Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation

Audited Financial Statements

For the Years Ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

The report accompanying these financial statements was issued by
BDO USA, LLP, a Delaware limited liability partnership and the U.S. member
of BDO International Limited, a UK company limited by guarantee.

Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation
McLean, Virginia

Report on the Financial Statements and Internal Control

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (FCSIC), which comprise the statements of financial condition as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the related statements of income and expenses and changes in Insurance Fund and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements. We also have audited FCSIC's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the "COSO criteria").

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements and Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation and maintenance of effective internal control over financial reporting relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. Management is also responsible for its assessment about the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, which is included in the accompanying *Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting*.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and an opinion on the entity's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletin No. 19-03, *Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements*. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

An audit of financial statements involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the

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financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit of financial statements 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 financial statements.

An audit of internal control over financial reporting involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about whether a material weakness exists. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risk that a material weakness exists. An audit of internal control over financial reporting also involves obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting based on the assessed risk.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Definition and Inherent Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

An entity's internal control over financial reporting is a process effected by those charged with governance, management, and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the preparation of reliable financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. An entity's 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 entity; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America, and that receipts and expenditures of the entity are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and those charged with governance; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention, or timely detection and correction of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the entity's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements. Also, projections of any assessment of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial condition of the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019 based on the COSO criteria.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we also performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under U.S. *Government Auditing Standards* and OMB Bulletin No. 19-03.

BDO USA, LLP

Potomac, Maryland
February 6, 2020

Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation

Statements of Financial Condition

(Dollars in thousands)

December 31,		**2019**		2018
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	**$**	**103,408**	$	287,767
Investments in U.S. Treasury obligations		**4,853,235**		4,436,617
Premiums receivable		**222,676**		212,524
Accrued interest receivable		**22,178**		17,259
Property and equipment, net		**44**		60
Total assets	**$**	**5,201,541**	$	4,954,227
Liabilities and Insurance Fund				
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	**$**	**530**	$	367
Total liabilities		**530**		367
Insurance Fund				
Allocated Insurance Reserves Accounts (AIRAs)		**62,714**		66,061
Unallocated Insurance Fund		**5,138,297**		4,887,799
Total Insurance Fund		**5,201,011**		4,953,860
Total liabilities and Insurance Fund	**$**	**5,201,541**	$	4,954,227

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation

Statements of Income and Expenses and Changes in Insurance Fund

(Dollars in thousands)

Year ended December 31,	**2019**	2018
Income		
Premiums	**$ 222,676**	$ 212,524
Interest income	**94,435**	73,141
Total income	**317,111**	285,665
Expenses		
Administrative operating expenses	**3,899**	3,691
Total expenses	**3,899**	3,691
Net income	**313,212**	281,974
Insurance Fund - beginning of year	**4,953,860**	4,847,718
Payments to AIRAs accountholders	**(66,061)**	(175,832)
Insurance Fund - end of year	**$ 5,201,011**	$ 4,953,860

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation

Statements of Cash Flows

(Dollars in thousands)

Year ended December 31,	**2019**	2018
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	**$ 313,212**	$ 281,974
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	**16**	18
Net amortization and accretion of investments	**(7,682)**	3,627
(Increase) decrease in premiums receivable	**(10,152)**	128,041
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable	**(4,919)**	4,635
Decrease in other receivables	**-**	30,012
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued expenses	**163**	(312)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**290,638**	447,995
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments for purchase of U.S. Treasury obligations	**(3,206,617)**	(1,436,080)
Proceeds from maturity of U.S. Treasury obligations	**2,797,681**	1,450,071
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	**(408,936)**	13,991
Cash flows from financing activity		
Payment to AIRAs accountholders	**(66,061)**	(175,832)
Net cash used in financing activity	**(66,061)**	(175,832)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	**(184,359)**	286,154
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	**287,767**	1,613
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**$ 103,408**	$ 287,767

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Note 1: Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Farm Credit Insurance Fund (Insurance Fund): Statutory Framework

The Agricultural Credit Act of 1987 established the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (the Corporation or FCSIC) for the purpose of ensuring the timely payment of principal and interest on notes, bonds, debentures, and other obligations issued under subsection (c) or (d) of section 4.2 of the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended (the Farm Credit Act). Each bank in the Farm Credit System (System) participating in insured obligations is an insured System bank. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, there were four insured System banks. Also, at December 31, 2019 there were 68 direct lender associations, compared to 69 at December 31, 2018.

The Corporation is managed by a board of directors consisting of the same individuals as the Farm Credit Administration (FCA) board except that the chairman of the FCA board may not serve as the chairman of the Corporation's board of directors.

The Corporation must spend amounts in the Insurance Fund necessary to:

1. Insure the timely payment of interest and principal on insured obligations; and
2. Ensure the retirement of eligible borrower stock at par value under section 4.9A of the Farm Credit Act.

The Corporation, in its sole discretion, is authorized to expend amounts to provide financial assistance to System banks and direct lender associations. The Corporation may also act as receiver or conservator of a System bank or association.

As of December 31, 2019, there were $294 billion of insured obligations compared to $283 billion as of December 31, 2018, and less than $1 million of eligible borrower stock outstanding as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

If the Corporation does not have sufficient funds to ensure payment on insured obligations, System banks will be required to make payments under joint and several liability, as required by section 4.4 (a)(2) of the Farm Credit Act. The insurance provided by the Insurance Fund is limited to the resources in the Insurance Fund. System obligations are not guaranteed by the U.S. government.

Under section 5.63 of the Farm Credit Act, the Corporation is exempt from all Federal, state, and local taxes with the exception of real property taxes.

Note 2: Basis of Accounting

The accounting and reporting policies of the Corporation conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) and, as such, the financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include investments in U.S. Treasury obligations with original maturities of 90 days or less. At December 31, 2019, the Corporation held $103.2 million in overnight Treasury certificates maturing on January 2, 2020, with an interest rate of 1.51 percent, and $200 thousand in cash. At December 31, 2018, the Corporation held $287.6 million in overnight Treasury certificates maturing on January 2, 2019, with an interest rate of 2.39 percent, and $200 thousand in cash.

Investments in U.S. Treasury Obligations

Section 5.62 of the Farm Credit Act requires that funds of the Corporation, not otherwise employed, shall be invested in obligations of the United States or in obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States. The Corporation has classified its investments as held-to-maturity in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification 320, *Investments - Debt and Equity Securities* and carries them at amortized cost. Amortization of premium and accretion of discount on investments has been computed under the interest method since 2002. Fair value of investments is estimated based on quoted market prices for those or similar instruments.

Premium Receivable – Concentration of Credit Risk

The Farm Credit Act requires that the System banks pay premiums to FCSIC. The premium receivable balance consists of amounts due from the four System banks and as such is exposed to risks due to concentration. Historically, FCSIC has not experienced any losses related to the premium receivable balance. FCSIC performs a quarterly analysis related to estimating an allowance for premium receivable which continues to indicate that no allowance is warranted.

Liability for Estimated Insurance Obligations

The liability for estimated insurance obligations is the present value of estimated probable insurance payments to be made in the future based on the Corporation's analysis of economic conditions of insured System banks.

The insured System banks' primary lending markets are borrowers engaged in farming, ranching, and producing or harvesting of aquatic products, and their cooperatives. Financial weaknesses in these market segments and the effect of general market conditions on the System's borrowers could adversely affect the banks' financial condition and profitability. Insured System banks also face risks from changing interest rate environments and the need to maintain ongoing access to financial markets. Adverse changes in the financial condition and profitability of insured System banks resulting from increased levels of credit, financial, or other risks could occur in the future which would require a liability for estimated insurance obligations to be recorded.

The Corporation actively monitors the creditworthiness and financial condition of the insured System banks. Management is not aware of any events or circumstances at this time which would require a liability for estimated insurance obligations to be recorded at December 31, 2019.

Premiums

Annual premiums are recorded as revenue during the 12-month calendar year period on which the premiums are based. All premiums are required to be paid to FCSIC on or before January 31st of the year subsequent to the year in which they are earned.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with GAAP, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Note 3: Investments in U.S. Treasury Obligations

In addition to the amounts referenced in Note 2, Cash and Cash Equivalents, at December 31, 2019 and 2018, investments in U.S. Treasury obligations, which are carried at amortized cost, consisted of the following:

(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
December 31, 2019				
U.S. Treasury obligations	$ 4,853,235	$ 15,375	$ (2,880)	$ 4,865,730
December 31, 2018				
U.S. Treasury obligations	$ 4,436,617	$ 311	$ (40,782)	$ 4,396,146

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of U.S. Treasury obligations at December 31, 2019, by contractual maturity, are shown below:

(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Due in one year or less	$ 2,196,899	$ 2,198,598
Due after one year through five years	2,656,336	2,667,132
	$ 4,853,235	$ 4,865,730

The Corporation follows GAAP for measuring, reporting, and disclosing fair value. These standards apply to all assets and liabilities that are measured, reported, and/or disclosed on a fair value basis. The fair value of FCSIC's investments in U.S. Treasury obligations are estimated based on quoted market prices for those instruments.

Note 4: Premiums, the Secure Base Amount and Excess Insurance Fund Balances

Each System bank which issues insured obligations under subsection (c) or (d) of section 4.2 of the Farm Credit Act is an insured System bank and is required to pay premiums to the Corporation.

The Farm Credit Act requires FCSIC to assess premiums based on each bank's pro rata share of insured debt (rather than on individual loans). FCSIC may collect from 0 to 20 basis points annually on adjusted insured debt outstanding. The Farm Credit Act also authorizes a risk surcharge of up to 10 basis points on non-accrual loans and on other-than-temporarily impaired investments. The Farm Credit Act reduces the total insured debt on which premiums are assessed by 90 percent of Federal government-guaranteed loans and investments and 80 percent of state government-guaranteed loans and investments and deducts similar percentages of such guaranteed loans and investments when calculating the secure base amount (SBA).

The Farm Credit Act sets a secure base amount (SBA) for the Insurance Fund to achieve. The statutory SBA is equivalent to 2.0 percent of the aggregate outstanding insured obligations of all insured System banks (adjusted downward by a percentage of the guaranteed portions of principal outstanding on certain government-guaranteed loans and investments) or such other percentage as determined by the Corporation in its sole discretion to be actuarially sound to maintain in the Insurance Fund taking into account the risk of insuring outstanding insured obligations. When the assets in the Insurance Fund for which no specific use has been designated exceed the SBA, the Corporation is required to reduce the premiums, but it still must ensure that reduced premiums are sufficient to maintain at the SBA the assets in the Insurance Fund for which no specific use has been designated (the unallocated Insurance Fund).

Insurance premium rates are reviewed semiannually. For 2019, the board of directors set premium rates at its January 17, 2019 meeting at 9 basis points on average adjusted insured debt and continued the assessment of the 10 basis point surcharge on the average principal balance outstanding for nonaccrual loans and other-than-temporarily impaired investments. The board of directors again reviewed premiums at its June 13, 2019 meeting and voted to maintain the premium accrual rate on average adjusted insured debt at 9 basis points and continued the assessment of the 10 basis point surcharge on the average principal balance outstanding for nonaccrual loans and other-than-temporarily impaired investments for the remainder of 2019. In 2019, outstanding insured obligations increased by $11.8 billion (4.2 percent). At December 31, 2019, the total Insurance Fund was 2.03 percent of adjusted insured obligations.

For 2018, the board of directors set premium rates at its January 18, 2018 meeting at 9 basis points on average adjusted insured debt and continued the assessment of the 10 basis point surcharge on the average principal balance outstanding for nonaccrual loans and other-than-temporarily impaired investments. The board of directors again reviewed premiums at its June 14, 2018 meeting and voted to maintain the premium accrual rate on average adjusted insured debt at 9 basis points and continued the assessment of the 10 basis point surcharge on the average principal balance outstanding for nonaccrual loans and other-than-temporarily impaired investments for the remainder of 2018. In 2018, outstanding insured obligations increased by $16.5 billion (6.2 percent). At December 31, 2018, the total Insurance Fund was 2.03 percent of adjusted insured obligations.

A 1996 amendment to the Farm Credit Act requires the Corporation to establish Allocated Insurance Reserves Accounts (AIRAs) for each System bank and an account for the stockholders of the Financial

Assistance Corporation (FAC). If, at the end of any calendar year, the aggregate of the amounts in the Insurance Fund exceed the SBA, the Corporation is required to allocate to the AIRAs any excess balances less the amount that the Corporation, in its sole discretion, determines to be the sum of the estimated operating expenses and estimated insurance obligations of the Corporation for the immediately succeeding calendar year.

As the total Insurance Fund exceeded the 2 percent SBA at December 31, 2019, and December 31, 2018, there was an allocation of $62.7 and $66.1 million, respectively, to the Farm Credit System banks AIRAs. FCSIC completed its statutory obligation to pay all outstanding FCA shareholders in March 2018 when a final payment of $13.1 million was made to those stockholders. As a result, the FAC stockholders' AIRA accounts have been closed.

The AIRAs' balances are recorded as part of the Insurance Fund until approved for payment by the Corporation's board of directors. AIRAs' balances may be used to absorb any insurance losses and claims. Furthermore, the board of directors have discretion to limit or restrict the AIRAs' payments. In accordance with the Corporation's policy, any AIRAs' balances do not count in measuring the Insurance Fund's compliance with the SBA.

Note 5: Operating Lease

The Corporation is committed under a ten-year lease with the FCS Building Association for office space expiring on November 30, 2025. The Corporation recorded lease expense (including operating cost assessments) of $147 thousand and $144 thousand for 2019 and 2018, respectively. The following is a schedule by year of the future minimum lease payments required under this lease as of December 31, 2019:

Years ending December 31, *(Dollars in thousands)*		
2020	$	149
2021		151
2022		155
2023		158
2024		161
Thereafter		150
	$	924

Note 6: Line of Credit

On September 24, 2013, the Corporation entered into an agreement with the Federal Financing Bank (the FFB), a United States government corporation subject to the supervision and direction of the U.S. Treasury. Pursuant to this agreement, the FFB may advance funds to the Corporation when exigent market circumstances make it extremely doubtful that insured System banks will be able to pay maturing debt obligations. The Corporation will in turn use the funds advanced by the FFB to provide assistance to the System banks until market conditions improve. The agreement provides for a short-term revolving credit facility of up to $10 billion, renewable annually and terminating on September 30, 2020, unless otherwise further extended.

Under the agreement, each provision of funds by the FFB is subject to certain terms and conditions. The interest rate for each advance will be established by the FFB at the time the respective advance is made. Each advance cannot have a maturity date longer than twelve months and the maturity date cannot be later than the final termination date of the agreement.

The Corporation paid no commitment fee to secure this line of credit. There were no amounts drawn on this line of credit during 2019 and 2018.

Note 7: Retirement Plan

All permanent Corporation employees are covered by the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) or the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS). The Corporation had no employees who were covered by CSRS in 2019. The Corporation's contribution to the CSRS plan during 2018 was 7 percent of base pay. For those employees covered by FERS, the Corporation's contribution was 13.7 percent of base pay for the first nine months of 2019 and 16.0 percent for the last three months of 2019. The Corporation's contribution to the FERS plan during 2018 was 13.7 percent of base pay. In addition, for FERS-covered employees, the Corporation automatically contributes 1 percent of base pay to the employee's Thrift Savings Plan account, matches the first 3 percent contributed by the employee, and matches one-half of the next 2 percent contributed by the employee. In 2015, the Corporation began a 401K plan for both CSRS and FERS employees. The Corporation automatically contributes 1 percent of base pay to the employee's 401K account and matches the first 2 percent contributed by the employee. Retirement plan expenses amounted to $434 thousand in 2019 and $393 thousand in 2018.

Note 8: Related Parties

The Corporation purchases services from FCA under an Interagency Agreement, including examination and administrative support services. The intention of the parties as stated in the agreement is that specified rates and fees will reimburse the party providing services for all reasonable costs associated with provision of the services. The Corporation purchased services for 2019 which totaled $366 thousand, compared with $339 thousand for 2018.

The Corporation may also provide services to the FCA under an Interagency Agreement; however, the Corporation provided no services and recognized no revenue for 2019 and 2018. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Corporation did not have any receivables from the FCA.

Note 9: Subsequent Events

FCSIC evaluated subsequent events from the date of the statement of financial condition through February 6, 2020, the date at which FCSIC's financial statements were issued. No material subsequent events were identified for either recognition or disclosure.

Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation's (FCSIC) internal control over financial reporting is a process effected by those charged with governance, management, and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the preparation of reliable financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. Our 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 our transactions and dispositions of our assets; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and that receipts and expenditures of FCSIC are being made only in accordance with authorizations of FCSIC management and those charged with governance; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention, or timely detection and correction, of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of FCSIC's assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements.

Management of FCSIC is responsible for designing, implementing, and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting. Management assessed the effectiveness of FCSIC's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019 using the criteria established in the *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013),* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on that assessment, management concluded that as of December 31, 2019, FCSIC's internal control over financial reporting is effective, based on the COSO criteria.

Internal control over financial reporting has inherent limitations. Internal control over financial reporting is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses in judgement and breakdowns resulting from human failures. Internal control over financial reporting also can be circumvented by collusion or improper management override. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements. Also, projections of any assessment of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

C. Richard Pfitzinger
Chief Operating Officer

Andrew J. Grimaldi
Chief Financial Officer

Lynn M. Powalski
General Counsel

Howard I. Rubin
Chief Risk Officer

February 6, 2020