management applies the same credit policies to these commitments. Upon fully funding a commitment, the credit risk amounts are equal to the contract amounts, assuming that borrowers fail completely to meet their obligations and the collateral or other security is of no value. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the borrower. At December 31, 2017, $16,900 of commitments to extend credit and no of commercial letters of credit were outstanding with a related reserve for unfunded commitments of $142 included in Other Liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The Association also participates in standby letters of credit to satisfy the financing needs of its borrowers. These letters of credit are irrevocable agreements to guarantee payments of specified financial obligations. At December 31, 2017, standby letters of credit outstanding totaled $147 with expiration dates ranging from January 6, 2018 to December 29, 2018. The maximum potential amount of future payments that may be required under these guarantees was $147.

Note 12 — Income Taxes

The Association recorded no provision for federal income tax for 2017, 2016, and 2015. For 2010, the Association incurred a patronage sourced net operating loss which was carried forward to 2011 through 2013 which fully offset patronage sourced taxable income. Therefore, since 2012 any eligible patronage sourced income was not distributed, until 2015, 2016, and 2017 when $800 in 2015 and $1,600 in 2016 and $1,700 in 2017 of eligible patronage source income, in each year, was distributed since the net operating loss has almost all been fully utilized. As a result, the Association incurred an immaterial amount of alternative minimum tax due to the alternative minimum tax net operating loss limitation. The Association is exempt from Puerto Rico income tax under Article 23 of the General Cooperative Act of 2004.The provision (benefit) for income tax differs from the amount of income tax determined by applying the applicable U.S. statutory federal income tax rate to pretax income as follows:

	December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Federal tax at statutory rate	$ 606	$ 1,246	$ 432
Patronage distributions	(595)	(560)	(280)
Tax-exempt FLCA earnings (losses)	(252)	(363)	(172)
Other	241	(323)	20
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	$ –	$ –	$ –

In late December 2017, federal tax legislation was enacted which, among other things, lowered the federal corporate tax rate from 35% to 21% beginning on January 1, 2018. The change to the lower corporate tax rate led to an insignificant remeasurement of the deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets in 2017, the period of enactment.

As discussed in Note 2, Income Taxes, the Board and management intend that the ACA will have only patronage sourced income that will be distributed in its entirety on a cooperative basis as tax deductible patronage dividends, resulting in zero federal income tax. Thus, the Association has applied a zero effective tax rate to its cumulative temporary differences and has no net deferred tax assets, other than $90,000 of deferred tax assets related to alternative minimum tax credit carryovers that have unlimited carryover period.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act was enacted on December 22, 2017, and includes, among other items, a reduction in the federal corporate income tax rate. Since the Association has applied a zero effective tax rate, as discussed in the paragraph above, the reduced rate does not have an impact in our effective tax rate or deferred tax assets.

There were no potential uncertain tax positions identified related to the current year and the Association has no unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2017 for which liabilities have been established. The Association recognizes interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax benefits as a component of income tax expense.

The tax years that remains open for Federal and Puerto Rico income tax jurisdictions are 2014 and forward.

Note 13 — Additional Financial Information

Quarterly Financial Information (Unaudited)

2017	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Net interest income	$ 1,191	$ 1,198	$ 781	$ 636	$ 3,806
Provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	(18)	(94)	16	329	233
Noninterest income (expense), net	(670)	(426)	(747)	1	(1,842)
Net income (loss)	$ 539	$ 866	$ 18	$ 308	$ 1,731

2016	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Net interest income	$ 1,284	$ 1,196	$ 1,168	$ 1,156	$ 4,804
Provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	(182)	66	(134)	(107)	(357)
Noninterest income (expense), net	(578)	(600)	(715)	292	(1,601)
Net income (loss)	$ 888	$ 530	$ 587	$ 1,555	$ 3,560

2015	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Net interest income	$ 1,213	$ 1,156	$ 1,246	$ 1,109	$ 4,724
Provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	(176)	(326)	324	111	(67)
Noninterest income (expense), net	(947)	(1,109)	(1,199)	(301)	(3,556)
Net income (loss)	$ 442	$ 373	$ (277)	$ 697	$ 1,235

Note 14 — Subsequent Events

The Association evaluated subsequent events and determined that there were none requiring disclosure through March 13, 2018, which was the date the financial statements were issued.

PUERTO RICO FARM CREDIT

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