NATIONAL RURAL UTILITIES COOPERATIVE FINANCE CORP /DC/
Form 10-Q
October 10, 2018

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended August 31, 2018
OR
TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from to

Commission File Number: 1-7102

NATIONAL RURAL UTILITIES
COOPERATIVE FINANCE CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

District of Columbia	52-0891669
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

20701 Cooperative Way, Dulles, Virginia, 20166
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)
Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (703) 467-1800

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.
Large accelerated filer ¨ Accelerated filer ¨ Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transaction period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

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PART I—FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A")
FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains certain statements that are considered "forward-looking statements" within the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Forward-looking statements, which are based on certain assumptions and describe our future plans, strategies and expectations, are generally identified by our use of words such as "intend," "plan," "may," "should," "will," "project," "estimat "anticipate," "believe," "expect," "continue," "potential," "opportunity" and similar expressions, whether in the negative or affirmative. All statements about future expectations or projections, including statements about loan volume, the appropriateness of the allowance for loan losses, operating income and expenses, leverage and debt-to-equity ratios, borrower financial performance, impaired loans, and sources and uses of liquidity, are forward-looking statements. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in our forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, actual results and performance may differ materially from our forward-looking statements due to several factors. Factors that could cause future results to vary from our forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, general economic conditions, legislative changes including those that could affect our tax status, governmental monetary and fiscal policies, demand for our loan products, lending competition, changes in the quality or composition of our loan portfolio, changes in our ability to access external financing, changes in the credit ratings on our debt, valuation of collateral supporting impaired loans, charges associated with our operation or disposition of foreclosed assets, technological changes within the rural electric utility industry, regulatory and economic conditions in the rural electric industry, nonperformance of counterparties to our derivative agreements, the costs and effects of legal or governmental proceedings involving us or our members and the factors listed and described under "Item 1A. Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018 ("2018 Form 10-K"). Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update or publicly release any revisions to forward-looking statements to reflect events, circumstances or changes in expectations after the date on which the statement is made.
INTRODUCTION

National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corporation ("CFC") is a member-owned cooperative association incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia in April 1969. CFC's principal purpose is to provide its members with financing to supplement the loan programs of the Rural Utilities Service ("RUS") of the United States Department of Agriculture ("USDA"). CFC makes loans to its rural electric members so they can acquire, construct and operate electric distribution, generation and transmission ("power supply") systems and related facilities. CFC also provides its members with credit enhancements in the form of letters of credit and guarantees of debt obligations. As a cooperative, CFC is owned by and exclusively serves its membership, which consists of not-for-profit entities or subsidiaries or affiliates of not-for-profit entities. CFC is exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code. As a member-owned cooperative, CFC's objective is not to maximize profit, but rather to offer members cost-based financial products and services. CFC funds its activities primarily through a combination of public and private issuances of debt securities, member investments and retained equity. As a Section 501(c)(4) tax-exempt, member-owned cooperative, we cannot issue equity securities.

Our financial statements include the consolidated accounts of CFC, National Cooperative Services Corporation ("NCSC"), Rural Telephone Finance Cooperative ("RTFC") and subsidiaries created and controlled by CFC to hold foreclosed assets resulting from defaulted loans or bankruptcy. NCSC is a taxable member-owned cooperative that may provide financing to members of CFC, government or quasi-government entities which own electric utility systems that meet the Rural Electrification Act definition of "rural" and for-profit and nonprofit entities that are owned, operated or controlled by, or provide significant benefits to certain members of CFC. RTFC is a taxable Subchapter T cooperative association that provides financing for its rural telecommunications members and their affiliates. CFC did

not hold, and did not have any subsidiaries or other entities that held, foreclosed assets as of August 31, 2018 or May 31, 2018. See “Item 1. Business—Overview” in our 2018 Form 10-K for additional information on the business activities of each of these entities. Unless stated otherwise, references to “we,” “our” or “us” relate to CFC and its consolidated entities. All references to members within this document include members, associates and affiliates of CFC and its consolidated entities.

Our principal operations are currently organized for management reporting purposes into three business segments: CFC, NCSC and RTFC. Management monitors a variety of key indicators to evaluate our business performance. The following MD&A is intended to provide the reader with an understanding of our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity by discussing the factors influencing changes from period to period and the key measures used by management to evaluate performance, such as net interest income, net interest yield, loan growth, debt-to-equity ratio, and credit quality metrics. We provide additional information on the financial performance of each of our business segments in "Note 13—Business Segments." The MD&A section is provided as a supplement to, and should be read in conjunction with our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes in this Report, our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes in our 2018 Form 10-K and additional information contained in our 2018 Form 10-K, including the risk factors discussed under "Part I—Item 1A. Risk Factors," as well as any risk factors identified under "Part II—Item 1A. Risk Factors" in this Report.

SUMMARY OF SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Table 1 provides a summary of consolidated selected financial data for the three months ended August 31, 2018 and 2017, and as of August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018. In addition to financial measures determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("GAAP"), management also evaluates performance based on certain non-GAAP measures and metrics, which we refer to as "adjusted" measures. Certain financial covenant provisions in our credit agreements are also based on non-GAAP financial measures. Our key non-GAAP financial measures are adjusted net income, adjusted net interest income, adjusted interest expense, adjusted net interest yield, adjusted times interest earned ratio ("adjusted TIER") and adjusted debt-to-equity ratio. The most comparable GAAP measures are net income, net interest income, interest expense, net interest yield, TIER and debt-to-equity ratio, respectively. The primary adjustments we make to calculate these non-GAAP measures consist of (i) adjusting interest expense and net interest income to include the impact of net periodic derivative cash settlements; (ii) adjusting net income, senior debt and total equity to exclude the non-cash impact of the accounting for derivative financial instruments; (iii) adjusting senior debt to exclude the amount that funds CFC member loans guaranteed by RUS, subordinated deferrable debt and members' subordinated certificates; and (iv) adjusting total equity to include subordinated deferrable debt and members' subordinated certificates and exclude cumulative derivative forward value gains and losses and accumulated other comprehensive income. We believe our non-GAAP adjusted measures, which are not a substitute for GAAP and may not be consistent with similarly titled non-GAAP measures used by other companies, provide meaningful information and are useful to investors because management evaluates performance based on these metrics, and certain financial covenants in our committed bank revolving line of credit agreements and debt indentures are based on adjusted measures. See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" for a detailed reconciliation of these adjusted measures to the most comparable GAAP measures.

Table 1: Summary of Selected Financial Data

	Three Months Ended August 31,		
(Dollars in thousands)	2018	2017	Change
Statement of income			
Interest income	$278,491	$265,915	5%
Interest expense	(210,231)	(192,731)	9
Net interest income	68,260	73,184	(7)
Fee and other income	3,185	3,945	(19)
Total revenue	71,445	77,129	(7)
Benefit for loan losses	109	298	(63)
Derivative gains (losses)(1)	7,183	(46,198)	**
Results of operations of foreclosed assets	—	(24)	**
Operating expenses(2)	(23,205)	(21,636)	7

Other non-interest expense	(7,494)	(522)	1,336
Income before income taxes	48,038	9,047	431
Income tax expense	(60)	(32)	88
Net income	$47,978	$9,015	432

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	Three Months Ended August 31,		
	2018	2017	Change
Adjusted operational financial measures			
Adjusted interest expense[3]	$(223,060)	$(212,953)	5%
Adjusted net interest income[3]	55,431	52,962	5
Adjusted net income[3]	27,966	34,991	(20)
Selected ratios			
Fixed-charge coverage ratio/TIER [4]	1.23	1.05	18 bps
Adjusted TIER[3]	1.13	1.16	(3)
Net interest yield[5]	1.04 %	1.16 %	(12)
Adjusted net interest yield[3][6]	0.85	0.84	1

	August 31, 2018	May 31, 2018	Change
Balance sheet			
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	$274,502	$238,824	15%
Investment securities	642,360	609,851	5
Loans to members[7]	25,182,654	25,178,608	—
Allowance for loan losses	(18,692)	(18,801)	(1)
Loans to members, net	25,163,962	25,159,807	—
Total assets	26,676,207	26,690,204	—
Short-term borrowings	3,793,136	3,795,910	—
Long-term debt	18,674,932	18,714,960	—
Subordinated deferrable debt	742,445	742,410	—
Members' subordinated certificates	1,378,097	1,379,982	—
Total debt outstanding	24,588,610	24,633,262	—
Total liabilities	25,169,631	25,184,351	—
Total equity	1,506,576	1,505,853	—
Guarantees[8]	776,687	805,161	(4)
Selected ratios period end			
Allowance coverage ratio[9]	0.07 %	0.07 %	—
Debt-to-equity ratio[10]	16.71	16.72	(1)
Adjusted debt-to-equity ratio[3]	6.21	6.18	3

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** Calculation of percentage change is not meaningful.

[1]Consists of interest rate swap cash settlements and forward value gains (losses). Derivative cash settlement amounts represent net periodic contractual interest accruals related to derivatives not designated for hedge accounting. Derivative forward value gains (losses) represent changes in fair value during the period, excluding net periodic contractual interest accruals, related to derivatives not designated for hedge accounting and expense amounts reclassified into income related to the cumulative transition loss recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income as of June 1, 2001, as a result of the adoption of the derivative accounting guidance that required derivatives to be reported at fair value on the balance sheet.

[2]Consists of salaries and employee benefits and the other general and administrative expenses components of non-interest expense, each of which are presented separately on our consolidated statements of income.

[3]See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" for details on the calculation of these non-GAAP adjusted measures and the reconciliation to the most comparable GAAP measures.

(4)Calculated based on net income (loss) plus interest expense for the period divided by interest expense for the period. The fixed-charge coverage ratios and TIER were the same during each period presented because we did not have any capitalized interest during these periods.
(5)Calculated based on annualized net interest income for the period divided by average interest-earning assets for the period.
(6)Calculated based on annualized adjusted net interest income for the period divided by average interest-earning assets for the period.
(7)Consists of the outstanding principal balance of member loans plus unamortized deferred loan origination costs, which totaled $11 million as of both August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018.
(8)Reflects the total amount of member obligations for which CFC has guaranteed payment to a third party as of the end of each period. This amount represents our maximum exposure to loss, which significantly exceeds the guarantee liability recorded on our consolidated balance sheets. See “Note 11—Guarantees” for additional information.

(9)Calculated based on the allowance for loan losses at period end divided by total outstanding loans at period end.
(10)Calculated based on total liabilities at period end divided by total equity at period end.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Our primary objective as a member-owned cooperative lender is to provide cost-based financial products to our rural electric members while maintaining a sound financial position required for investment-grade credit ratings on our debt instruments. Our objective is not to maximize net income; therefore, the rates we charge our member-borrowers reflect our adjusted interest expense plus a spread to cover our operating expenses, a provision for loan losses and earnings sufficient to achieve interest coverage to meet our financial objectives. Our goal is to earn an annual minimum adjusted TIER of 1.10 and to maintain an adjusted debt-to-equity ratio at approximately or below 6.00-to-1.

We are subject to period-to-period volatility in our reported GAAP results due to changes in market conditions and differences in the way our financial assets and liabilities are accounted for under GAAP. Our financial assets and liabilities expose us to interest-rate risk. We use derivatives, primarily interest rate swaps, as part of our strategy in managing this risk. Our derivatives are intended to economically hedge and manage the interest-rate sensitivity mismatch between our financial assets and liabilities. We are required under GAAP to carry derivatives at fair value on our consolidated balance sheet; however, the financial assets and liabilities for which we use derivatives to economically hedge are carried at amortized cost. Changes in interest rates and spreads result in periodic fluctuations in the fair value of our derivatives, which may cause volatility in our earnings because we do not apply hedge accounting for our interest rate swaps. As a result, the mark-to-market changes in our interest rate swaps are recorded in earnings. Based on the composition of our interest rate swaps, we generally record derivative losses in earnings when interest rates decline and derivative gains when interest rates rise. This earnings volatility generally is not indicative of the underlying economics of our business, as the derivative forward fair value gains or losses recorded each period may or may not be realized over time, depending on the terms of our derivative instruments and future changes in market conditions that impact the periodic cash settlement amounts of our interest rate swaps. As such, management uses our adjusted non-GAAP results to evaluate our operating performance. Our adjusted results include realized net periodic interest rate swap settlement amounts but exclude the impact of unrealized forward fair value gains and losses. Our financial debt covenants are also based on our non-GAAP adjusted results, as the forward fair value gains and losses related to our interest rate swaps do not affect our cash flows, liquidity or ability to service our debt.

Financial Performance

Reported Results

We reported net income of $48 million and a TIER of 1.23 for the quarter ended August 31, 2018 (“current quarter”), compared with net income of $9 million and a TIER of 1.05 for the same prior-year quarter. Our debt-to-equity ratio decreased slightly to 16.71 as of August 31, 2018, from 16.72 as of May 31, 2018, primarily due to a decline in liabilities as equity remained relatively unchanged. In July 2018, the CFC Board of Directors authorized the allocation of patronage capital of $95 million for fiscal year 2018 and the retirement of 50% of this amount, or $48 million, which was returned to members in August 2018. The increase in equity from our reported net income of $48 million for the current quarter was offset by the retirement of patronage capital.

The variance of $39 million between our reported net income of $48 million for the current quarter and our net income of $9 million for the same prior-year quarter was primarily driven by a favorable shift in the mark-to-market changes in the fair value of our derivatives. We recognized derivative gains of $7 million in the current quarter due to a net increase in the fair value of our pay-fixed swaps resulting from a slight rise in medium- and long-term interest rates. In contrast, we recognized derivative losses of $46 million during the comparable prior-year quarter, mainly due to a modest flattening of the swap curve as interest rates on the shorter end of the curve rose while medium- and

long-term interest rates declined slightly. The favorable shift of $53 million in the fair value of our derivatives was offset in part by the recognition of losses of $7 million on the early extinguishment of debt, a decrease in net interest income of $5 million and an increase in operating expenses of $2 million. The decrease in net interest income resulted from compression in the net interest yield, which was partially offset by an increase in average interest-earning assets of $1,068 million, or 4%. Net interest yield declined by 12 basis points to 1.04%, primarily driven by an increase in our overall average cost of funds due to a higher average cost for our short-term and variable-rate borrowings resulting from the rise in short-term interest rates.

Adjusted Non-GAAP Results

Our adjusted net income totaled $28 million and our adjusted TIER was 1.13 for the current quarter, compared with adjusted net income of $35 million and adjusted TIER of 1.16 for the same prior-year quarter. Our adjusted debt-to-equity ratio increased to 6.21 as of August 31, 2018, from 6.18 as of May 31, 2018, primarily attributable to a decrease in adjusted equity due to the patronage capital retirement of $48 million, which more than offset our adjusted net income of $28 million.

The decrease in adjusted net income of $7 million in the current quarter from the comparable prior-year quarter was primarily driven by losses on the early extinguishment of debt of $7 million and an increase in operating expenses of $2 million, offset in part by an increase in adjusted net interest income of $2 million. The increase in adjusted net interest income was attributable to the increase in average interest-earning assets $1,068 million and a slight increase in the adjusted interest yield of 1 basis point to 0.85%.

Lending Activity and Credit Performance

Loans to members totaled $25,183 million as of August 31, 2018, relatively unchanged from May 31, 2018. CFC distribution loans increased by $87 million, which was offset by decreases in CFC power supply loans, NCSC loans and RTFC loans of $76 million, $6 million and $5 million, respectively.

Long-term loan advances totaled $468 million during the current quarter, with approximately 71% of those advances for capital expenditures by members and 25% for the refinancing of loans made by other lenders. CFC had long-term fixed-rate loans totaling $193 million that were scheduled to reprice during the current quarter. Of this total, $96 million repriced to a new long-term fixed rate; $48 million repriced to a long-term variable rate; and $49 million was repaid in full.

The overall credit quality of our loan portfolio remained high as of August 31, 2018, as evidenced by our strong credit performance metrics. We had no delinquent or nonperforming loans as of August 31, 2018, and no loan defaults or charge-offs during the current quarter. Outstanding loans to electric utility organizations represented approximately 99% of total outstanding loan portfolio as of August 31, 2018, unchanged from May 31, 2018. We historically have had limited defaults and losses on loans in our electric utility loan portfolio. We generally lend to members on a senior secured basis, which reduces the risk of loss in the event of a borrower default. Of our total loans outstanding, 93% were secured and 7% were unsecured as of both August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018.

Financing Activity

We issue debt primarily to fund growth in our loan portfolio. As such, our outstanding debt volume generally increases and decreases in response to member loan demand. Total debt outstanding was $24,589 million as of August 31, 2018, relatively unchanged from May 31, 2018, as loans to members also remained flat. Decreases in collateral trust bonds, dealer commercial paper and Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (“Farmer Mac”) notes payable of $296 million, $135 million, and $114 million, respectively, were largely offset by increases in dealer medium-term notes of $291 million and in member commercial paper, select notes and daily liquidity fund notes of $238 million. Outstanding dealer commercial paper of $929 million and $1,064 million as of August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018, respectively, was below our maximum threshold of $1,250 million.

We provide additional information on our financing activities below under “Consolidated Balance Sheet Analysis—Debt” and “Liquidity Risk.”

Outlook for the Next 12 Months

We currently expect that our net interest income, adjusted net interest income, net income, adjusted net income, tier, adjusted tier, net interest yield and adjusted net interest yield will increase over the next 12 months as a result of a projected decrease in our average cost of funds. Long-term debt scheduled to mature over the next 12 months totaled $2,820 million as of August 31, 2018. Included in this amount is $880 million aggregate principal amount of higher-cost collateral trust bonds with a weighted average coupon rate of 9.60%, scheduled to mature on November 1, 2018. On July 12, 2018, we redeemed $300 million of our 10.375% collateral trust bonds due November 1, 2018, leaving a remaining outstanding principal

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amount of $700 million. We expect that we will be able to replace this higher-cost debt with lower-cost funding, which will reduce our aggregate weighted average cost of funds.

We believe we have sufficient liquidity from the combination of existing cash and cash equivalents, member loan repayments, committed bank revolving lines of credit, committed loan facilities from the Federal Financing Bank guaranteed by RUS under the Guaranteed Underwriter Program ("Guaranteed Underwriter Program"), revolving note purchase agreements with Farmer Mac and our ability to issue debt in the capital markets, to our members and in private placements, to meet the demand for member loan advances and satisfy our obligations to repay long-term debt maturing over the next 12 months. As of August 31, 2018, sources of liquidity readily available for access totaled $7,295 million, consisting of (i) $266 million in cash and cash equivalents; (ii) up to $1,225 million available under committed loan facilities under the Guaranteed Underwriter Program; (iii) up to $3,082 million available under committed bank revolving line of credit agreements; (iv) up to $300 million available under a committed revolving note purchase agreement with Farmer Mac; and (v) up to $2,422 million available under a revolving note purchase agreement with Farmer Mac, subject to market conditions. On August 17, 2018, we executed a commitment letter for a $750 million loan facility under the Guaranteed Underwriter Program. The amount available for access under the Guaranteed Underwriter Program, based on amounts advanced to us as of August 31, 2018, will increase to $1,975 million upon closing of the facility.

We believe we can continue to roll over the outstanding member short-term debt of $2,864 million as of August 31, 2018, based on our expectation that our members will continue to reinvest their excess cash in our commercial paper, daily liquidity fund notes, select notes and medium-term notes. Although we expect to continue accessing the dealer commercial paper market to help meet our liquidity needs, we intend to manage our short-term wholesale funding risk by maintaining outstanding dealer commercial paper at an amount below $1,250 million for the foreseeable future. We expect to continue to be in compliance with the covenants under our committed bank revolving line of credit agreements, which will allow us to mitigate roll-over risk, as we can draw on these facilities to repay dealer or member commercial paper that cannot be refinanced with similar debt.

While we are not subject to bank regulatory capital rules, we generally aim to maintain an adjusted debt-to-equity ratio at approximately or below 6.00-to-1. Our adjusted debt-to-equity ratio was 6.21 as of August 31, 2018, above our targeted threshold due to the decrease in adjusted equity resulting from the patronage capital retirement of $48 million during the quarter. We expect that our adjusted debt-to-equity ratio will decrease during the remainder of the fiscal year due to an increase in equity from earnings. As a result, we believe our adjusted debt-to equity ratio will decrease closer to our target ratio of 6.00-to-1 over the next 12 months.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make a number of judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses in the consolidated financial statements. Understanding our accounting policies and the extent to which we use management's judgment and estimates in applying these policies is integral to understanding our financial statements. We provide a discussion of our significant accounting policies under "Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" in our 2018 Form 10-K.

We have identified certain accounting policies as critical because they involve significant judgments and assumptions about highly complex and inherently uncertain matters, and the use of reasonably different estimates and assumptions could have a material impact on our results of operations or financial condition. Our most critical accounting policies and estimates involve the determination of the allowance for loan losses and fair value. We evaluate our critical accounting estimates and judgments required by our policies on an ongoing basis and update them as necessary based on changing conditions. There were no material changes in the key inputs and assumptions used in our critical accounting policies during the current quarter. Management has discussed significant judgments and assumptions in

applying our critical accounting policies with the Audit Committee of our board of directors. We provide additional information on our critical accounting policies and estimates under “MD&A—Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates” in our 2018 Form 10-K. See “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our 2018 Form 10-K for a discussion of the risks associated with management’s judgments and estimates in applying our accounting policies and methods.

RECENT ACCOUNTING CHANGES AND OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

See "Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" for information on accounting standards adopted during the current quarter, as well as recently issued accounting standards not yet required to be adopted and the expected impact of the adoption of these accounting standards. To the extent we believe the adoption of new accounting standards has had or will have a material impact on our consolidated results of operations, financial condition or liquidity, we also discuss the impact in the applicable section(s) of this MD&A.

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The section below provides a comparative discussion of our condensed consolidated results of operations between the three months ended August 31, 2018 and 2017. Following this section, we provide a comparative analysis of our condensed consolidated balance sheets as of August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018. You should read these sections together with our "Executive Summary—Outlook for the Next 12 Months" where we discuss trends and other factors that we expect will affect our future results of operations.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income represents the difference between the interest income earned on our interest-earning assets, which includes loans and investment securities, and the interest expense on our interest-bearing liabilities. Our net interest yield represents the difference between the yield on our interest-earning assets and the cost of our interest-bearing liabilities plus the impact from non-interest bearing funding. We expect net interest income and our net interest yield to fluctuate based on changes in interest rates and changes in the amount and composition of our interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. We do not fund each individual loan with specific debt. Rather, we attempt to minimize costs and maximize efficiency by proportionately funding large aggregated amounts of loans.

Table 2 presents average balances for the three months ended August 31, 2018 and 2017, and for each major category of our interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, the interest income earned or interest expense incurred, and the average yield or cost. Table 2 also presents non-GAAP adjusted interest expense, adjusted net interest income and adjusted net interest yield, which reflect the inclusion of net accrued periodic derivative cash settlements in interest expense. We provide reconciliations of our non-GAAP adjusted measures to the most comparable GAAP measures under "Non-GAAP Financial Measures."

Table 2: Average Balances, Interest Income/Interest Expense and Average Yield/Cost

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended August 31, 2018			2017		
Assets:	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense	Average Yield/Cost	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense	Average Yield/Cost
Long-term fixed-rate loans[1]	$22,695,516	$ 251,801	4.40 %	$22,371,291	$ 249,364	4.42 %
Long-term variable-rate loans	1,071,550	9,381	3.47	842,968	5,863	2.76
Line of credit loans	1,422,853	11,633	3.24	1,353,349	8,707	2.55
TDR loans[2]	12,552	218	6.89	13,122	226	6.83
Other income, net[3]	—	(325)	—	—	(232)	—
Total loans	25,202,471	272,708	4.29	24,580,730	263,928	4.26
Cash, time deposits and investment securities	809,409	5,783	2.83	363,645	1,987	2.17
Total interest-earning assets	$26,011,880	$ 278,491	4.25 %	$24,944,375	$ 265,915	4.23 %
Other assets, less allowance for loan losses	726,260			560,169		
Total assets	$26,738,140			$25,504,544		
Liabilities:						
Short-term borrowings	$3,519,995	$ 19,419	2.19 %	$3,223,476	$ 10,539	1.30 %
Medium-term notes	3,757,196	32,410	3.42	3,010,730	25,116	3.31
Collateral trust bonds	7,474,361	77,705	4.12	7,635,433	85,277	4.43
Guaranteed Underwriter Program notes payable	4,848,435	35,334	2.89	4,995,723	35,602	2.83
Farmer Mac notes payable	2,790,527	21,111	3.00	2,507,545	11,490	1.82
Other notes payable	29,877	322	4.28	35,243	390	4.39
Subordinated deferrable debt	742,422	9,417	5.03	742,285	9,416	5.03
Subordinated certificates	1,377,954	14,513	4.18	1,417,872	14,901	4.17
Total interest-bearing liabilities	$24,540,767	$ 210,231	3.40 %	$23,568,307	$ 192,731	3.24 %
Other liabilities	697,954			853,196		
Total liabilities	25,238,721			24,421,503		
Total equity	1,499,419			1,083,041		
Total liabilities and equity	$26,738,140			$25,504,544		
Net interest spread[4]			0.85 %			0.99 %
Benefit from non-interest bearing funding[5]			0.19			0.17
Net interest income/net interest yield[6]		$ 68,260	1.04 %		$ 73,184	1.16 %
Adjusted net interest income/adjusted net interest yield:						
Interest income		$ 278,491	4.25 %		$ 265,915	4.23 %
Interest expense		210,231	3.40		192,731	3.24
Add: Net accrued periodic derivative cash settlements[7]		12,829	0.46		20,222	0.75
Adjusted interest expense/adjusted average cost[8]		$ 223,060	3.61 %		$ 212,953	3.58 %

Adjusted net interest spread[4]		0.64	%		0.65	%
Benefit from non-interest bearing funding[5]		0.21			0.19	
Adjusted net interest income/adjusted net interest yield[9]	$ 55,431	0.85	%	$ 52,962	0.84	%

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[1]Interest income on long-term, fixed-rate loans includes loan conversion fees, which are generally deferred and recognized as interest income using the effective interest method.
[2]Troubled debt restructuring ("TDR") loans.

[3]Consists of late payment fees and net amortization of deferred loan fees and loan origination costs.
[4]Net interest spread represents the difference between the average yield on total average interest-earning assets and the average cost of total average interest-bearing liabilities. Adjusted net interest spread represents the difference between the average yield on total average interest-earning assets and the adjusted average cost of total average interest-bearing liabilities.
[5]Includes other liabilities and equity.
[6]Net interest yield is calculated based on annualized net interest income for the period divided by total average interest-earning assets for the period.
[7]Represents the impact of net accrued periodic interest rate swap settlements during the period. This amount is added to interest expense to derive non-GAAP adjusted interest expense. The average (benefit)/cost associated with derivatives is calculated based on annualized net accrued periodic interest rate swap settlements during the period divided by the average outstanding notional amount of derivatives during the period. The average outstanding notional amount of interest rate swaps was $10,955 million and $10,682 million for the three months ended August 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.
[8]Adjusted interest expense represents interest expense plus net accrued periodic interest rate swap cash settlements during the period. Net accrued periodic derivative cash settlements are reported on our consolidated statements of income as a component of derivative gains (losses). Adjusted average cost is calculated based on annualized adjusted interest expense for the period divided by total average interest-bearing liabilities during the period.
[9]Adjusted net interest yield is calculated based on annualized adjusted net interest income for the period divided by total average interest-earning assets for the period.

Table 3 displays the change in net interest income between periods and the extent to which the variance is attributable to: (i) changes in the volume of our interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities or (ii) changes in the interest rates of these assets and liabilities. The table also presents the change in adjusted net interest income between periods. Changes that are not solely due to either volume or rate are allocated to these categories on a pro-rata basis based on the absolute value of the change due to average volume and average rate.

Table 3: Rate/Volume Analysis of Changes in Interest Income/Interest Expense

	Three Months Ended August 31, 2018 versus 2017		
	Total	Variance due to:[1]	
(Dollars in thousands)	Variance	Volume	Rate
Interest income:			
Long-term fixed-rate loans	$2,437	$3,614	$(1,177)
Long-term variable-rate loans	3,518	1,590	1,928
Line of credit loans	2,926	447	2,479
Restructured loans	(8)	(10)	2
Other income, net	(93)	—	(93)
Total loans	8,780	5,641	3,139
Cash, time deposits and investment securities	3,796	2,436	1,360
Interest income	12,576	8,077	4,499
Interest expense:			
Short-term borrowings	8,880	969	7,911
Medium-term notes	7,294	6,227	1,067
Collateral trust bonds	(7,572)	(1,799)	(5,773)
Guaranteed Underwriter Program notes payable	(268)	(1,050)	782
Farmer Mac notes payable	9,621	1,297	8,324
Other notes payable	(68)	(59)	(9)
Subordinated deferrable debt	1	2	(1)
Subordinated certificates	(388)	(420)	32
Interest expense	17,500	5,167	12,333
Net interest income	$(4,924)	$2,910	$(7,834)
Adjusted net interest income:			
Interest income	$12,576	$8,077	$4,499
Interest expense	17,500	5,167	12,333
Net accrued periodic derivative cash settlements[2]	(7,393)	516	(7,909)
Adjusted interest expense[3]	10,107	5,683	4,424
Adjusted net interest income	$2,469	$2,394	$75

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[1]The changes for each category of interest income and interest expense are divided between the portion of change attributable to the variance in volume and the portion of change attributable to the variance in rate for that category. The amount attributable to the combined impact of volume and rate has been allocated to each category based on the proportionate absolute dollar amount of change for that category.

[2]For net accrued periodic derivative cash settlements, the variance due to average volume represents the change in derivative cash settlements resulting from the change in the average notional amount of derivative contracts outstanding. The variance due to average rate represents the change in derivative cash settlements resulting from the net difference between the average rate paid and the average rate received for interest rate swaps during the period.

[3] See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" for additional information on our adjusted non-GAAP measures.

Net interest income of $68 million for the current quarter decreased by $5 million, or 7%, from the comparable prior-year quarter, driven by a decrease in net interest yield of 10% (12 basis points) to 1.04%, which was partially offset by an increase in average interest-earning assets of 4%.

- Net Interest Yield: The decrease in the net interest yield for the current quarter was primarily due to an increase in our average cost of funds. Our average cost of funds increased by 16 basis points during the current quarter to 3.40%, largely due to increases in the cost of our short-term and variable-rate debt resulting from the rise in short-term interest rates.

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The 3-month London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") was 2.32% as of August 31, 2018, an increase of 100 basis points from August 31, 2017, while the federal funds target rate was 2.00% as of August 31, 2018, up 75 basis points from August 31, 2017.

- Average Interest-Earning Assets: The increase of $1,068 million, or 4%, in average interest-earning assets during the current quarter was attributable to growth in average total loans of $622 million, as members obtained advances to fund capital investments and refinanced with us loans made by other lenders, and an increase in average investment securities of $543 million.

Adjusted net interest income of $55 million for the current quarter increased by $2 million, or 5%, from the comparable prior-year quarter, due to the combined impact of an increase in average interest-earning assets of 4% and a slight increase in the adjusted net interest yield of 1% (1 basis point) to 0.85%. The increase in the adjusted net interest yield reflected the combined impact of increases in the average yield on interest-earning assets and the benefit from non-interest bearing funding, which were partially offset by an increase in the adjusted average cost of debt.

Our adjusted net interest income and adjusted net interest yield include the impact of net accrued periodic derivative cash settlements during the period. We recorded net periodic derivative cash settlement expense of $13 million and $20 million for the three months ended August 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" for additional information on our adjusted measures.

Provision for Loan Losses

Our provision for loan losses in each period is primarily driven by the level of allowance that we determine is necessary for probable incurred loan losses inherent in our loan portfolio as of each balance sheet date.

We recorded a benefit for loan losses of less than $1 million for both the current quarter and comparable prior-year quarter. The credit quality and performance statistics of our loan portfolio continued to remain strong. We had no payment defaults, charge-offs, delinquent loans or nonperforming loans in our loan portfolio during the current quarter or the comparable prior-year quarter.

We provide additional information on our allowance for loan losses under "Credit Risk—Allowance for Loan Losses" and "Note 5—Allowance for Loan Losses" of this report. For additional information on our allowance methodology, see "MD&A—Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates" and "Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" in our 2018 Form 10-K.

Non-Interest Income

Non-interest income consists of fee and other income, gains and losses on derivatives not accounted for in hedge accounting relationships and results of operations of foreclosed assets.

Table 4 presents the components of non-interest income recorded in results of operations for the three months ended August 31, 2018 and 2017.

Table 4: Non-Interest Income

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended August 31, 2018	2017
Non-interest income:		
Fee and other income	$3,185	$3,945
Derivative gains (losses)	7,183	(46,198)
Results of operations of foreclosed assets	—	(24)
Total non-interest income	$10,368	$(42,277)

The significant variances in non-interest income between periods were primarily attributable to changes in net derivative gains (losses) recognized in our consolidated statements of income.

Derivative Gains (Losses)

Our derivative instruments are an integral part of our interest rate risk management strategy. Our principal purpose in using derivatives is to manage our aggregate interest rate risk profile within prescribed risk parameters. The derivative instruments we use primarily include interest rate swaps, which we typically hold to maturity. In addition, we may on occasion use treasury locks to manage the interest rate risk associated with debt that is scheduled to reprice in the future. The primary factors affecting the fair value of our derivatives and derivative gains (losses) recorded in our results of operations include changes in interest rates, the shape of the swap curve and the composition of our derivative portfolio. We generally do not designate our interest rate swaps, which currently account for the substantial majority of our derivatives, for hedge accounting. Accordingly, changes in the fair value of interest rate swaps are reported in our consolidated statements of income under derivative gains (losses). However, we typically designate treasury locks as cash flow hedges. We entered into one treasury lock agreement, which was designated as a cash flow hedge of a forecasted transaction as of
August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018.

We currently use two types of interest rate swap agreements: (i) we pay a fixed rate and receive a variable rate ("pay-fixed swaps"); and (ii) we pay a variable rate and receive a fixed rate ("receive-fixed swaps"). The benchmark variable rate for the substantial majority of the floating rate payments under our swap agreements is LIBOR. Table 5 displays the average notional amount outstanding, by swap agreement type, and the weighted-average interest rate paid and received for interest rate swap settlements during the three months ended August 31, 2018 and 2017. As indicated in Table 5, our interest rate swap portfolio currently consists of a higher proportion of pay-fixed swaps than receive-fixed swaps. The profile of our interest rate swap portfolio, however, may change as a result of changes in market conditions and actions taken to manage exposure to interest rate risk.

Table 5: Derivative Average Notional Amounts and Average Interest Rates

	Three Months Ended August 31, 2018			2017		
(Dollars in thousands)	Average Notional Balance	Weighted-Average Rate Paid	Weighted-Average Rate Received	Average Notional Balance	Weighted-Average Rate Paid	Weighted-Average Rate Received
Pay-fixed swaps	$7,194,857	2.69 %	2.24 %	$6,955,697	2.84 %	1.27 %
Receive-fixed swaps	3,760,141	2.96	2.52	3,726,717	1.83	2.64
Total	$10,954,998	2.78 %	2.34 %	$10,682,414	2.49 %	1.75 %

The average remaining maturity of our pay-fixed and receive-fixed swaps was 19 years and four years, respectively, as of both August 31, 2018 and 2017.

Pay-fixed swaps generally decrease in value as interest rates decline and increase in value as interest rates rise. In contrast, receive-fixed swaps generally increase in value as interest rates decline and decrease in value as interest rates rise. Because

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our pay-fixed and receive-fixed swaps are referenced to different maturity terms along the swap curve, different changes in the swap curve— parallel, flattening or steepening—will result in differences in the fair value of our derivatives. The chart below provides comparative swap curves as of the end of August 31, 2018, May 31, 2018, August 31, 2017 and May 31, 2017.

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Benchmark rates obtained from Bloomberg.

Table 6 presents the components of net derivative gains (losses) recorded in results of operations for the three months ended August 31, 2018 and 2017. Derivative cash settlements represent the net periodic contractual interest amount for our interest-rate swaps for the reporting period. Derivative forward value gains (losses) represent the change in fair value of our interest rate swaps during the reporting period due to changes in expected future interest rates over the remaining life of our derivative contracts.

Table 6: Derivative Gains (Losses)

	Three Months Ended August 31,	
(Dollars in thousands)	2018	2017
Derivative gains (losses) attributable to:		
Derivative cash settlements	$(12,829)	$(20,222)
Derivative forward value gains (losses)	20,012	(25,976)
Derivative gains (losses)	$7,183	$(46,198)

The net derivative gains of $7 million in the current quarter were attributable to a net increase in the fair value of our pay-fixed swaps resulting from a slight increase in medium- and long-term interest rates, as depicted by the August 31, 2018 swap curve presented in the above chart.

The net derivative losses of $46 million in the same prior-year quarter were due to a net decrease in the fair value of our interest rate swaps resulting from a modest flattening of the swap curve, as interest rates on the shorter end of the curve rose while medium and longer-term interest rates declined slightly, as depicted by the May 31, 2017 and August 31, 2017 swap curves presented in the above chart.

See “Note 9—Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities” for additional information on our derivative instruments.

Non-Interest Expense

Non-interest expense consists of salaries and employee benefit expense, general and administrative expenses, losses on early extinguishment of debt and other miscellaneous expenses.

Table 7 presents the components of non-interest expense recorded in results of operations for the three months ended August 31, 2018 and 2017.

Table 7: Non-Interest Expense

	Three Months Ended August 31,	
(Dollars in thousands)	2018	2017
Non-interest expense:		
Salaries and employee benefits	$(12,682)	$(11,823)
Other general and administrative expenses	(10,523)	(9,813)
Losses on early extinguishment of debt	(7,100)	—
Other non-interest expense	(394)	(522)
Total non-interest expense	$(30,699)	$(22,158)

Non-interest expense of $31 million for the current quarter increased by $9 million, or 39%, from the comparable prior-year quarter. The increase was largely due to the loss on early extinguishment of debt of $7 million, attributable to the premium paid for the early redemption of $300 million of the $1 billion collateral trust bonds, with a coupon rate of 10.375%, that mature on November 1, 2018.

Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests

Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests represents 100% of the results of operations of NCSC and RTFC, as the members of NCSC and RTFC own or control 100% of the interest in their respective companies. The fluctuations in net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests are primarily due to changes in the fair value of NCSC’s derivative instruments recognized in NCSC's earnings.

We recorded net income attributable to noncontrolling interests of less than $1 million for the current quarter. In comparison we recorded a net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests of less than $1 million for the same prior-year quarter.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET ANALYSIS

Total assets of $26,676 million as of August 31, 2018 decreased slightly by $14 million from May 31, 2018. Total liabilities of $25,170 million as of August 31, 2018 decreased slightly by $15 million from May 31, 2018. Total equity of $1,507 million as of August 31, 2018 remained relatively unchanged from May 31, 2018, as our reported net income of $48 million during the current quarter was offset by patronage capital retirement of $48 million in August 2018.

Following is a discussion of changes in the major components of our assets and liabilities during the three months ended August 31, 2018. Period-end balance sheet amounts may vary from average balance sheet amounts due to liquidity and balance sheet management activities that are intended to manage liquidity requirements for the company and our customers and our market risk exposure in accordance with our risk appetite.

Loan Portfolio

We offer long-term fixed- and variable-rate loans and line of credit variable-rate loans. The substantial majority of loans in our portfolio represent advances under secured long-term facilities with terms up to 35 years. Borrowers have the option of selecting a fixed or variable interest rate for each advance for periods ranging from one year to the final maturity of the facility. Line of credit loans are typically revolving facilities and are generally unsecured.

Loans Outstanding

Table 8 summarizes loans to members, by loan type and by member class, as of August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018. As indicated in Table 8, long-term fixed-rate loans accounted for 90% of loans to members as of both August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018.

Table 8: Loans Outstanding by Type and Member Class

	August 31, 2018		May 31, 2018		
(Dollars in thousands)	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Change
Loans by type:					
Long-term loans:					
Fixed-rate	$22,682,597	90 %	$22,696,185	90 %	$(13,588)
Variable-rate	1,111,679	5	1,039,491	4	72,188
Total long-term loans	23,794,276	95	23,735,676	94	58,600
Lines of credit	1,377,160	5	1,431,818	6	(54,658)
Total loans outstanding	25,171,436	100	25,167,494	100	3,942
Deferred loan origination costs	11,218	—	11,114	—	104
Loans to members	$25,182,654	100%	$25,178,608	100%	$4,046
Loans by member class:					
CFC:					
Distribution	$19,638,104	78 %	$19,551,511	78 %	$86,593
Power supply	4,320,866	18	4,397,353	18	(76,487)
Statewide and associate	72,959	—	69,055	—	3,904
CFC total	24,031,929	96	24,017,919	96	14,010
NCSC	780,892	3	786,457	3	(5,565)
RTFC	358,615	1	363,118	1	(4,503)
Total loans outstanding	25,171,436	100	25,167,494	100	3,942
Deferred loan origination costs	11,218	—	11,114	—	104
Loans to members	$25,182,654	100%	$25,178,608	100%	$4,046

Loans to members totaled $25,183 million as of August 31, 2018, relatively unchanged from May 31, 2018. CFC distribution loans increased by $87 million, which was offset by decreases in CFC power supply loans, NCSC loans and RTFC loans of $76 million, $6 million and $5 million, respectively. Long-term loan advances totaled $468 million during the current quarter, with approximately 71% of those advances for capital expenditures by members and 25% for the refinancing of loans made by other lenders.

We provide additional information on our loan product types in “Item 1. Business—Loan Programs” and “Note 4—Loans” in our 2018 Form 10-K. See “Debt—Collateral Pledged” below for information on encumbered and unencumbered loans and “Credit Risk Management” for information on the credit risk profile of our loan portfolio.

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Loan Retention Rate

Table 9 presents a comparison between the historical retention rate of CFC's long-term fixed-rate loans that repriced, in accordance with our standard loan provisions, during the three months ended August 31, 2018 and loans that repriced during fiscal year 2018, and provides information on the percentage of loans that repriced to either another fixed-rate term or a variable rate. The retention rate is calculated based on the election made by the borrower at the repricing date. The average annual retention rate of CFC's repriced loans has been 98% over the last three fiscal years.

Table 9: Historical Retention Rate and Repricing Selection[(1)]

	Three Months Ended August 31, 2018		Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 2018	
(Dollars in thousands)	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Loans retained:				
Long-term fixed rate selected	$95,963	50 %	$741,792	82 %
Long-term variable rate selected	48,082	25	157,539	17
Total loans retained by CFC	144,045	75	899,331	99
Loans repaid[(2)]	48,858	25	4,637	1
Total	$192,903	100%	$903,968	100%

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[(1)]Does not include NCSC and RTFC loans.
[(2)]Includes loans totaling $1 million as of May 31, 2018 that were converted to new loans at the repricing date and transferred to a third party as part of our direct loan sale program. See "Note 4—Loans" for information on our sale of loans.

Debt

We utilize both short-term borrowings and long-term debt as part of our funding strategy and asset/liability interest rate risk management. We seek to maintain diversified funding sources across products, programs and markets to manage funding concentrations and reduce our liquidity or debt rollover risk. Our funding sources include a variety of secured and unsecured debt securities in a wide range of maturities to our members and affiliates and in the capital markets.

Debt Outstanding

Table 10 displays the composition, by product type, of our outstanding debt as of August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018. Table 10 also displays the composition of our debt based on several additional selected attributes.

Table 10: Total Debt Outstanding

(Dollars in thousands)	August 31, 2018	May 31, 2018	Change
Debt product type:			
Commercial paper:			
Members, at par	$1,286,441	$1,202,105	$84,336
Dealer, net of discounts	929,380	1,064,266	(134,886)
Total commercial paper	2,215,821	2,266,371	(50,550)
Select notes to members	799,240	780,472	18,768
Daily liquidity fund notes to members	535,090	400,635	134,455
Medium-term notes:			
Members, at par	631,733	643,821	(12,088)
Dealer, net of discounts	3,294,200	3,002,979	291,221
Total medium-term notes	3,925,933	3,646,800	279,133
Collateral trust bonds	7,343,569	7,639,093	(295,524)
Guaranteed Underwriter Program notes payable	4,840,976	4,856,143	(15,167)
Farmer Mac notes payable	2,777,532	2,891,496	(113,964)
Other notes payable	29,907	29,860	47
Subordinated deferrable debt	742,445	742,410	35
Members’ subordinated certificates:			
Membership subordinated certificates	630,448	630,448	—
Loan and guarantee subordinated certificates	526,479	528,386	(1,907)
Member capital securities	221,170	221,148	22
Total members’ subordinated certificates	1,378,097	1,379,982	(1,885)
Total debt outstanding	$24,588,610	$24,633,262	$(44,652)
Security type:			
Unsecured debt	39%	37%	
Secured debt	61	63	
Total	100%	100%	
Funding source:			
Members	19%	18%	
Private placement:			
Guaranteed Underwriter Program notes payable	20	20	
Farmer Mac notes payable	11	12	
Total private placement	31	32	
Capital markets	50	50	
Total	100%	100%	
Interest rate type:			
Fixed-rate debt	73%	74%	
Variable-rate debt	27	26	
Total	100%	100%	
Interest rate type, including the impact of swaps:			
Fixed-rate debt[1]	88%	87%	
Variable-rate debt[2]	12	13	
Total	100%	100%	

Maturity classification:[3]				
Short-term borrowings	15	%	15	%
Long-term and subordinated debt[4]	85		85	
Total	100	%	100	%

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(1) Includes variable-rate debt that has been swapped to a fixed rate, net of any fixed-rate debt that has been swapped to a variable rate.
(2) Includes fixed-rate debt that has been swapped to a variable rate, net of any variable-rate debt that has been swapped to a fixed rate. Also includes commercial paper notes, which generally have maturities of less than 90 days. The interest rate on commercial paper notes does not change once the note has been issued; however, the interest rate for new commercial paper issuances changes daily.
(3) Borrowings with an original contractual maturity of one year or less are classified as short-term borrowings. Borrowings with an original contractual maturity of greater than one year are classified as long-term debt.
(4) Consists of long-term debt, subordinated deferrable debt and total members' subordinated debt reported on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. Maturity classification is based on the original contractual maturity as of the date of issuance of the debt.

Our outstanding debt volume generally increases and decreases in response to member loan demand. Total debt outstanding was $24,589 million as of August 31, 2018, relatively unchanged from May 31, 2018, as loans to members also remained relatively flat. Decreases in collateral trust bonds, dealer commercial paper and Farmer Mac notes payable of $296 million, $135 million and $114 million, respectively, were largely offset by an increase in dealer medium-term notes of $291 million and a combined increase in member commercial paper, select notes and daily liquidity fund notes of $238 million.

We had outstanding collateral trust bonds of $1 billion aggregate principal amount with a coupon rate of 10.375% due November 1, 2018. On July 12, 2018, we redeemed $300 million of these bonds, leaving a remaining outstanding principal amount of $700 million as of August 31, 2018.

Member Investments

Debt securities issued to our members represent an important, stable source of funding. Table 11 displays outstanding member debt, by debt product type, as of August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018.

Table 11: Member Investments

	August 31, 2018		May 31, 2018		
(Dollars in thousands)	Amount	% of Total (1)	Amount	% of Total (1)	Change
Commercial paper	$1,286,441	58 %	$1,202,105	53 %	$84,336
Select notes	799,240	100	780,472	100	18,768
Daily liquidity fund notes	535,090	100	400,635	100	134,455
Medium-term notes	631,733	16	643,821	18	(12,088)
Members' subordinated certificates	1,378,097	100	1,379,982	100	(1,885)
Total outstanding member debt	$4,630,601		$4,407,015		$223,586
Percentage of total debt outstanding	19 %		18 %		

(1) Represents outstanding debt attributable to members for each debt product type as a percentage of the total outstanding debt for each debt product type.

Member investments accounted for 19% and 18% of total debt outstanding as of August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018, respectively. Over the last three fiscal years, outstanding member investments have averaged $4,366 million on a quarterly basis.

Short-Term Borrowings

Short-term borrowings consist of borrowings with an original contractual maturity of one year or less and do not include the current portion of long-term debt. Short-term borrowings totaled $3,793 million and accounted for 15% of total debt outstanding as of August 31, 2018, compared with $3,796 million, or 15%, of total debt outstanding as of May 31, 2018. See “Liquidity Risk” below and for “Note 6—Short-Term Borrowings” for information on the composition of our short-term borrowings.

Long-Term and Subordinated Debt

Long-term debt, defined as debt with an original contractual maturity term of greater than one year, primarily consists of medium-term notes, collateral trust bonds, notes payable under the Guaranteed Underwriter Program and notes payable

under our note purchase agreement with Farmer Mac. Subordinated debt consists of subordinated deferrable debt and members' subordinated certificates. Our subordinated deferrable debt and members' subordinated certificates have original contractual maturity terms of greater than one year.

Long-term and subordinated debt totaled $20,795 million and accounted for 85% of total debt outstanding as of August 31, 2018, compared with $20,837 million, or 85%, of total debt outstanding as of May 31, 2018. We provide additional information on our long-term debt below under "Liquidity Risk" and in "Note 7—Long-Term Debt" and "Note 8—Subordinated Deferrable Debt."

Collateral Pledged

We are required to pledge loans or other collateral in borrowing transactions under our collateral trust bond indentures, note purchase agreements with Farmer Mac and bond agreements under the Guaranteed Underwriter Program. We are required to maintain pledged collateral equal to at least 100% of the face amount of outstanding borrowings. However, we typically maintain pledged collateral in excess of the required percentage to ensure that required collateral levels are maintained and to facilitate the timely execution of debt issuances by reducing or eliminating the lead time to pledge additional collateral. Under the provisions of our committed bank revolving line of credit agreements, the excess collateral that we are allowed to pledge cannot exceed 150% of the outstanding borrowings under our collateral trust bond indentures, Farmer Mac note purchase agreements or the Guaranteed Underwriter Program. In certain cases, provided that all conditions of eligibility under the different programs are satisfied, we may withdraw excess pledged collateral or transfer collateral from one borrowing program to another to facilitate a new debt issuance.

Table 12 displays the collateral coverage ratios as of August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018 for the debt agreements noted above that require us to pledge collateral.

Table 12: Collateral Pledged

Debt Agreement	Requirement/Limit		Actual[1]	
	Debt Indenture Minimum	Committed Bank Revolving Line of Credit Agreements Maximum	August 31, 2018	May 31, 2018
Collateral trust bonds 1994 indenture	100 %	150 %	109 %	111 %
Collateral trust bonds 2007 indenture	100	150	115	114
Guaranteed Underwriter Program notes payable	100	150	115	119
Farmer Mac notes payable	100	150	115	115
Clean Renewable Energy Bonds Series 2009A	100	150	105	109

[1] Calculated based on the amount of collateral pledged divided by the face amount of outstanding secured debt.

Of our total debt outstanding of $24,589 million as of August 31, 2018, $14,973 million, or 61%, was secured by pledged loans totaling $17,550 million. In comparison, of our total debt outstanding of $24,633 million as of May 31, 2018, $15,398 million, or 63%, was secured by pledged loans totaling $18,145 million. Total debt outstanding on our condensed consolidated balance sheet is presented net of unamortized discounts and issuance costs. However, our collateral pledging requirements are based on the face amount of secured outstanding debt, which does not take into consideration the impact of net unamortized discounts and issuance costs.

Table 13 displays the unpaid principal balance of loans pledged for secured debt, the excess collateral pledged and unencumbered loans as of August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018.

Table 13: Unencumbered Loans

(Dollars in thousands)	August 31, 2018	May 31, 2018
Total loans outstanding[1]	$25,171,436	$25,167,494
Less: Loans required to be pledged for secured debt [2]	(15,247,775)	(15,677,138)
Loans pledged in excess of requirement [2][3]	(2,302,414)	(2,467,444)
Total pledged loans	(17,550,189)	(18,144,582)
Unencumbered loans	$7,621,247	$7,022,912
Unencumbered loans as a percentage of total loans	30 %	28 %

[1] Represents the unpaid principal amount of loans as of the end of each period presented and excludes unamortized deferred loan origination costs of $11 million as of both August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018.
[2] Reflects unpaid principal balance of pledged loans.
[3] Excludes cash collateral pledged to secure debt. If there is an event of default under most of our indentures, we can only withdraw the excess collateral if we substitute cash or permitted investments of equal value.

As displayed above in Table 13, we had excess loans pledged as collateral totaling $2,302 million and $2,467 million as of August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018, respectively. We typically pledge loans in excess of the required amount for the following reasons: (i) our distribution and power supply loans are typically amortizing loans that require scheduled principal payments over the life of the loan, whereas the debt securities issued under secured indentures and agreements typically have bullet maturities; (ii) distribution and power supply borrowers have the option to prepay their loans; and (iii) individual loans may become ineligible for various reasons, some of which may be temporary.

We provide additional information on our borrowings, including the maturity profile, below in “Liquidity Risk.” Refer to “Note 4—Loans—Pledging of Loans” for additional information related to pledged collateral. Also refer to “Note 5—Short-Term Borrowings,” “Note 6—Long-Term Debt,” “Note 7—Subordinated Deferrable Debt” and “Note 8—Members’ Subordinated Certificates” in our 2018 Form 10-K for a more detailed description of each of our debt product types.

Equity

Total equity of $1,507 million as of August 31, 2018 remained relatively unchanged from May 31, 2018, as our reported net income of $48 million for the current quarter was offset by the patronage capital retirement of $48 million in August 2018.

In July 2018, the CFC Board of Directors authorized the allocation of fiscal year 2018 adjusted net income as follows: $95 million to members in the form of patronage capital; $57 million to the members’ capital reserve; and $1 million to the cooperative educational fund. The amount of patronage capital allocated each year by CFC’s Board of Directors is based on adjusted non-GAAP net income, which excludes the impact of derivative forward value gains (losses). See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” for information on adjusted net income.

In July 2018, the CFC Board of Directors also authorized the retirement of patronage capital totaling $48 million, which represented 50% of the patronage capital allocation for fiscal year 2018. This amount was returned to members in cash in August 2018. The remaining portion of the allocated amount will be retained by CFC for 25 years under guidelines adopted by the CFC Board of Directors in June 2009.

The CFC Board of Directors is required to make annual allocations of adjusted net income, if any. CFC has made annual retirements of allocated net earnings in 39 of the last 40 fiscal years; however, future retirements of allocated amounts are determined based on CFC’s financial condition. The CFC Board of Directors has the authority to change the current practice for allocating and retiring net earnings at any time, subject to applicable laws. See “Item 1.

Business—Allocation and Retirement of Patronage Capital" of our 2018 Form 10-K for additional information.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

In the ordinary course of business, we engage in financial transactions that are not presented on our condensed consolidated balance sheets, or may be recorded on our condensed consolidated balance sheets in amounts that are different from the full contract or notional amount of the transaction. Our off-balance sheet arrangements consist primarily of guarantees of member obligations and unadvanced loan commitments intended to meet the financial needs of our members.

Guarantees

We provide guarantees for certain contractual obligations of our members to assist them in obtaining various forms of financing. We use the same credit policies and monitoring procedures in providing guarantees as we do for loans and commitments. If a member defaults on its obligation, we are obligated to pay required amounts pursuant to our guarantees. Meeting our guarantee obligations satisfies the underlying obligation of our member systems and prevents the exercise of remedies by the guarantee beneficiary based upon a payment default by a member. In general, the member is required to repay any amount advanced by us with accrued interest, pursuant to the documents evidencing the member's reimbursement obligation. Table 14 displays the notional amount of our outstanding guarantee obligations, by guarantee type and by company, as of August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018.

Table 14: Guarantees Outstanding

(Dollars in thousands)	August 31, 2018	May 31, 2018	Change
Guarantee type:			
Long-term tax-exempt bonds	$316,385	$316,985	$(600)
Letters of credit	316,731	343,970	(27,239)
Other guarantees	143,571	144,206	(635)
Total	$776,687	$805,161	$(28,474)
Company:			
CFC	$762,908	$793,156	$(30,248)
NCSC	12,205	10,431	1,774
RTFC	1,574	1,574	—
Total	$776,687	$805,161	$(28,474)

Of the total notional amount of our outstanding guarantee obligations of $777 million and $805 million as of August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018, respectively, 59% and 57%, respectively, were secured by a mortgage lien on substantially all of the assets and future revenue of our member cooperatives for which we provide guarantees.

In addition to providing a guarantee on long-term tax-exempt bonds issued by member cooperatives totaling $316 million as of August 31, 2018, we also were the liquidity provider on $249 million of those tax-exempt bonds. As liquidity provider, we may be required to purchase bonds that are tendered or put by investors. Investors provide notice to the remarketing agent that they will tender or put a certain amount of bonds at the next interest rate reset date. If the remarketing agent is unable to sell such bonds to other investors by the next interest rate reset date, we have unconditionally agreed to purchase such bonds. We were not required to perform as liquidity provider pursuant to these obligations during the three months ended August 31, 2018 or the prior fiscal year.

We had outstanding letters of credit for the benefit of our members totaling $317 million as of August 31, 2018. These letters of credit relate to obligations for which we may be required to advance funds based on various trigger events specified in the letter of credit agreements. If we are required to advance funds, the member is obligated to repay the

advance amount and accrued interest to us. In addition to these letters of credit, we had master letter of credit facilities in place as of August 31, 2018, under which we may be required to issue letters of credit to third parties for the benefit of our members up to an additional $67 million as of August 31, 2018. All of our master letter of credit facilities as of August 31, 2018 were subject to material adverse change clauses at the time of issuance. Prior to issuing a letter of credit under these

facilities, we confirm that there has been no material adverse change in the business or condition, financial or otherwise, of the borrower since the time the loan was approved and that the borrower is currently in compliance with the letter of credit terms and conditions.

Table 15 presents the maturities for each of the next five fiscal years and thereafter of the notional amount of our outstanding guarantee obligations as of August 31, 2018.

Table 15: Maturities of Guarantee Obligations

	Outstanding	Maturities of Guarantee Obligations					
(Dollars in thousands)	Amount	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Thereafter
Guarantees	$ 776,687	$187,100	$113,103	$121,756	$27,650	$162,499	$164,579

We recorded a guarantee liability of $10 million and $11 million as of August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018, respectively, for our guarantee and liquidity obligations associated with our members' debt. We provide additional information about our guarantee obligations in "Note 11—Guarantees."

Unadvanced Loan Commitments

Unadvanced loan commitments represent approved and executed loan contracts for which funds have not been advanced to borrowers. Our line of credit commitments include both contracts that are subject to material adverse change clauses and contracts that are not subject to material adverse change clauses, while our long-term loan commitments are typically subject to material adverse change clauses.

Table 16 displays the amount of unadvanced loan commitments, which consist of line of credit and long-term loan commitments, as of August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018.

Table 16: Unadvanced Loan Commitments

	August 31, 2018		May 31, 2018		
(Dollars in thousands)	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Change
Line of credit commitments:					
Conditional[1]	$4,858,370	37 %	$4,835,434	38 %	$22,936
Unconditional[2]	2,946,596	23	2,857,350	23	89,246
Total line of credit unadvanced commitments	7,804,966	60	7,692,784	61	112,182
Total long-term loan unadvanced commitments[1]	5,103,629	40	4,952,834	39	150,795
Total unadvanced loan commitments	$12,908,595	100%	$12,645,618	100%	$262,977

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[1]Represents amount related to facilities that are subject to material adverse change clauses.
[2]Represents amount related to facilities that are not subject to material adverse change clauses.

Table 17 presents the amount of unadvanced loan commitments, by loan type, as of August 31, 2018 and the maturities of the commitment amounts for each of the next five fiscal years and thereafter.

Table 17: Notional Maturities of Unadvanced Loan Commitments

	Available	Notional Maturities of Unadvanced Loan Commitments					
(Dollars in thousands)	Balance	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Thereafter
Line of credit loans	$7,804,966	$504,426	$4,144,522	$889,426	$860,833	$1,304,869	$100,890
Long-term loans	5,103,629	732,028	556,221	620,100	1,652,454	1,224,865	317,961
Total	$12,908,595	$1,236,454	$4,700,743	$1,509,526	$2,513,287	$2,529,734	$418,851

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Unadvanced line of credit commitments accounted for 60% of total unadvanced loan commitments as of August 31, 2018, while unadvanced long-term loan commitments accounted for 40% of total unadvanced loan commitments. Unadvanced line of credit commitments are typically revolving facilities for periods not to exceed five years. Unadvanced line of credit commitments generally serve as supplemental back-up liquidity to our borrowers. Historically, borrowers have not drawn the full commitment amount for line of credit facilities, and we have experienced a very low utilization rate on line of credit loan facilities regardless of whether or not we are obligated to fund the facility where a material adverse change exists. Our unadvanced long-term loan commitments have a five-year draw period under which a borrower may advance funds prior to the expiration of the commitment. We expect that the majority of the long-term unadvanced loan commitments of $5,104 million will be advanced prior to the expiration of the commitment.

Because we historically have experienced a very low utilization rate on line of credit loan facilities, which account for the majority of our total unadvanced loan commitments, we believe the unadvanced loan commitment total of $12,909 million as of August 31, 2018 is not necessarily representative of our future funding requirements.

Unadvanced Loan Commitments—Conditional

The substantial majority of our line of credit commitments and all our unadvanced long-term loan commitments include material adverse change clauses. Unadvanced loan commitments subject to material adverse change clauses totaled $9,962 million and $9,789 million as of August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018, respectively, and accounted for 77% of the combined total of unadvanced line of credit and long-term loan commitments as of both August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018. Prior to making advances on these facilities, we confirm that there has been no material adverse change in the borrower's business or condition, financial or otherwise, since the time the loan was approved and confirm that the borrower is currently in compliance with loan terms and conditions. In some cases, the borrower's access to the full amount of the facility is further constrained by use of proceeds restrictions, imposition of borrower-specific restrictions, or by additional conditions that must be met prior to advancing funds. Since we generally do not charge a fee for the borrower to have an unadvanced amount on a loan facility that is subject to a material adverse change clause, our borrowers tend to request amounts in excess of their immediate estimated loan requirements.

Unadvanced Loan Commitments—Unconditional

Unadvanced loan commitments not subject to material adverse change clauses at the time of each advance consisted of unadvanced committed lines of credit totaling $2,947 million and $2,857 million as of August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018, respectively. For contracts not subject to a material adverse change clause, we are generally required to advance amounts on the committed facilities as long as the borrower is in compliance with the terms and conditions of the facility.

Syndicated loan facilities, where the pricing is set at a spread over a market index rate as agreed upon by all of the participating financial institutions based on market conditions at the time of syndication, accounted for 86% of unconditional line of credit commitments as of August 31, 2018. The remaining 14% represented unconditional committed line of credit loans, which under any new advance would be made at rates determined by us.

Table 18 presents the maturities for each of the next five fiscal years and thereafter of the notional amount of unconditional committed lines of credit not subject to a material adverse change clause as of August 31, 2018.

Table 18: Maturities of Notional Amount of Unconditional Committed Lines of Credit

	Available	Notional Maturities of Unconditional Committed Lines of Credit					
(Dollars in thousands)	Balance	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Thereafter

Committed lines of credit	$2,946,596	$218,571	$458,236	$454,348	$609,513	$1,147,488	$ 58,440

See “MD&A—Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements” in our 2018 Form 10-K for additional information on our off-balance sheet arrangements.

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RISK MANAGEMENT

Overview

We face a variety of risks that can significantly affect our financial performance, liquidity, reputation and ability to meet the expectations of our members, investors and other stakeholders. As a financial services company, the major categories of risk exposures inherent in our business activities include credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and operational risk. These risk categories are summarized below.

- Credit risk is the risk that a borrower or other counterparty will be unable to meet its obligations in accordance with agreed-upon terms.
- Liquidity risk is the risk that we will be unable to fund our operations and meet our contractual obligations or that we will be unable to fund new loans to borrowers at a reasonable cost and tenor in a timely manner.
- Market risk is the risk that changes in market variables, such as movements in interest rates, may adversely affect the match between the timing of the contractual maturities, re-pricing and prepayments of our financial assets and the related financial liabilities funding those assets.
- Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal controls, processes, systems, human error or external events. Operational risk also includes compliance risk, fiduciary risk, reputational risk and litigation risk.

Effective risk management is critical to our overall operations and to achieving our primary objective of providing cost-based financial products to our rural electric members while maintaining the sound financial results required for investment-grade credit ratings on our rated debt instruments. Accordingly, we have a risk-management framework that is intended to govern the principal risks we face in conducting our business and the aggregate amount of risk we are willing to accept, referred to as risk appetite, in the context of CFC's mission and strategic objectives and initiatives. We provide information on our risk management framework in our 2018 Form 10-K under "Item 7. MD&A—Risk Management—Risk Management Framework."

CREDIT RISK

Our loan portfolio, which represents the largest component of assets on our balance sheet, and guarantees account for the substantial majority of our credit risk exposure. We also engage in certain non-lending activities that may give rise to credit and counterparty settlement risk, including the purchase of investment securities and entering into derivative transactions to manage interest rate risk. Our primary credit exposure is to rural electric cooperatives that provide essential electric services to end-users, the majority of which are residential customers. We also have a limited portfolio of loans to not-for-profit and for-profit telecommunication companies. We provide a discussion of our credit risk management processes and activities in our 2018 Form 10-K under "Item 7. MD&A—Credit Risk—Credit Risk Management."

Loan and Guarantee Portfolio Credit Risk

Below we provide information on the credit risk profile of our loan portfolio and guarantees, including security provisions, loan concentration, credit performance and our allowance for loan losses.

Security Provisions

Except when providing line of credit loans, we generally lend to our members on a senior secured basis. Long-term loans are generally secured on parity with other secured lenders (primarily RUS), if any, by all assets and revenue of the borrower with exceptions typical in utility mortgages. Line of credit loans are generally unsecured. In addition to the collateral pledged to secure our loans, distribution and power supply borrowers also are required to set rates charged to customers to achieve certain specified financial ratios.

Table 19 presents, by loan type and by company, the amount and percentage of secured and unsecured loans in our loan portfolio as of August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018. Of our total loans outstanding, 93% were secured and 7% were unsecured as of both August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018.

Table 19: Loan Portfolio Security Profile

	August 31, 2018						
(Dollars in thousands)	Secured	% of Total		Unsecured	% of Total		Total
Loan type:							
Long-term loans:							
Long-term fixed-rate loans	$22,226,067	98	%	$456,530	2	%	$22,682,597
Long-term variable-rate loans	1,100,584	99		11,095	1		1,111,679
Total long-term loans	23,326,651	98		467,625	2		23,794,276
Line of credit loans	80,510	6		1,296,650	94		1,377,160
Total loans outstanding[1]	$23,407,161	93		$1,764,275	7		$25,171,436
Company:							
CFC	$22,363,216	93	%	$1,668,713	7	%	$24,031,929
NCSC	700,593	90		80,299	10		780,892
RTFC	343,352	96		15,263	4		358,615
Total loans outstanding[1]	$23,407,161	93		$1,764,275	7		$25,171,436

	May 31, 2018						
(Dollars in thousands)	Secured	% of Total		Unsecured	% of Total		Total
Loan type:							
Long-term loans:							
Long-term fixed-rate loans	$22,220,087	98	%	$476,098	2	%	$22,696,185
Long-term variable-rate loans	996,970	96		42,521	4		1,039,491
Total long-term loans	23,217,057	98		518,619	2		23,735,676
Line of credit loans	69,097	5		1,362,721	95		1,431,818
Total loans outstanding[1]	$23,286,154	93		$1,881,340	7		$25,167,494
Company:							
CFC	$22,233,592	93	%	$1,784,327	7	%	$24,017,919
NCSC	703,396	89		83,061	11		786,457
RTFC	349,166	96		13,952	4		363,118
Total loans outstanding[1]	$23,286,154	93		$1,881,340	7		$25,167,494

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[1] Represents the unpaid principal amount of loans as of the end of each period presented and excludes deferred loan origination costs of $11 million as of both August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018.

As part of our strategy in managing our credit risk exposure, we entered into a long-term standby purchase commitment agreement with Farmer Mac in fiscal year 2016. Under this agreement, we may designate certain loans to be covered under the commitment, as approved by Farmer Mac, and in the event any such loan later goes into payment default for at least 90 days, upon request by us, Farmer Mac must purchase such loan at par value. The outstanding principal balance of loans covered under this agreement totaled $651 million as of August 31, 2018, compared with $660 million as of May 31, 2018. No loans have been put to Farmer Mac for purchase pursuant to this agreement. Our credit exposure is also mitigated by long-term loans guaranteed by RUS. Guaranteed RUS loans

totaled $159 million and $161 million as of August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018, respectively.

Credit Concentration

Concentrations may exist when there are amounts loaned to borrowers engaged in similar activities or in geographic areas that would cause them to be similarly impacted by economic or other conditions or when there are large exposures to single borrowers. As a tax-exempt, member-owned finance cooperative, CFC’s principal focus is to provide funding to its rural electric utility cooperative members to assist them in acquiring, constructing and operating electric distribution, power supply systems and related facilities. Because we lend primarily to our rural electric utility cooperative members, we have a loan portfolio subject to single-industry and single-obligor concentrations. Outstanding loans to electric utility organizations represented approximately 99% of our total outstanding loan portfolio as of August 31, 2018, unchanged from May 31, 2018. Although our organizational structure and mission results in single-industry concentration, we serve a geographically diverse group of electric and telecommunications borrowers throughout the United States and its territories, including all 50 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa and Guam. Our consolidated membership totaled 1,449 members and 216 associates as of August 31, 2018. Texas had the largest concentration of outstanding loans to borrowers in any one state, with approximately 15% of total loans outstanding as of both August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018.

Single-Obligor Concentration

Table 20 displays the combined exposure of loans and guarantees of the 20 largest borrowers, by exposure type and by company, as of August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018. The 20 borrowers with the largest exposure consisted of nine distribution systems, 10 power supply systems and one NCSC associate member as of both August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018. The largest total outstanding exposure to a single borrower or controlled group represented approximately 2% of total loans and guarantees outstanding as of both August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018.

Table 20: Credit Exposure to 20 Largest Borrowers

	August 31, 2018		May 31, 2018		
(Dollars in thousands)	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Change
By exposure type:					
Loans	$5,541,193	22 %	$5,613,991	22 %	$(72,798)
Guarantees	343,229	1	347,138	1	(3,909)
Total exposure to 20 largest borrowers	5,884,422	23	5,961,129	23	(76,707)
Less: Loans covered under Farmer Mac standby purchase commitment	(351,325)	(1)	(354,694)	(1)	3,369
Net exposure to 20 largest borrowers	$5,533,097	22 %	$5,606,435	22 %	$(73,338)
By company:					
CFC	$5,628,880	22 %	$5,703,723	22 %	$(74,843)
NCSC	255,542	1	257,406	1	(1,864)
Total exposure to 20 largest borrowers	5,884,422	23	5,961,129	23	(76,707)
Less: Loans covered under Farmer Mac standby purchase commitment	(351,325)	(1)	(354,694)	(1)	3,369
Net exposure to 20 largest borrowers	$5,533,097	22 %	$5,606,435	22 %	$(73,338)

Although CFC has been exposed to single-industry and single-obligor concentrations since inception in 1969, we historically have experienced limited defaults and very low credit losses in our electric loan portfolio. The likelihood of default and loss for our electric cooperative borrowers, which account for the substantial majority of our outstanding loans, has been low due to several factors. First, as discussed above, we generally lend to our members on a senior secured basis. Second, electric cooperatives typically are consumer-owned, not-for-profit entities that provide

an essential service to end-users, the majority of which are residential customers. Third, electric cooperatives face limited competition, as they tend to operate in exclusive territories not serviced by public investor-owned utilities. Fourth, the majority operate in states where electric cooperatives are not subject to rate regulation. Thus, they are able to make rate adjustments to pass along increased costs to the end customer without first obtaining state regulatory approval, allowing them to cover operating costs and generate sufficient earnings and cash flows to service their debt obligations. Finally, they tend to adhere to a conservative

business strategy model that has historically resulted in a relatively stable, resilient operating environment and overall strong financial performance and credit strength for the electric cooperative network.

Credit Quality

Assessing the overall credit quality of our loan portfolio and measuring our credit risk is an ongoing process that involves tracking payment status, the internal risk ratings of our borrowers, troubled debt restructurings, nonperforming and impaired loans, charge-offs and other indicators of credit risk. We monitor and subject each borrower and loan facility in our loan portfolio to an individual risk assessment based on quantitative and qualitative factors. Internal risk ratings and payment status trends are indicators, among others, of the probability of borrower default and level of credit risk in our loan portfolio.

The overall credit quality of our loan portfolio remained high, as evidenced by our strong asset performance metrics, including low levels of criticized exposure. We generally lend to members on a senior secured basis, which reduces the risk of loss in the event of a borrower default. As displayed in Table 19 above, 93% of our total outstanding loans were secured as of both August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018. We had no delinquent or nonperforming loans as of August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018. In addition, we had no loan defaults or charge-offs during the current quarter.

Borrower Risk Ratings

Our borrower risk ratings are intended to align with banking regulatory agency credit risk rating definitions of pass and criticized classifications, with loans classified as criticized further classified as special mention, substandard or doubtful. Pass ratings reflect relatively low probability of default, while criticized ratings have a higher probability of default. Loans with borrowers classified as criticized totaled $186 million, or 0.7%, of total loans outstanding as of August 31, 2018. Of this amount, $179 million, was classified as substandard. In comparison, loans with borrowers classified as criticized totaled $178 million, or 0.7%, of total loans outstanding as of May 31, 2018. Of this amount, $171 million was classified as substandard. We did not have any loans classified as doubtful as of August 31, 2018 or May 31, 2018. See “Note 4—Loans” for a description of each of the risk rating classifications.

Troubled Debt Restructurings

We actively monitor problem loans and, from time to time, attempt to work with borrowers to manage such exposures through loan workouts or modifications that better align with the borrower’s current ability to pay. A loan restructuring or modification of terms is accounted for as a troubled debt restructuring (“TDR”) if, for economic or legal reasons related to the borrower’s financial difficulties, a concession is granted to the borrower that we would not otherwise consider. TDR loans generally are initially placed on nonaccrual status, although in many cases such loans were already on nonaccrual status prior to modification. Interest accrued but not collected at the date a loan is placed on nonaccrual status is reversed against earnings. These loans may be returned to performing status and the accrual of interest resumed if the borrower performs under the modified terms for an extended period of time, and we expect the borrower to continue to perform in accordance with the modified terms. In certain limited circumstances in which a TDR loan is current at the modification date, the loan may remain on accrual status at the time of modification.

Table 21 presents the carrying value of loans modified as TDRs and the performance status as of August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018. Our last modification of a loan that met the definition of a TDR occurred in fiscal year 2017. Although TDR loans may be returned to performing status if the borrower performs under the modified terms of the loan for an extended period of time, TDR loans are considered individually impaired.

Table 21: Troubled Debt Restructured Loans

	August 31, 2018		May 31, 2018	
(Dollars in thousands)	Carrying Amount	% of Total Loans Outstanding	Carrying Amount	% of Total Loans Outstanding
TDR loans:				
CFC	$6,261	0.03 %	$6,507	0.03 %
RTFC	5,967	0.02	6,092	0.02
Total TDR loans	$12,228	0.05 %	$12,599	0.05 %
Performance status of TDR loans:				
Performing TDR loans	$12,228	0.05 %	$12,599	0.05 %

As indicated in Table 21 above, we did not have any TDR loans classified as nonperforming as of August 31, 2018 or May 31, 2018.

Nonperforming Loans

In addition to TDR loans that may be classified as nonperforming, we also may have nonperforming loans that have not been modified as a TDR loan. We classify such loans as nonperforming at the earlier of the date when we determine: (i) interest or principal payments on the loan is past due 90 days or more; (ii) as a result of court proceedings, the collection of interest or principal payments based on the original contractual terms is not expected; or (iii) the full and timely collection of interest or principal is otherwise uncertain. Once a loan is classified as nonperforming, we generally place the loan on nonaccrual status. Interest accrued but not collected at the date a loan is placed on nonaccrual status is reversed against earnings. We had no loans classified as nonperforming as of August 31, 2018 or May 31, 2018.

Net Charge-Offs

Charge-offs represent the amount of a loan that has been removed from our consolidated balance sheet when the loan is deemed uncollectible. Generally the amount of a charge-off is the recorded investment in excess of the fair value of the expected cash flows from the loan, or, if the loan is collateral dependent, the fair value of the underlying collateral securing the loan. We report charge-offs net of amounts recovered on previously charged off loans. We had no loan defaults or charge-offs during the three months ended August 31, 2018 and 2017.

Historical Loan Losses

In its 49-year history, CFC has experienced only 16 defaults and cumulative net charge-offs totaling $86 million for the electric utility loan portfolio. Of this amount, $67 million was attributable to electric utility power supply cooperatives and $19 million was attributable to electric distribution cooperatives. We discuss the reasons loans to electric utility cooperatives, our principal lending market, typically have a relatively low risk of default above under “Credit Concentration.”

In comparison, since RTFC’s inception in 1987, we have had 15 defaults and cumulative net charge-offs attributable to telecommunication borrowers totaling $427 million, the most significant of which was a charge-off of $354 million in fiscal year 2011. This charge-off related to outstanding loans to Innovative Communications Corporation (“ICC”), a former RTFC member, and the transfer of ICC’s assets in foreclosure to Caribbean Asset Holdings, LLC.

Outstanding loans to electric utility organizations totaled $24,813 million and accounted for 99% of our total outstanding loan portfolio as of August 31, 2018, while outstanding RTFC telecommunications loans totaled $359 million and accounted for 1% of our total outstanding loan portfolio as of August 31, 2018.

We provide additional information on the credit quality of our loan portfolio in "Note 4—Loans."

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses represents management's estimate of probable losses inherent in our loan portfolio as of each balance sheet date. We determine the allowance based on borrower risk ratings, historical loss experience, specific problem loans, economic conditions and other pertinent factors that, in management's judgment, may affect the risk of loss in our loan portfolio.

Table 22 summarizes changes in the allowance for loan losses for the three months ended August 31, 2018 and 2017, and provides a comparison of the allowance by company as of August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018.

Table 22: Allowance for Loan Losses

	Three Months Ended August 31,	
(Dollars in thousands)	2018	2017
Beginning balance	$18,801	$37,376
Benefit for loan losses	(109)	(298)
Ending balance	$18,692	$37,078
	August 31, 2018	May 31, 2018
Allowance for loan losses by company:		
CFC	$12,508	$12,300
NCSC	2,012	2,082
RTFC	4,172	4,419
Total	$18,692	$18,801
Allowance coverage ratios:		
Total loans outstanding[1]	$25,171,436	$25,167,494
Percentage of total loans outstanding	0.07%	0.07%

[1] Represents the unpaid principal amount of loans as of the end of each period presented and excludes unamortized deferred loan origination costs of $11 million as of both August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018.

Our allowance for loan losses was $19 million as of August 31, 2018, relatively unchanged from May 31, 2018, with an allowance coverage ratio of 0.07% as of both August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018. We had no loans classified as nonperforming as of August 31, 2018 or May 31, 2018. We experienced no charge-offs during the three months ended August 31, 2018 and 2017. Loans designated as individually impaired totaled $12 million and $13 million as of August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018, respectively, and the specific allowance related to those loans totaled $1 million as of both August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018.

See "MD&A—Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates—Allowance for Loan Losses" and "Note 1—Summary of Significa Accounting Policies" in our 2018 Form 10-K for additional information on the methodology for determining our allowance for loan losses and the key assumptions. See "Note 4—Loans" of this report for additional information on the credit quality of our loan portfolio.

Counterparty Credit Risk

We are exposed to counterparty credit risk related to the performance of the parties with which we enter into financial transactions, primarily for derivative instruments, cash and time deposit accounts and our investment security

holdings. To mitigate this risk, we only enter into these transactions with financial institutions with investment-grade ratings. Our cash and time deposits with financial institutions generally have an original maturity of less than one year.

We manage our derivative counterparty credit risk by requiring that derivative counterparties participate in one of our committed bank revolving line of credit agreements; monitoring the overall credit worthiness of each counterparty based on our internal counterparty credit risk scoring model; using counterparty-specific credit risk limits; executing master netting arrangements; and diversifying our derivative transactions among multiple counterparties. Our derivative counterparties had credit ratings ranging from Aa2 to Baa2 by Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") and from AA- to BBB+ by S&P Global Inc. ("S&P") as of August 31, 2018. Our largest counterparty exposure, based on the outstanding notional amount, represented approximately 24% of the total outstanding notional amount of derivatives as of both August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018.

Credit Risk-Related Contingent Features

Our derivative contracts typically contain mutual early-termination provisions, generally in the form of a credit rating trigger. Under the mutual credit rating trigger provisions, either counterparty may, but is not obligated to, terminate and settle the agreement if the credit rating of the other counterparty falls below a level specified in the agreement. If a derivative contract is terminated, the amount to be received or paid by us would be equal to the prevailing fair value, as defined in the agreement, as of the termination date.

Our senior unsecured credit ratings from Moody's and S&P were A2 and A, respectively, as of August 31, 2018. Both Moody's and S&P had our ratings on stable outlook as of August 31, 2018. Table 23 displays the notional amounts of our derivative contracts with rating triggers as of August 31, 2018, and the payments that would be required if the contracts were terminated as of that date because of a downgrade of our unsecured credit ratings or the counterparty's unsecured credit ratings below A3/A-, below Baa1/BBB+, to or below Baa2/BBB, below Baa3/BBB-, or to or below Ba2/BB+ by Moody's or S&P, respectively. In calculating the payment amounts that would be required upon termination of the derivative contracts, we assumed that the amounts for each counterparty would be netted in accordance with the provisions of the counterparty's master netting agreements. The net payment amounts are based on the fair value of the underlying derivative instrument, excluding the credit risk valuation adjustment, plus any unpaid accrued interest amounts.

Table 23: Rating Triggers for Derivatives

(Dollars in thousands)	Notional Amount	Payable Due From CFC	Receivable Due to CFC	Net (Payable)/Receivable
Impact of rating downgrade trigger:				
Falls below A3/A-[(1)]	$54,890	$(8,767)	$ —	$ (8,767)
Falls below Baa1/BBB+	7,355,092	(53,994)	44,183	(9,811)
Falls to or below Baa2/BBB [(2)]	528,919	—	5,012	5,012
Falls below Baa3/BBB-	255,641	(10,523)	—	(10,523)
Total	$8,194,542	$(73,284)	$ 49,195	$ (24,089)

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[(1)] Rating trigger for CFC falls below A3/A-, while rating trigger for counterparty falls below Baa1/BBB+ by Moody's or S&P, respectively.
[(2)] Rating trigger for CFC falls to or below Baa2/BBB, while rating trigger for counterparty falls to or below Ba2/BB+ by Moody's or S&P, respectively.

We have outstanding notional amount of derivatives with one counterparty subject to a ratings trigger and early termination provision in the event of a downgrade of CFC's senior unsecured credit ratings below Baa3, BBB- or BBB- by Moody's, S&P or Fitch Ratings Inc. ("Fitch"), respectively, which is not included in the above table, totaling $265 million as of August 31, 2018. These contracts were in an unrealized loss position of $3 million as of August 31, 2018.

The aggregate fair value amount, including the credit valuation adjustment, of all interest rate swaps with rating triggers that were in a net liability position was $75 million as of August 31, 2018. There were no counterparties that fell below the rating trigger levels in our interest swap contracts as of August 31, 2018. If a counterparty has a credit rating that falls below the rating trigger level specified in the interest swap contract, we have the option to terminate all derivatives with the counterparty. However, we generally do not terminate such agreements prematurely because our interest rate swaps are critical to our matched funding strategy to mitigate interest rate risk.

See “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our 2018 Form 10-K for additional information about credit risk related to our business.

LIQUIDITY RISK

We define liquidity as the ability to convert assets to cash quickly and efficiently, maintain access to readily available funding and rollover or issue new debt, under both normal operating conditions and periods of CFC-specific and/or market stress, to ensure that we can meet borrower loan requests, pay current and future obligations and fund our operations on a cost-effective basis. Our primary sources of liquidity include cash flows from operations, member loan repayments, committed bank revolving lines of credit, committed loan facilities under the Guaranteed Underwriter Program, revolving note purchase agreements with Farmer Mac and our ability to issue debt in the capital markets, to our members and in private placements. We provide a discussion of our liquidity risk-management framework and activities undertaken to manage liquidity risk in our 2018 Form 10-K under “Item 7. MD&A—Liquidity Risk—Liquidity Risk Management.”

Available Liquidity

As part of our strategy in managing liquidity risk and meeting our liquidity objectives, we seek to maintain a substantial level of on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet sources of liquidity that are readily available for access to meet our near-term liquidity needs. Table 24 presents the sources of our available liquidity as of August 31, 2018, compared with May 31, 2018 .

Table 24: Available Liquidity

	August 31, 2018			May 31, 2018		
(Dollars in millions)	Total	Accessed	Available	Total	Accessed	Available
Cash and cash equivalents	$266	$ —	$ 266	$231	$ —	$ 231
Committed bank revolving line of credit agreements—unsecured[1]	3,085	3	3,082	3,085	3	3,082
Guaranteed Underwriter Program committed facilities—secured[2]	6,548	5,323	1,225	6,548	5,323	1,225
Farmer Mac revolving note purchase agreement, dated March 24, 2011, as amended—secured[3]	5,200	2,778	2,422	5,200	2,791	2,409
Farmer Mac revolving note purchase agreement, dated July 31, 2015, as amended—secured	300	—	300	300	100	200
Total	$15,399	$ 8,104	$ 7,295	$15,364	$ 8,217	$ 7,147

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(1) The committed bank revolving line of credit agreements consist of a three-year and a five-year line of credit agreement. The accessed amount of $3 million as of August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018, relates to letters of credit issued pursuant to the five-year line of credit agreement.
(2) The committed facilities under the Guaranteed Underwriter Program are not revolving.
(3) Availability subject to market conditions.

We believe we have sufficient liquidity from the available on- and off-balance sheet liquidity sources presented above in Table 24 and our ability to issue debt to meet demand for member loan advances and satisfy our obligations to repay long-term debt maturing over the next 12 months.

Borrowing Capacity Under Current Facilities

Following is a discussion of our borrowing capacity and key terms and conditions under our revolving line of credit agreements with banks, committed loan facilities under the Guaranteed Underwriter Program and our revolving note purchase agreements with Farmer Mac.

Committed Bank Revolving Line of Credit Agreements—Unsecured

Our committed bank revolving lines of credit may be used for general corporate purposes; however, we generally rely on them as a backup source of liquidity for our member and dealer commercial paper. We had $3,085 million of commitments under committed bank revolving line of credit agreements as of August 31, 2018. Under our current committed bank

revolving line of credit agreements, we have the ability to request up to $300 million of letters of credit, which would result in a reduction in the remaining available amount under the facilities.

Table 25 presents the total commitment, the net amount available for use and the outstanding letters of credit under our committed bank revolving line of credit agreements as of August 31, 2018. We did not have any outstanding borrowings under our bank revolving line of credit agreements as of August 31, 2018.

Table 25: Committed Bank Revolving Line of Credit Agreements

	August 31, 2018				
(Dollars in millions)	Total Commitment	Letters of Credit Outstanding	Net Available for Advance	Maturity	Annual Facility Fee [1]
3-year agreement	$1,492	$ —	$ 1,492	November 20, 2020	7.5 bps
5-year agreement	1,593	3	1,590	November 20, 2022	10 bps
Total	$3,085	$ 3	$ 3,082		

[1]Facility fee based on CFC's senior unsecured credit ratings in accordance with the established pricing schedules at the inception of the related agreement.

Our committed bank revolving line of credit agreements do not contain a material adverse change clause or rating triggers that would limit the banks' obligations to provide funding under the terms of the agreements; however, we must be in compliance with the covenants to draw on the facilities. We have been and expect to continue to be in compliance with the covenants under our committed bank revolving line of credit agreements. As such, we could draw on these facilities to repay dealer or member commercial paper that cannot be rolled over. See "Financial Ratios and Debt Covenants" below for additional information, including the specific financial ratio requirements under our committed bank revolving line of credit agreements.

Guaranteed Underwriter Program Committed Facilities—Secured

Under the Guaranteed Underwriter Program, we can borrow from the Federal Financing Bank and use the proceeds to refinance existing indebtedness. As part of the program, we pay fees, based on outstanding borrowings, that support the USDA Rural Economic Development Loan and Grant program. The borrowings under this program are guaranteed by RUS.

The amount available for access under the Guaranteed Underwriter Program was $1,225 million as of August 31, 2018. Of this amount, $100 million is available for advance through January 15, 2019, $375 million is available for advance through October 15, 2019 and $750 million is available through July 15, 2022. On August 17, 2018, we executed a commitment letter for the guarantee by RUS of a $750 million loan facility from the Federal Financing Bank under the Guaranteed Underwriter Program. The amount available for access under the Guaranteed Underwriter Program, based on amounts advanced to us as of August 31, 2018, will increase to $1,975 million upon closing of the facility.

We are required to pledge eligible distribution system or power supply system loans as collateral in an amount at least equal to the total outstanding borrowings under the Guaranteed Underwriter Program. See "Consolidated Balance Sheet Analysis—Debt—Collateral Pledged" and "Note 4—Loans" for additional information on pledged collateral.

Farmer Mac Revolving Note Purchase Agreements—Secured

As indicated in Table 24, we have two revolving note purchase agreements with Farmer Mac, which together allow us to borrow up to $5,500 million from Farmer Mac. On February 26, 2018, we amended our first revolving note purchase agreement with Farmer Mac, dated March 24, 2011. Under the amended agreement, we can borrow, subject to market conditions, up to $5,200 million at any time through January 11, 2022, and such date shall automatically extend on each anniversary date of the closing for an additional year, unless prior to any such anniversary date, Farmer Mac provides us with a notice that the draw period will not be extended beyond the remaining term. This revolving note purchase agreement allows us to borrow, repay and re-borrow funds at any time through maturity, as market conditions permit, provided that the outstanding principal amount at any time does not exceed the total available under the agreement. Each borrowing under the note purchase agreement is evidenced by a pricing agreement setting forth the interest rate, maturity date and other related

terms as we may negotiate with Farmer Mac at the time of each such borrowing. We may select a fixed rate or variable rate at the time of each advance with a maturity as determined in the applicable pricing agreement. We had outstanding secured notes payable totaling $2,778 million and $2,791 million as of August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018, respectively, under the Farmer Mac revolving note purchase agreement of $5,200 million. The available borrowing amount totaled $2,422 million as of August 31, 2018.

Our second revolving note purchase agreement with Farmer Mac, dated July 31, 2015, was amended effective July 31, 2018, to extend the maturity to December 20, 2023. Prior to the maturity date, Farmer Mac may terminate the agreement upon 30 days written notice to us on periodic facility renewal dates, the first of which is January 31, 2019. Subsequent facility renewal dates are on each June 20 or December 20 thereafter until the maturity date. We may terminate the agreement upon 30 days written notice at any time. Under the terms of the first revolving note purchase agreement with Farmer Mac described above, the $5,200 million commitment will increase to $5,500 million in the event the second revolving note purchase agreement is terminated. Under the terms of the amended second revolving note purchase agreement with Farmer Mac, we can borrow up to $300 million at any time through December 20, 2023 at a fixed spread over LIBOR. This agreement also allows us to borrow, repay and re-borrow funds at any time through maturity, provided that the outstanding principal amount at any time does not exceed the total available under the agreement. We had no outstanding notes payable under this agreement as of August 31, 2018. We had outstanding borrowings of $100 million as of May 31, 2018 under this revolving note purchase agreement with Farmer Mac.

Pursuant to both Farmer Mac revolving note purchase agreements, we are required to pledge eligible distribution system or power supply system loans as collateral in an amount at least equal to the total principal amount of notes outstanding. See “Consolidated Balance Sheet Analysis—Debt—Collateral Pledged” and “Note 4—Loans” for additional information on pledged collateral.

Short-Term Borrowings and Long-Term and Subordinated Debt

Additional funding is provided by short-term borrowings and issuances of long-term and subordinated debt. We rely on short-term borrowings as a source to meet our daily, near-term funding needs. Long-term and subordinated debt represents the most significant component of our funding. The issuance of long-term debt allows us to reduce our reliance on short-term borrowings and effectively manage our refinancing and interest rate risk.

Short-Term Borrowings

Our short-term borrowings consist of commercial paper, which we offer to members and dealers, select notes and daily liquidity fund notes offered to members, and bank-bid notes and medium-term notes offered to members and dealers.

Table 26 displays the composition, by funding source, of our short-term borrowings as of August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018. Member borrowings accounted for 75% of total short-term borrowings as of August 31, 2018, compared with 69% of total short-term borrowings as of May 31, 2018.

Table 26: Short-Term Borrowings—Funding Sources

	August 31, 2018			May 31, 2018		
(Dollars in thousands)	Amount Outstanding	% of Total Short-Term Borrowings		Amount Outstanding	% of Total Short-Term Borrowings	
Funding source:						
Members	$2,863,756	75	%	$2,631,644	69	%

Capital markets	929,380	25		1,164,266	31	
Total	$3,793,136	100	%	$3,795,910	100	%

Table 27 displays the composition, by product type, of our short-term borrowings as of August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018.

Table 27: Short-Term Borrowings

(Dollars in thousands)	August 31, 2018		May 31, 2018	
	Amount Outstanding	% of Total Debt Outstanding	Amount Outstanding	% of Total Debt Outstanding
Short-term borrowings:				