



2025 Quarterly Report

March 31, 2025

Dear CoBank Customer-Owner:

CoBank is pleased to report its financial performance for the first quarter of 2025. The fundamentals of our business remained solid during the quarter, with growth in average loans across all three of our operating segments and strong growth in net interest income. Net income for the first quarter of 2025 was \$390 million, a decrease of 11 percent, from \$438 million in the first quarter of 2024. Though net income declined from the first quarter of 2024 primarily due to the bank's provision for credit losses, pre-tax and pre-provision earnings for the first quarter 2025 increased 12 percent year-over-year. CoBank continues to operate from a position of financial strength and remains committed to serving the borrowing needs of our customer-owners.

Average loans increased 8 percent in the first quarter of 2025 to \$162.5 billion from \$149.8 billion in the first quarter of 2024. Key drivers of loan growth included higher seasonal demand for credit from grain and farm supply cooperatives in our Agribusiness operating segment, increased wholesale financing for affiliated associations in our Farm Credit Banking operating segment, and lending to communications and rural power customers in our Rural Infrastructure operating segment.

Net interest income for the first quarter of 2025 increased 9 percent to \$522 million from \$479 million for the same period in 2024, primarily driven by higher average loans. Loan-related fee income rose 4 percent to \$54 million.

The bank's provision for credit losses was \$77 million for the first quarter of 2025, compared to a credit loss reversal of \$37 million in the same period of 2024. As discussed in previous periods, CoBank's allowance for credit losses under the CECL accounting standard utilizes third-party macroeconomic forecasts as an input to determine this estimate, which has introduced a higher level of volatility in credit loss provisions. The 2025 provision for credit losses reflected deteriorating macroeconomic conditions and credit quality that resulted in higher modeled credit losses in many of our lending portfolios. In contrast, the credit loss reversal in the 2024 period reflected improving macroeconomic conditions and other factors.

Despite some deterioration, overall loan quality remained solid during the period. At quarter end, 95.29 percent of loans in our commercial portfolio were rated as acceptable, the highest category of loan quality, as compared to 95.39 percent at December 31, 2024. Nonaccrual loans were 0.28 percent of total loans at March 31, 2025, compared to 0.24 percent of total loans at December 31, 2024.

Operating expenses increased \$18 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to the same period in 2024, while they declined by \$13 million from the fourth quarter of 2024. The year-over-year increase was primarily due to higher employee compensation expense driven by an increase in the number of employees, merit and other pay increases, higher information services and increased Insurance Fund premium expenses.

CoBank's capital and liquidity levels remain strong and in excess of regulatory minimums. Our total shareholders' equity was \$13.0 billion at March 31, 2025 and increased slightly from year end. The Bank's total capital ratio was 13.55 percent at March 31, 2025, compared with the 8.0 percent regulatory minimum (10.5 percent inclusive of the capital conservation buffer) established by the Farm Credit Administration, the Bank's independent regulator. At March 31, 2025, the Bank held approximately \$47.4 billion in cash, investments and overnight funds and had 188 days of liquidity, compared to the 90-day minimum liquidity requirement.

The table below contains key financial performance data for the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 and balance sheet data as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024. Complete financial information is provided in Management's Discussion and Analysis and the financial statements and footnotes that follow this letter.

KEY FINANCIAL DATA

(\$ in millions)

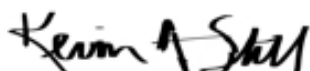
	Three Months Ended March 31,	
INCOME STATEMENT	2025	2024
Net interest income	\$522	\$479
Provision for credit losses (credit loss reversal)	77	(37)
Noninterest income	131	101
Operating expenses	147	129
Net income	390	438
BALANCE SHEET (period-end)	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Total loans	\$161,478	\$158,859
Less: allowance for loan losses ⁽¹⁾	796	733
Net loans	160,682	158,126
Total assets	210,619	208,574
Total shareholders' equity	12,975	12,862

(\$ in millions)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
PROFITABILITY METRICS AND AVERAGES	2025	2024
Net interest margin	1.02%	1.02 %
Return on average common equity	13.43%	17.30 %
Return on average assets	0.75%	0.92 %
Operating expense ratio (excluding insurance fund premiums)	21.65%	20.41 %
Average total loans	\$162,475	\$149,811
Average earning assets	208,180	188,242
Average total assets	210,421	190,828

⁽¹⁾ Excludes our reserve for unfunded commitments of \$57 million at March 31, 2025 and \$59 million at December 31, 2024 which is classified in liabilities in our condensed consolidated balance sheets.

While the political and economic conditions are driving uncertainty, we continue to operate from a position of financial strength and fulfill our mission to be a reliable source of credit and financial services for rural America. On behalf of our board, management team and associates, we value the trust you place in us and deeply appreciate the opportunity to serve as your trusted financial partner.



Kevin A. Still
Chair of the Board



Thomas E. Halverson
Chief Executive Officer

May 9, 2025

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

CoBank, ACB

Business Overview

CoBank, ACB (CoBank or the Bank) is one of the four banks in the Farm Credit System (System) and provides loans, leases and other financial services to vital industries across the rural communities of America. The System is a federally chartered network of borrower-owned cooperative lending institutions and related service organizations. The System was established in 1916 by the U.S. Congress, and is a government-sponsored enterprise. CoBank is federally chartered under the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended (the Farm Credit Act), and is subject to supervision, examination, and safety and soundness regulation by an independent federal agency, the Farm Credit Administration (FCA).

Our customers consist of agricultural cooperatives; other food and agribusiness companies; rural power, communications and water cooperatives and companies; rural community facilities; Agricultural Credit Associations (Associations), which are regulated, farmer-owned financial institutions and members of the System; and other businesses that serve agriculture and rural communities. We provide a broad range of loans and other financial services through three operating segments: Agribusiness, Farm Credit Banking and Rural Infrastructure.

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the accompanying condensed consolidated quarterly financial statements and related notes, the accompanying regulatory capital disclosures and our 2024 Annual Report to Shareholders.

Consolidated Results of Operations

CoBank's loans outstanding increased 2 percent to \$161.5 billion as of March 31, 2025, compared to \$158.9 billion at December 31, 2024. Our average loans increased 8 percent to \$162.5 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to \$149.8 billion for the same period in 2024. The increase in average loans resulted from growth in lending across all three operating segments.

Our investment securities, federal funds sold and other overnight funds increased slightly to \$47.1 billion as of March 31, 2025 as compared to \$46.9 billion at December 31, 2024. Average investment securities, federal funds sold and other overnight funds increased 19 percent to \$45.7 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to \$38.4 billion for the same period in 2024. The increase in our average investment securities compared to the prior period primarily reflects the need to maintain liquidity reserves in line with loan growth and more favorable investment spread opportunities.

Our net income decreased 11 percent to \$390 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to \$438 million for the same period in 2024, primarily due to a provision for credit losses incurred during 2025 as compared to a credit loss reversal during 2024 and higher operating expenses. These declines were partially offset by increases in net interest income and noninterest income and lower income taxes.

Net Interest Income and Net Interest Margin						
For the Three Months Ended March 31,				2025		
				2024		
(\$ in Millions)	Average Balance	Average Rate	Interest Income/ Expense	Average Balance	Average Rate	Interest Income/ Expense
Interest-earning Assets⁽¹⁾						
Total Loans	\$ 162,475	5.03 %	\$ 2,016	\$ 149,811	5.43 %	\$ 2,035
Investment Securities	43,901	3.84	416	35,983	3.85	346
Federal Funds Sold and Other Overnight Funds	1,804	4.38	19	2,448	5.38	33
Total Interest-earning Assets⁽¹⁾	208,180	4.77	2,451	188,242	5.13	2,414
Total Interest-bearing Liabilities	193,734	4.04	1,929	175,302	4.42	1,935
Interest Rate Spread		0.73			0.72	
Impact of Equity Financing	12,823	0.29		11,265	0.30	
Net Interest Margin and Net Interest Income		1.02 %	\$ 522		1.02 %	\$ 479

⁽¹⁾ Interest-earning assets exclude cash and cash equivalents.

Net interest income increased \$43 million, or 9 percent, to \$522 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to \$479 million for the same period in 2024. The increase in net interest income was primarily driven by higher average loans mostly attributable to our Agribusiness operating segment which experienced greater net interest income from higher seasonal lending to grain and farm supply cooperatives. Net interest margin was 1.02 percent for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

We recorded a provision for credit losses of \$77 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025. The 2025 provision for credit losses included \$57 million in our Agribusiness operating segment and a \$20 million in our Rural Infrastructure operating segment. The 2025 provision was largely driven by deterioration in credit quality and macroeconomic forecasts that resulted in higher modeled credit losses in many of our lending portfolios, as well as increased lending activity. For the three months ended March 31, 2024, we recorded a \$37 million credit loss reversal, which included a \$29 million reversal in our Agribusiness operating segment and an \$8 million reversal in our Rural Infrastructure operating segment. The 2024 credit loss reversal primarily related to an improvement in macroeconomic forecasts and to a lesser extent regular model assumption updates that resulted in lower modeled credit losses in many of our lending portfolios. As discussed in prior periods, CoBank's allowance for credit losses under the Current Expected Credit Losses (CECL) accounting standard utilizes third-party macroeconomic forecasts as an input to determine this estimate, which has introduced a higher level of volatility in credit loss provisions.

Special Mention loans were 1.26 percent of total loans at March 31, 2025 compared to 1.34 percent of total loans at December 31, 2024. Adversely classified loans increased to 1.04 percent of total loans at March 31, 2025, compared to 0.84 percent of total loans at December 31, 2024 primarily due to agribusiness customers that were transferred to Substandard status. Total nonaccrual loans increased to \$453 million, or 0.28 percent of total loans, at March 31, 2025 from \$376 million, or 0.24 percent of total loans, at December 31, 2024, primarily due to agribusiness customers that transferred to nonaccrual during 2025. Gross charge-offs were \$17 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to \$31 million for the same period in 2024. The 2025 charge-offs primarily relate to communications, agribusiness and leasing customers. The 2024 charge-offs primarily related to agribusiness customers. Charge-offs have historically resulted from a relatively small number of customers and may fluctuate significantly period to period. Gross recoveries were \$1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 compared to less than \$1 million for the same period in 2024. Net charge-offs as a percentage of average loans was 0.04 percent for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 0.08 percent for the same period in 2024.

Total noninterest income increased 30 percent to \$131 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 from \$101 million for the same period in 2024. Noninterest income is primarily composed of loan-related fee income, patronage income, loan prepayment income, gains and losses on sales of investment securities and early extinguishments of debt, gains and losses on customer interest rate swaps and other derivative income, and other miscellaneous gains and losses. The increase in noninterest income primarily related to the return of

excess insurance funds from the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (Insurance Corporation), higher patronage income, gains on sales of investment securities and an increase in other noninterest income, partially offset by losses from early extinguishments of debt. Noninterest income for the three months ended March 31, 2025 included a return of excess insurance funds from the Insurance Corporation related to the Farm Credit Insurance Fund (Insurance Fund) of \$14 million. No such income was recorded in the three months ended March 31, 2024. As more fully explained in our 2024 Annual Report, when the Insurance Fund exceeds the statutory 2 percent secure base amount (SBA), the Insurance Corporation may reduce premiums and return excess amounts. In 2025, the Insurance Fund began the year above the SBA, and the Insurance Corporation approved the distribution of the excess amounts and such amounts were distributed to System entities in the first quarter of 2025. Patronage income increased to \$52 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to \$43 million for the same period in 2024, which reflects greater levels of loans sold to affiliated Associations and other System institutions as well as higher levels of patronage received from certain System institutions. Sales of investment securities resulted in gains of \$3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025, compared to none for the three months ended March 31, 2024. Other noninterest income increased to \$5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to \$1 million for the same period in 2024 primarily due to lower losses on investments in Rural Business Investment Companies (RBICs) and gains on the sale of equipment.

Total operating expenses increased 14 percent to \$147 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to \$129 million for same period in 2024. The higher level of operating expenses was primarily driven by an increase in employee compensation, higher information services costs and increased Insurance Fund premium expense. Employee compensation expense, which includes salaries, incentive compensation and employee benefits, increased to \$77 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 from \$67 million for the same period in 2024. The increase was primarily driven by a higher number of employees, as well as merit and other pay increases. As of March 31, 2025, we had 1,282 employees compared to 1,223 employees at March 31, 2024. Information services increased to \$19 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 from \$17 million for the same period in 2024 primarily due to higher subscription based software costs and increased capitalized software amortization. Insurance Fund premium expense increased to \$23 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to \$21 million for the same period in 2024 due to a higher volume of insured debt obligations. Premium rates are set by the Insurance Corporation and were 10 basis points of average outstanding adjusted insured debt obligations for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024. In February 2025, the Insurance Corporation announced a premium rate of 10 basis points of average outstanding adjusted insured debt obligations for 2025. The Insurance Corporation will review premium rates again in July 2025.

Our provision for income taxes decreased to \$39 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 from \$50 million for the same period in 2024, and the effective tax rate was 9.1 percent and 10.2 percent for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The decrease in the provision for income taxes and effective tax rate were primarily due to decreased earnings attributable to taxable business activities and greater levels of patronage-based lending in our Agribusiness operating segment during the three months ended March 31, 2025.

Our annualized return on average common shareholders' equity decreased to 13.43 percent for the three months ended March 31, 2025 from 17.30 percent for the same period in 2024. Our annualized return on average assets decreased to 0.75 percent for the three months ended March 31, 2025 from 0.92 percent for the same period in 2024. Both decreases primarily resulted from the lower level of earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2025.

Operating Segment Financial Review

We provide financial services to agricultural cooperatives; other food and agribusiness companies; rural power, communications and water cooperatives and companies; rural community facilities; farmer-owned financial institutions and other businesses that serve agriculture and rural communities. We conduct lending operations through three operating segments: Agribusiness, Farm Credit Banking and Rural Infrastructure.

All customer activity, including loans and leases and related income, is specifically assigned to the business units that comprise the operating segments. Investment securities and federal funds sold and other overnight funds, which are primarily held as a liquidity reserve to support our banking operations are not specifically assigned to operating segments; however the income from investment securities and federal funds sold and other overnight funds is attributed to the operating segments. Average loans and net income by operating segment is summarized in the following table and is more fully detailed in Notes 3 and 11 to the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements.

Average Loans and Net Income by Operating Segment (\$ in Millions)					
For the Three Months Ended March 31,	Average Loans		Net Income		
	2025	2024	2025	2024	
Agribusiness	\$ 44,845	\$ 39,919	\$ 169	\$ 213	
Farm Credit Banking	83,090	77,039	76	72	
Rural Infrastructure	34,540	32,853	145	153	
Total	\$ 162,475	\$ 149,811	\$ 390	\$ 438	

Agribusiness

The Agribusiness operating segment includes loans and other financial services provided to a diverse market of cooperatives and other businesses in various agricultural sectors including grain handling and marketing, farm supply, fruits, nuts vegetables, forest products, dairy, livestock, biofuels, and food processing. A large portion of agribusiness loan volume financing grain and farm supply cooperatives is seasonal. This seasonal loan volume typically peaks early in the year, then reaches a low in late summer or early fall. Seasonality is also affected by a number of factors, including grain volume, commodity prices, producer selling patterns, transportation availability, and the relationship between cash and futures prices in the grain commodities markets. Agribusiness loans outstanding totaled \$43.6 billion at March 31, 2025 compared to \$40.5 billion at December 31, 2024. The increase in outstanding loans primarily resulted from higher seasonal lending to grain and farm supply cooperatives. As of March 31, 2025, the Agricultural Export Finance Division (AEFD) had \$6.2 billion in loans outstanding, 30 percent of which were guaranteed by the U.S. government under the General Sales Manager (GSM) program, compared to \$5.8 billion in loans outstanding as of December 31, 2024, 29 percent of which were guaranteed under the GSM program. We further mitigate our exposure for certain AEFD lending transactions by purchasing credit enhancement from non-government third parties. The Agribusiness segment also includes Farm Credit Leasing Services Corporation (FCL), a wholly-owned subsidiary which provides leases and lease-related products and financial services to agribusinesses, agricultural producers, Association partners, and rural infrastructure companies. As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, FCL had \$4.1 billion and \$4.3 billion, respectively, in leases outstanding.

Agribusiness average loans increased 12 percent to \$44.8 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to \$39.9 billion for the same period in 2024. The increase in average loans primarily resulted from increased seasonal lending to grain and farm supply cooperative customers.

Agribusiness net income decreased to \$169 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025, as compared to \$213 million for the same period in 2024, primarily due to a provision for credit losses incurred during 2025 as compared to a credit loss reversal during 2024 and higher operating expenses. These factors were partially offset by increases in net interest income and noninterest income and lower income taxes.

Agribusiness net interest income increased to \$261 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to \$232 million for the same period in 2024 primarily due to higher average loans driven by increased seasonal lending to grain and farm supply cooperatives, as described above.

Agribusiness recorded a \$57 million provision for credit losses for the three months ended March 31, 2025, compared to a \$29 million credit loss reversal for the same period in 2024. The 2025 provision was largely driven by deterioration in credit quality and macroeconomic forecasts that resulted in higher modeled credit losses, as well as increased lending activity. The 2024 credit loss reversal primarily relates to an improvement in macroeconomic forecasts and to a lesser extent regular model assumption updates that resulted in lower modeled credit losses. Agribusiness nonaccrual loans increased to \$391 million at March 31, 2025 as compared to \$313 million at December 31, 2024 primarily due to grain, farm supply, fruits and tree nut customers transferred to nonaccrual status during 2025. Gross charge-offs were \$2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to \$30 million for the same period in 2024. The 2025 charge-offs were related to food, agribusiness and leasing customers. The 2024 charge-offs were related to grain and farm supply, food and agribusiness customers. There were no gross recoveries for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and less than \$1 million for the same period in 2024.

Agribusiness noninterest income increased to \$67 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to \$52 million for the same period in 2024, primarily due to increased patronage income and gains from the sale of investment securities, partially offset by decreased loan-related fee income. Noninterest income also included a return of excess insurance funds from the Insurance Corporation as described on page 5.

Agribusiness operating expenses increased to \$87 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to \$78 million for the same period in 2024, primarily due to higher allocated and direct expenses related to increased employee compensation and information services costs, as well as increased Insurance Fund premium expense.

Farm Credit Banking

The Farm Credit Banking operating segment includes wholesale loans from the direct funding relationships we have with our affiliated Association customer-owners and our wholesale funding relationships with other System institutions. As of March 31, 2025, we had 16 affiliated Associations operating in 23 states serving the West, Northwest, Southwest, Rocky Mountains, Mid-Plains, and Northeast regions of the United States. The Farm Credit Banking loan portfolio totaled \$82.8 billion as of March 31, 2025, compared to \$84.1 billion at December 31, 2024. At March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, these loans included \$76.7 billion and \$78.0 billion, respectively, in wholesale loans to our affiliated Associations and \$6.0 billion of participations in wholesale loans made by other System banks to certain of their affiliated Associations at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024. Such participations included \$4.4 billion in wholesale loans made by the Farm Credit Bank of Texas (FCBT) and \$1.6 billion in wholesale loans made by AgFirst Farm Credit Bank (AgFirst) at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024. The Farm Credit Banking operating segment also included loans made to a limited number of other financing institutions totaling \$0.1 billion at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

Farm Credit Banking average loans increased 8 percent to \$83.1 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to \$77.0 billion for the same period in 2024. The increase resulted from greater overall lending by our affiliated Associations to agricultural producers and processors and our affiliated Associations funding a higher level of syndicated loans and purchased participations.

Farm Credit Banking net income increased to \$76 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025, as compared to \$72 million for the same period in 2024, primarily due to higher net interest income, partially offset by slightly lower noninterest income.

Farm Credit Banking net interest income increased to \$88 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to \$80 million for the same period in 2024 primarily due to growth in average loans.

As a wholesale lender to Associations, we benefit from the diversification of the Association loan portfolios and a strong collateral position. In addition, the earnings, capital and loan loss reserves of the Associations provide an additional layer of protection against losses in their respective loan portfolios. Lower spreads in the Farm Credit Banking operating segment are commensurate with the lower risk profile and lower regulatory capital requirements. No provisions for credit losses or allowance for credit losses (ACL) have been recorded related to any of our wholesale loans to Associations.

Farm Credit Banking noninterest income was \$1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to \$3 million for the same period in 2024. The decrease primarily related to gains from debt extinguishments during 2024 with no related activity in 2025. The operating results of Farm Credit Banking for the three months ended March 31, 2025 did not benefit from the previously mentioned return of excess insurance funds from the Insurance Corporation because these amounts were passed on directly to our Association customers.

Farm Credit Banking operating expenses increased to \$13 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to \$11 million for the same period in 2024 primarily due to higher allocated and direct expenses related to increased employee compensation. The levels of direct and allocated expenses in the Farm Credit Banking operating segment are significantly lower than levels in the Agribusiness and Rural Infrastructure segments, as the activities to make and service wholesale loans are substantially less than similar activities for commercial lending. In addition, insurance premiums ascribed to the Farm Credit Banking operating segment are lower than the other two segments because premiums related to the associations' wholesale loans with CoBank are passed on directly to those associations and are not reflected in CoBank's financial statements. Only insurance premiums related to funding the bank's liquidity investment portfolio are attributed to the Farm Credit Banking operating segment.

Farm Credit Banking has no income tax expense as the earnings on its business activities are statutorily tax-exempt.

Rural Infrastructure

The Rural Infrastructure operating segment includes loans and other financial services provided to cooperatives and other companies in the power and energy, communications, water and waste industries as well as to community facilities in rural America. Power and energy industry customers include rural electric generation and transmission cooperatives, midstream energy and gas pipeline providers, electric distribution cooperatives, renewable energy providers, independent power producers, regulated utilities and investor-owned utilities. Our digital infrastructure banking serves communications industry customers and other companies providing local wireline broadband services, long-haul and middle-mile fiber transport, and data center and cloud-based products to mostly rural communities. These customers also include regional and national communications providers with networks that are globally interconnected, who are essential to bringing services to rural America through their partnerships and contractual relationships with our rural customers. In addition, the Bank serves customers in the water industry, including rural water and waste companies, as well as rural health care and other community facilities. We also make equity investments in certain RBICs which focus on small and middle market companies that create jobs and promote commerce in rural America. Rural Infrastructure loans outstanding totaled \$35.1 billion and \$34.3 billion at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

Rural Infrastructure average loans increased 5 percent to \$34.5 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to \$32.9 billion for the same period in 2024. The increase in average loans was primarily related to communication, rural power and electric distribution customers.

Rural Infrastructure net income decreased to \$145 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to \$153 million for the same period in 2024, primarily due to a provision for credit losses incurred during 2025 as compared to a credit loss reversal during 2024 and higher operating expenses. These declines were partially offset by increases in noninterest income and net interest income and lower income taxes.

Rural Infrastructure net interest income increased to \$173 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to \$167 million for the same period in 2024, primarily due to higher average loans.

Rural Infrastructure recorded a provision for credit losses of \$20 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 compared to a credit loss reversal of \$8 million for the same period in 2024. The 2025 provision was largely driven by deterioration in credit quality and macroeconomic forecasts that resulted in higher modeled credit losses, as well as increased lending activity. The 2024 credit loss reversal primarily related to an improvement in macroeconomic forecasts and to a lesser extent regular model assumption updates that resulted in lower modeled credit losses, partially offset by increased lending activity. Nonaccrual loans were \$62 million at March 31, 2025, compared to \$63 million at December 31, 2024. Gross charge-offs were \$15 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 compared to \$1 million for the same period in 2024. The 2025 charge-offs were primarily related to communications customers. The 2024 charge-offs related to rural energy and communications customers. Gross recoveries were \$1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025. There were no recoveries during the same period in 2024.

Rural Infrastructure noninterest income increased to \$63 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to \$46 million for the same period in 2024, primarily driven by increased loan-related fee income and higher patronage income. Noninterest income also included a return of excess insurance funds from the Insurance Corporation as described on page 5.

Rural Infrastructure operating expenses increased to \$47 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025, compared to \$40 million for the same period in 2024. The increase was driven by higher allocated and direct expenses related to increased employee compensation and information services costs, as well as increased Insurance Fund premium expense.

Credit Quality, Liquidity, Capital Resources and Other

Credit Quality of Loans

The following table presents our loans, classified by management pursuant to our regulator's Uniform Loan Classification System, as a percent of total loans.

Loan Quality Ratios						
	March 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Wholesale Loans ⁽¹⁾	Commercial Loans ⁽²⁾	Total Bank	Wholesale Loans ⁽¹⁾	Commercial Loans ⁽²⁾	Total Bank
Acceptable	100.00 %	95.29 %	97.70 %	100.00 %	95.39 %	97.82 %
Special Mention	—	2.59	1.26	—	2.84	1.34
Substandard	—	2.06	1.01	—	1.71	0.81
Doubtful	—	0.06	0.03	—	0.06	0.03
Loss	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %

⁽¹⁾ Represents loans in our Farm Credit Banking operating segment.

⁽²⁾ Represents loans in our Agribusiness and Rural Infrastructure operating segments.

Notwithstanding some credit quality deterioration, our overall loan quality measures remain manageable at March 31, 2025. Special Mention loans were 1.26 percent of total loans at March 31, 2025 compared to 1.34 percent of total loans at December 31, 2024. The level of adversely classified loans (“Substandard”, “Doubtful” and “Loss”) as a percent of total loans increased to 1.04 percent at March 31, 2025, compared to 0.84 percent at December 31, 2024 primarily due to customers in our Agribusiness operating segment transferred to Substandard status. Nonaccrual loans, which are classified as Substandard and Doubtful loans, were 0.28 percent of total loans at March 31, 2025, compared to 0.24 percent of total loans at December 31, 2024.

We recorded a \$77 million provision for credit losses, \$17 million of gross charge-offs, and \$1 million of gross recoveries in the three months ended March 31, 2025. Net charge-offs as a percentage of average loans was 0.04 percent for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 0.08 percent for the same period in 2024. Nonaccrual loans increased \$77 million to \$453 million at March 31, 2025 from \$376 million at December 31, 2024. Additional discussion of these amounts can be found in the prior section titled "Operating Segment Financial Review". Total accruing loans 90 days or more past due decreased to \$5 million as of March 31, 2025 as compared to \$8 million at December 31, 2024. Our ACL on loans totaled \$853 million at March 31, 2025, or 0.53 percent of total loans, compared to \$792 million at December 31, 2024, or 0.50 percent of total loans. As a percent of loans outstanding excluding guaranteed and wholesale loans to Associations, our ACL on loans was 1.11 percent and 1.08 percent at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

The overall credit quality of our loan portfolio remains manageable at March 31, 2025. We believe credit quality deterioration in the future is possible due to market factors impacting our customers. Such factors include the macroeconomic environment and disruptions related to trade, tariff and economic uncertainty, ongoing volatile agriculture commodity price environment, labor shortages, inflation, elevated level of interest rates, weather-related events, the war in Ukraine and instability in the Middle East, and a significant level of industry, borrower and attributed concentration risk resulting from our defined mission of service to rural communities and agriculture. In addition, concentrations within our loan portfolio can cause the level of our loan quality, nonaccrual loans, charge-offs and provisions for credit losses or credit loss reversals to vary significantly from period to period.

Liquidity and Investments

Our liquidity management objectives are to provide a reliable source of funding to borrowers, meet maturing debt obligations, provide additional liquidity if market conditions deteriorate and fund operations on a cost effective basis.

We believe that sufficient resources are available to meet our liquidity management objectives through our debt maturity structure, holdings of liquid assets and access to the capital markets. Volatility of our loan volume and customer cash flow requirements may cause our liquidity needs to vary significantly from day to day.

One of the ways we measure and monitor our liquidity position is by assuming no ability to issue debt and calculating the number of days into the future we could meet maturing debt obligations by using available cash and eligible investments. System banks are required by regulation to maintain a minimum of 90 days of liquidity (cash and readily marketable, unencumbered investments generally discounted by 5 to 10 percent of market value) on a continuous basis and to establish an incremental liquidity reserve. At March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 our liquidity was 188 days and 182 days, respectively.

We hold cash, investment securities, federal funds sold and other overnight funds primarily to maintain a liquidity reserve and manage short-term surplus funds. Cash, federal funds sold and other overnight funds totaled \$2.0 billion and \$4.3 billion as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. Our investment securities were \$45.4 billion at March 31, 2025, compared to \$43.4 billion at December 31, 2024.

The table below summarizes our investment securities classified as available-for-sale and related net unrealized losses by asset class.

Investment Securities	March 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Losses	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Losses
(\$ in Millions)						
U.S. Treasury Debt	\$ 18,897	\$ 18,706	\$ (191)	\$ 17,446	\$ 17,034	\$ (412)
U.S. Agency Debt	2,557	2,526	(31)	2,569	2,495	(74)
Residential Mortgage-Backed:						
Ginnie Mae	1,025	892	(133)	1,053	904	(149)
U.S. Agency	2,956	2,892	(64)	3,122	3,027	(95)
Commercial Mortgage-Backed:						
U.S. Agency	20,269	19,762	(507)	20,065	19,331	(734)
Corporate Bonds ⁽¹⁾	407	400	(7)	417	406	(11)
Asset-Backed and Other	211	210	(1)	211	210	(1)
Total	\$ 46,322	\$ 45,388	\$ (934)	\$ 44,883	\$ 43,407	\$ (1,476)

⁽¹⁾ Amortized cost and fair value include ACL on investments of \$1 million at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

Credit risk in our investment portfolio primarily exists in the 1 percent of our investment securities that are not guaranteed by the U.S. government or a U.S. Agency, which currently include asset-backed securities (ABS) and corporate bonds of midstream energy and communication companies. The fair value of our ABS and midstream energy corporate and communication bonds collectively total \$610 million as of March 31, 2025. Credit risk in our investment portfolio also arises from counterparties to short-term investments, which include our overnight bank deposits and federal funds sold, which are transacted with highly-rated commercial banks. We held overnight bank deposits and federal funds sold instruments totaling \$1.2 billion and \$2.6 billion at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. The remainder of our short-term investments include reverse repurchase agreements with the Federal Reserve totaling \$500 million and \$900 million at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively, and have minimal credit risk.

As of March 31, 2025, our ACL on investment securities was \$1 million and related to our corporate bonds of midstream energy and communication companies. We recorded no provision for credit losses or credit loss reversal for our investment securities for three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

Pursuant to FCA regulations, certain securities must be excluded from our liquidity reserve, including those that are not readily marketable, do not exhibit low credit and market risk or cannot be converted into cash with little or no loss in value. In addition, any non-guaranteed investments whose market value is less than 80 percent of book value must be excluded from the supplemental liquidity buffer. As of March 31, 2025, \$444 million of securities were excluded from our liquidity reserve, the most significant of which were our corporate bonds of midstream energy and communication companies that are not held for liquidity purposes.

As all of our investment securities are classified as “available for sale”, we recognize changes in the fair value of our investment securities in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), a component of shareholders’ equity, except for losses that are credit-related and related to securities not guaranteed by the U.S. government or U.S. agencies. This credit-related portion of the loss is recorded as an ACL with an offsetting amount in earnings. We recorded pre-tax net unrealized gains on our investment securities of \$542 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to pre-tax net unrealized losses of \$123 million for the same period in 2024. The unrealized gains for 2025 and unrealized losses in 2024 primarily reflect the impact of market interest rate changes on the fair value of fixed-rate securities.

During the three months ended March 31, 2025, we sold U.S. Treasury debt securities for total proceeds of \$320 million resulting in a gain of \$3 million. The investment sales in 2025 were primarily for tax planning purposes. There were no sales for the same period in 2024.

An additional source of liquidity is cash provided by our operating activities primarily generated from net interest income in excess of operating expenses, which totaled \$113 million and \$59 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Notwithstanding the various sources of liquidity discussed above, if no other sources existed to repay maturing Federal Farm Credit Banks Consolidated Systemwide bonds, medium term notes and discount notes (collectively referred to as Systemwide Debt Securities), the assets of the Insurance Fund would be used to repay such debt.

The Insurance Corporation has an agreement with the Federal Financing Bank, a federal instrumentality subject to the supervision and direction of the U.S. Treasury, pursuant to which the Federal Financing Bank would advance funds to the Insurance Corporation under certain limited circumstances. Under its existing statutory authority, the Insurance Corporation may use these funds to provide assistance to the System Banks in exigent market circumstances that threaten the System Banks' ability to pay maturing debt obligations. The agreement provides for advances of up to \$10 billion and remains in full force and effect until terminated by either the Insurance Corporation or the Federal Financing Bank. The decision whether to seek funds from the Federal Financing Bank is at the discretion of the Insurance Corporation, and each funding obligation of the Federal Financing Bank is subject to various terms and conditions and, as a result, there can be no assurance that funding would be available if needed by the System.

Funding

The System is a government sponsored enterprise (GSE) and CoBank, as a member of the System, has historically benefited from the favorable funding costs and funding flexibility available to us through the issuance of Systemwide Debt Securities.

As a condition of a System Bank's participation in the issuance of Systemwide Debt Securities, the System Bank must have, and at all times thereafter maintain, free from any lien or other pledge, specified eligible assets (referred to in the Farm Credit Act as "collateral") at least equal in value to the total amount of outstanding debt securities of the System Bank that are subject to the collateral requirement. These securities include Systemwide Debt Securities for which the System Bank is primarily liable and investment bonds or other debt securities that the System Bank has issued individually. The collateral must consist of notes and other obligations representing loans or real or personal property acquired in connection with loans made under the authority of the Farm Credit Act (valued in accordance with FCA regulations and directives), obligations of the United States or any agency thereof direct or fully guaranteed, other FCA approved System Bank assets, including eligible marketable securities, or cash. These collateral requirements do not provide holders of Systemwide Debt Securities with a security interest in any assets of the System Banks. The System Banks may in the future issue Systemwide Debt Securities that are secured by specific assets. Each System Bank reports compliance with the collateral requirements through a calculation of the ratio of total collateral to total collateralized obligations (called the "Statutory Collateral Ratio"). Under FCA Regulations, the minimum requirement equates to a Statutory Collateral Ratio of 100 percent. At March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, total collateral exceeded our collateralized obligations by \$12.6 billion and \$13.4 billion, respectively, and our Statutory Collateral Ratio was 106.44 percent and 106.92 percent, respectively. At March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, we were, and we currently remain, in compliance with all of the conditions of participation in the issuance of Systemwide Debt Securities.

Included in our bonds and notes at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 was \$875 million of funding pursuant to a bond guarantee program offered by the Rural Utilities Service (RUS) agency of the United States Department of Agriculture. The funding is provided by the Federal Financing Bank and guaranteed by RUS. As part of the bond guarantee agreement with RUS, we are required to pledge collateral in an amount equal to at least 110 percent of the principal balance of all RUS bonds outstanding. As of March 31, 2025, we had \$250 million, \$375 million, \$200 million and \$50 million outstanding on our Series D, Series E, Series F and Series G funding from RUS, respectively. The Series D, Series E and Series F facilities were fully drawn at

March 31, 2025. We also had an additional \$400 million and \$450 million of undrawn funding from RUS in Series G and Series H facilities at March 31, 2025, which allow us to access funding through July 2028 and July 2029, respectively.

Interest Rate Swaps and Other Derivatives

We use interest rate swaps and other derivatives as an integral part of our market risk management activities. Interest rate swaps and other derivatives are used to manage liquidity and the market risk arising from maturity and repricing mismatches between assets and liabilities. We also hedge cap and floor risk embedded within our floating-rate investments and loans by entering into derivative transactions. In addition, we execute foreign exchange spot and forward contracts to manage currency risk on our relatively nominal amount of loans denominated in foreign currencies. We also enter into derivatives for our customers as a service to enable them to transfer, modify or reduce their interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk.

Interest rate swaps and other derivatives are recorded at fair value as assets or liabilities in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets. Interest rate swaps and other derivative assets totaled \$427 million at March 31, 2025 compared to \$464 million at December 31, 2024. Interest rate swaps and other derivative liabilities totaled \$613 million at March 31, 2025 compared to \$702 million at December 31, 2024.

Changes in the fair value of our derivatives are accounted for as gains or losses through current period earnings or as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), depending on the use of the derivatives and whether they qualify for hedge accounting treatment. Net changes in the fair value of derivatives and hedged items designated as hedging instruments are recorded in interest income and interest expense in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of income and totaled net losses of \$3 million and \$2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Net changes in the fair value of derivatives not designated as hedging instruments are recorded in noninterest income in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of income and totaled net gains of \$6 million and \$4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Net changes in the fair value of derivatives recorded as other comprehensive income (loss) before taxes totaled losses of \$176 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to gains of \$70 million for the same period in 2024 and primarily reflect the impact of market interest rate changes. As part of our risk management strategies, these unrealized losses related to changes in the fair value of derivatives are offset in other comprehensive income (loss) by unrealized gains resulting from changes in the fair value of our investment securities.

The notional amount of our derivatives, which is disclosed in Note 7 of the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements, was \$159.2 billion at March 31, 2025 as compared to \$76.1 billion at December 31, 2024. Derivative notional amounts increased as of March 31, 2025 largely due to short-term interest rate swaps executed under our basis risk management strategy to manage interest rate exposure between daily SOFR and 1-month term SOFR in certain of our floating-rate loans. In addition, one of our Affiliated Associations entered into short-term interest rate swaps with CoBank under a similar strategy and we concurrently offset this risk by entering into offsetting transactions with clearinghouse counterparties.

Capital Resources

We believe that a sound capital position is critical to our long-term financial success and future growth. Our shareholders' equity is primarily composed of preferred and common stock, retained earnings and accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), which totaled \$13.0 billion and \$12.9 billion at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. The \$113 million increase in shareholders' equity at March 31, 2025 primarily resulted from a decrease in accumulated other comprehensive loss and current period earnings, partially offset by retirements of preferred stock and common stock, as well as patronage distributions. Included in our shareholders' equity is \$892 million and \$1.2 billion of accumulated other comprehensive loss at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively, which is primarily related to unrealized losses on our investment securities. While the unrealized losses on investment securities result in a reduction of shareholders'

equity, they do not impact current period earnings or regulatory capital ratios. The level of these unrealized losses is subject to future fluctuations in interest rates.

On March 29, 2024, holders of our Series H and Series I non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock were notified of changes in the LIBOR-indexed variable rates in these instruments upon conversion from fixed rates to floating rates in future periods. Effective January 1, 2025, reference to 3-month USD LIBOR in the Series H preferred stock was replaced with 3-month CME Term SOFR, plus a spread adjustment of 0.26161 percent, plus a margin of 3.744 percent when the dividend rate was reset. Reference to 3-month USD LIBOR in the Series I preferred stock will be replaced with 3-month CME Term SOFR plus a spread adjustment of 0.26161 percent, plus a margin of 4.66 percent when the dividend rate is reset effective October 1, 2026. These changes resulted from the cessation of publication of USD LIBOR rates after June 30, 2023 and by operation of law under the terms and conditions provided for by regulations promulgated by the Federal Reserve Board under the Adjustable Interest Rate Act (LIBOR Act), Regulation ZZ.

On April 11, 2024, we issued \$300 million of Series L non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock. We used the net proceeds from the Series L preferred stock issuance to increase our regulatory capital pursuant to FCA regulations and for general corporate purposes. Dividends on the Series L preferred stock, if declared by the Board of Directors in its sole discretion, are non-cumulative and are payable quarterly in arrears beginning on July 1, 2024, and will accrue at a fixed annual rate of 7.25 percent from the date of issuance up to, but excluding July 1, 2029. Thereafter, dividends will accrue at the five-year U.S. Treasury rate as of the most recent reset dividend determination date plus a spread of 2.88 percent per annum. The preferred stock is redeemable at par value, in whole or in part, at the Bank's option quarterly beginning on or after July 1, 2029.

On November 25, 2024, we issued \$300 million of Series M non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock. We used the net proceeds from the Series M preferred stock issuance for general corporate purposes, including the redemption of our Series H non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock as described below. Dividends on the Series M preferred stock, if declared by the Board of Directors in its sole discretion, are non-cumulative and are payable quarterly in arrears beginning on January 1, 2025, and will accrue at a fixed annual rate of 7.125 percent from the date of issuance up to, but excluding January 1, 2030. Thereafter, dividends will accrue at the five-year U.S. Treasury rate as of the most recent reset dividend determination date plus a spread of 2.818 percent per annum. The preferred stock is redeemable at par value, in whole or in part, at the Bank's option quarterly beginning on or after January 1, 2030.

On January 1, 2025, we redeemed all of our Series H non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock totaling \$300 million. The dividend rate for our Series H preferred stock was 6.20 percent through the date of redemption.

At March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, our capital and leverage ratios exceeded regulatory minimums, as shown in the following table.

Regulatory Capital Requirements and Ratios						
	Regulatory Minimums	March 31, 2025		December 31, 2024		Required Buffer
		Actual	Actual Buffer	Actual	Actual Buffer	
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio	4.5 %	11.01 %	6.51 %	11.62 %	7.12 %	2.5 %
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	6.0	12.80	6.80	13.62	7.62	2.5
Total Capital Ratio	8.0	13.55	5.55	14.39	6.39	2.5
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio ⁽¹⁾	4.0	6.56	2.56	6.90	2.90	1.0
Permanent Capital Ratio	7.0	12.90	n/a	13.73	n/a	n/a
Unallocated Retained Earnings (URE) and URE Equivalents Leverage Ratio	1.5	2.95	n/a	3.23	n/a	n/a

⁽¹⁾ At least 1.5 percent must be URE and URE equivalents.

Other Regulatory Matters

On April 10, 2024, the FCA issued a final rule that would amend the Tier 1/Tier 2 capital framework to define and establish a risk weight for high-volatility commercial real estate exposures by assigning a 150 percent risk-weighting to such exposures, instead of the current 100 percent risk-weighting. The final rule includes changes that are comparable with the capital rules of other federal banking regulatory agencies and recognizes the increased risk posed by high-volatility commercial real estate exposures. The final rule defines high-volatility commercial real estate exposures as acquisition, development or construction exposures that meet certain criteria and subject to certain exclusions. On October 16, 2024, the FCA extended the implementation date of this final rule from January 1, 2025 to January 1, 2026. We are currently evaluating the final rule to determine if certain of our project finance or other loans meet the definitions in the final rule and the related impact, if any, on our regulatory capital ratios.

Business Outlook

The global and U.S. economic and market outlook has shifted in recent months and remains volatile and uncertain at this time. Lower expectations about the economy are generating concern amongst businesses and investors. While certain economic indicators of the U.S. economy remain positive, much of this information is lagged and many believe there is an increasing likelihood of a recession later this year. Shifting U.S. government policies on trade and tariffs have introduced additional uncertainty resulting in volatility in Treasury yields and in equity markets. The short- and long-term impacts of U.S. tariffs and reciprocal tariffs on domestic trade and the economy remain uncertain. The Federal Reserve continues to forecast several interest rate decreases by the end of 2025 based on the projections of slower economic growth and higher inflation.

Market conditions and the outlook for the U.S. rural economy in 2025 are similarly volatile and uncertain. Agriculture commodity prices have declined significantly in recent years amid higher input costs resulting in diminished profitability in many sectors. Elevated interest rates have also resulted in higher financing and interest costs for many businesses, including highly leveraged agribusiness companies. Trade policy and tariffs could also have unfavorable impacts on the domestic farm economy and exports of U.S. agriculture products. The agricultural industry in the Western U.S. is also facing ongoing challenges, particularly in the poultry, eggs, fruits, tree nuts, beverages and farm related business services sectors. As a result of these market and other conditions, there has been deterioration in the credit quality of loans to our agribusiness borrowers and loans to our affiliated Associations' agribusiness borrowers. Market conditions and outlook for rural infrastructure sectors, however, remain favorable. This positive trend is driven by several factors, including the increasing demand for electricity, the expansion of artificial intelligence and the related need for data center capacity, the ongoing digitization of the U.S. economy, and the growth of domestic manufacturing. To sustain this growth in

demand, continued capital investment by the rural infrastructure industries we serve will be essential. Growth in the rural power, energy and communications industries is expected to continue as a result of the ongoing digitization for businesses and consumers, increasing demand for electricity driven by the accelerating deployment of artificial intelligence technologies and data centers, changes in climate policies and unprecedented amounts of public and private capital.

Although challenges across our industry sectors could further reduce credit quality and impact the level of loan demand, CoBank believes it remains well positioned to assist our customers and to continue to serve rural America.

Under the guidance of our Board of Directors and our experienced executive management team, we remain focused on achieving continued success through execution of our business strategies. This includes, among other objectives, creating mutually beneficial partnerships with other System institutions, maintaining effective access to the agency debt capital markets, opportunistically accessing the preferred stock capital markets, educating policy makers and other key stakeholders about the critical mission of CoBank and the System, prudently optimizing current lending authorities and maintaining compliance with laws and regulations. We continue to collaborate with our affiliated Associations on the fulfillment of our collective mission. We will also continue to explore strategic alliances and other opportunities with our customers, other System institutions, financial service providers and other public and private entities as we strive to fulfill our mission in rural America in a safe and sound manner.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain of the statements contained in this quarterly report that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Our actual results may differ materially and adversely from our expectations expressed in any forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as “believe,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “estimate,” “plan,” “project,” “target,” “may,” “will,” “should,” “would,” “could” or similar expressions. Although we believe that the information expressed or implied in such forward-looking statements is reasonable, we can give no assurance that such projections and expectations will be realized or the extent to which a particular plan, projection or expectation may be realized. These forward-looking statements are based on current knowledge and are subject to various risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to:

- Weakening domestic and global economic conditions;
- Changes in the economic environment that negatively impact the agricultural, power, communications, water and leasing industries;
- Government trade policies in the United States and other countries, including tariffs and other restrictions that impact markets for agricultural and other products;
- Inflation, recession, the level of interest rates and relationships between various interest rate indices and actions taken by the Federal Reserve to manage the monetary policy of the United States;
- Changes to tax laws and regulations;
- The war in Ukraine and instability in the Middle East and their impact on global trade for grain, fertilizer and other commodities, transportation availability and costs, economic conditions and global food supply;
- Geopolitical uncertainties, conflicts and government policy developments in the United States and throughout the world that may impact the industries we lend to, or, economic, fiscal or monetary conditions;
- A decrease in the credit outlook or ratings of U.S. government debt, agency debt, the securities of Government Sponsored Enterprises (GSEs), including Systemwide Debt Securities, and our securities;
- Changes in the U.S. government’s support of the System, the agricultural industry, agricultural exports, rural infrastructure and rural economies, including negotiation of a new Farm Bill to extend or replace various crop subsidies and support programs;
- Changing perception of the environmental, social and governance (ESG) trend in the financial services industry globally;
- Currency fluctuations that impact the value of the U.S. dollar in global markets;
- Adverse food safety and weather events, disease, and other unfavorable conditions that periodically occur and impact agricultural productivity and income;
- Executing on our strategy of developing further collaboration with other System institutions;
- Catastrophic events such as wildfires, floods and other natural disasters, political unrest or other similar occurrences, which may have a direct or indirect impact on certain of our borrowers;
- Changes in levels of global crop production, exports, imports, usage and inventories;
- Credit performance of the loan portfolio;
- Performance of the underlying collateral of our loans;
- Changes in estimates underlying the allowance for credit losses;
- Loan portfolio growth and seasonal factors;
- Volatility in energy prices including oil, natural gas and other fuel;
- Legislative or regulatory actions that affect our relationships with our employees;
- Actions taken by the U.S. Congress relative to other government-sponsored enterprises;
- Actions taken by the U.S. government to manage U.S. immigration and its impact on labor availability for the U.S. farming community;
- Actions taken by the U.S. Congress to fund infrastructure improvements;
- Regulatory actions and interpretations adversely impacting our business;

- Our ability to attract and retain high quality employees;
- Cybersecurity and fraud risks, including a failure or breach of our operational or security systems or infrastructure, that could adversely affect our business, financial performance and reputation;
- Failures of critical vendors and other third-party providers could disrupt our ability to conduct and manage our business;
- Disruptive technologies, such as artificial intelligence and other technologies, impacting the banking and financial services industries or implemented by our competitors which negatively impact our ability to compete in the marketplace;
- Changes in investor confidence due to disruptions or other changes in the financial services and commercial banking sectors;
- Widespread health emergencies, such as pandemics, and related disruptions to businesses and the economy;
- Changes in assumptions underlying the valuations of financial instruments;
- Failure of our investment portfolio to perform as expected, deterioration in the credit quality of such investments or impact of higher interest rates on the value of our investment securities and other interest-bearing assets;
- Legal proceedings, judgments, settlements and related matters;
- Environmental-related conditions or laws impacting our lending activities;
- Nonperformance by counterparties under our derivative and vendor contracts;
- Success of business model solutions focused on strengthening our ability to fulfill the System's collective mission; and
- Our ability to continue to partner with various System and other entities in light of ongoing consolidation within the System and the industries we serve.

We expressly disclaim any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

CoBank, ACB

(\$ in Millions)

	March 31, 2025 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2024
Assets		
Total Loans	\$ 161,478	\$ 158,859
Less: Allowance for Loan Losses	796	733
Net Loans	160,682	158,126
Cash and Cash Equivalents	309	823
Federal Funds Sold and Other Overnight Funds	1,675	3,490
Investment Securities (net of allowance of \$1 million at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024)	45,388	43,407
Interest Rate Swaps and Other Derivatives	427	464
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets	2,138	2,264
Total Assets	\$ 210,619	\$ 208,574
Liabilities		
Bonds and Notes	\$ 194,487	\$ 191,621
Interest Rate Swaps and Other Derivatives	613	702
Reserve for Unfunded Commitments	57	59
Patronage Payable	220	900
Accrued Interest Payable and Other Liabilities	2,267	2,430
Total Liabilities	197,644	195,712
Commitments and Contingent Liabilities (Note 10)		
Shareholders' Equity		
Preferred Stock	1,925	2,225
Common Stock	4,340	4,352
Unallocated Retained Earnings	7,602	7,500
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	(892)	(1,215)
Total Shareholders' Equity	12,975	12,862
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 210,619	\$ 208,574

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

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income

CoBank, ACB

(\$ in Millions) (Unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Interest Income		
Loans	\$ 2,016	\$ 2,035
Investment Securities	416	346
Federal Funds Sold and Other Overnight Funds	19	33
Total Interest Income	2,451	2,414
Interest Expense	1,929	1,935
Net Interest Income	522	479
Provision for Credit Losses (Credit Loss Reversal)	77	(37)
Net Interest Income After Provision for Credit Losses (Credit Loss Reversal)	445	516
Noninterest Income		
Loan-Related Fee Income	54	52
Patronage Income	52	43
Prepayment Income	—	1
Losses on Early Extinguishments of Debt	(3)	—
Gains on Sales of Investment Securities	3	—
Customer Interest Rate Swaps and Other Derivatives Income	6	4
Return of Excess Insurance Funds	14	—
Other, Net	5	1
Total Noninterest Income	131	101
Operating Expenses		
Employee Compensation	77	67
Insurance Fund Premium	23	21
Information Services	19	17
General and Administrative	9	7
Occupancy and Equipment	5	4
Farm Credit System Related	5	5
Purchased Services	5	4
Other	4	4
Total Operating Expenses	147	129
Income Before Income Taxes	429	488
Provision for Income Taxes	39	50
Net Income	\$ 390	\$ 438

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

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

CoBank, ACB

(\$ in Millions) (Unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Net Income	\$ 390	\$ 438
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax:		
Net Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investment Securities	482	(107)
Net Change in Unrealized (Losses) Gains on Interest Rate Swaps and Other Derivatives	(159)	65
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	323	(42)
Comprehensive Income	\$ 713	\$ 396

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

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

CoBank, ACB

(\$ in Millions) (Unaudited)

For the Three Months Ended March 31,	2025	2024
Balance at December 31,	\$ 12,862	\$ 11,193
Comprehensive Income	713	396
Preferred Stock:		
Dividends	(30)	(24)
Redemptions	(300)	—
Common Stock:		
Retirements	(50)	(45)
Cash Patronage Accrued	(220)	(196)
Balance at Balance at March 31,	\$ 12,975	\$ 11,324

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

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

CoBank, ACB

(\$ in Millions) (Unaudited)

For the Three Months Ended March 31,	2025	2024
Cash Flows Provided by Operating Activities		
Net Income	\$ 390	\$ 438
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:		
Provision for Credit Losses (Credit Loss Reversal)	77	(37)
Deferred Income Taxes	(10)	—
Depreciation and Amortization/Accretion, Net	(1)	12
Losses on Early Extinguishments of Debt	3	—
Gains on Sales of Investment Securities	(3)	—
(Increase) Decrease in Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets	(30)	36
Decrease in Accrued Interest Payable and Other Liabilities	(315)	(391)
Net Losses on Interest Rate Swaps and Other Derivatives	6	4
Payments on Operating Lease Liabilities	(3)	(2)
Other, Net	(1)	(1)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	113	59
Cash Flows (Used in) Provided by Investing Activities		
Net Increase in Loans	(2,636)	(1,826)
Net (Increase) Decrease in Investment Securities	(1,274)	1,677
Net Decrease in Federal Funds Sold and Other Overnight Funds	1,815	2,866
Other, Net	126	146
Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Investing Activities	(1,969)	2,863
Cash Flows Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities		
Net Issuances (Repayments) of Bonds and Notes	2,859	(3,023)
Payments on Early Extinguishments of Debt	(3)	—
Preferred Stock Retired	(300)	—
Preferred Stock Dividends Paid	(25)	(18)
Net Retirements of Common Stock	(50)	(45)
Cash Patronage Distribution Paid	(790)	(725)
Special Cash Patronage Distribution Paid	(110)	(106)
Cash Collateral (Paid to) Received from Derivative Counterparties, Net	(76)	31
Variation Margin (Paid on) Received on Cleared Derivatives, Net	(163)	134
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	1,342	(3,752)
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(514)	(830)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	823	1,013
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 309	\$ 183

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

Condensed Consolidated Supplemental Cash Flow Information

CoBank, ACB

(\$ in Millions) (Unaudited)

For the Three Months Ended March 31,	2025	2024
Schedule of Noncash Investing and Financing Activities		
Net Change in Accrued Securities Purchases	\$ (116)	\$ (32)
Net Change in Receivables from Investment Securities	(26)	210
Net Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investment Securities, Before Taxes	542	(123)
Net Change in Unrealized (Losses) Gains on Interest Rate Swaps and Other Derivatives and Hedged Items, Before Taxes	(176)	70
Patronage in Common Stock	38	33
Change in Cash Patronage Payable	220	196
Supplemental Noncash Information Related to Leases		
Right-of-Use Assets Obtained in Exchange for Operating Lease Liabilities	\$ 2	\$ 2

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

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

CoBank, ACB

(Unaudited)(\$ in Millions, Except Per Share Amounts and as Noted)

Note 1 – Organization, Lending Authority and Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of CoBank, ACB and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, CoBank, FCB and Farm Credit Leasing Services Corporation (FCL), collectively hereinafter referred to as CoBank or the Bank. All material inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated. In our opinion, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation of the interim financial condition, results of operations and cash flows have been made. These adjustments are of a normal recurring nature, unless otherwise disclosed. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been condensed or omitted. Except as otherwise noted, leases in which we are the lessor are included in loans in the condensed consolidated financial statements and related footnotes.

CoBank is a member of the Farm Credit System (System). We provide loans, leases and other financial services to support agriculture, rural infrastructure and rural communities across the United States. We are cooperatively owned by our eligible U.S. customers. Our customers consist of agricultural cooperatives; other food and agribusiness companies; rural power, communications and water cooperatives and companies; rural community facilities; Agricultural Credit Associations (Associations), which are regulated, farmer-owned financial institutions and members of the System; and other businesses that serve agriculture and rural communities.

These unaudited quarterly condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the 2024 Annual Report, which includes a description of our organization and lending authority. Also included in the 2024 Annual Report is a summary of significant accounting policies. These quarterly condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with these same accounting policies. CoBank is the funding bank for certain System Associations, which are collectively referred to as our “affiliated Associations.” The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements exclude financial information of our affiliated Associations. CoBank and our affiliated Associations are collectively referred to as the “District.” Additional information about our affiliated Associations is contained in Note 12 to these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Copies of CoBank’s financial reports are available on request by calling or visiting one of our banking center locations and through our website at www.cobank.com. Copies of financial reports of our affiliated Associations and the System are available on their respective websites. References to documents, information or websites outside this Quarterly Report to Shareholders shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into this report.

Note 2 – Recently Issued or Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Income Taxes

In December 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU), “Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures.” The amendments in this ASU require more transparency about income tax information through improvements to income tax disclosures primarily related to the rate reconciliation and income taxes paid information. The enhanced rate reconciliation will require tabular reporting by amount and percentage for specifically defined reconciling items as well as additional information for reconciling items that meet a quantitative threshold of greater than 5 percent of the

amount computed by multiplying pre-tax income by the applicable statutory income tax rate. Income taxes paid will require disaggregated disclosure by federal, state and foreign jurisdictions for amounts exceeding a quantitative threshold of greater than 5 percent of total income taxes paid. The ASU will also eliminate the requirement to disclose an estimate of the range of the reasonably possible change in the unrecognized tax benefits balances in the next 12 months. The amendments in this ASU are effective for public business entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024 and should be applied on a prospective basis, although retrospective application is permitted. The adoption of this guidance requires additional disclosure only and is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU, “Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses.” The amendments in this ASU require disaggregated disclosure of certain cost and expense line items in the income statement into more detail in the notes to the financial statements. Additional qualitative and quantitative disclosures are required to provide a clearer understanding of the drivers of these expenses. The amendments in this ASU are effective for public business entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2026 and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027 and should be applied on a prospective basis, although retrospective application is permitted. The adoption of this guidance requires additional disclosure only and is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

Segment Reporting

In November 2023, the FASB issued ASU, “Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures.” This ASU requires incremental disclosure about a public entity’s reportable segments but does not change the definition of a segment or the guidance for determining reportable segments. The amendments in this ASU require annual and interim disclosure of significant segment expenses that are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM) and included within each reported measure of a segment’s profit or loss. The ASU also allows companies to disclose multiple measures of segment profit or loss if those measures are used by the CODM to assess performance and allocate resources. The ASU further requires disclosure of the title and position of the CODM and an explanation of how the CODM uses the reported measures of segment profit or loss. The amendments in this ASU also require an entity to include all annual disclosures about a reportable segment’s profit or loss and assets currently required by Topic 280 in interim periods. The amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2023 and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024. CoBank adopted this ASU effective for its 2024 financial statements on a retrospective basis with comparative information provided for prior periods. Refer to Note 11 for new and expanded disclosure of interim segment financial information.

Note 3 – Loans, Loan Quality and Allowance for Credit Losses

Loans Outstanding

Loans outstanding by operating segment are shown below.

	March 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
Agribusiness	\$	43,618	\$	40,463
Farm Credit Banking		82,772		84,059
Rural Infrastructure		35,088		34,337
Total	\$	161,478	\$	158,859

Unamortized loan premiums and discounts, and unamortized deferred loan fees and costs totaled \$193 million and \$194 million as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

Allowance for Credit Losses on Loans

The following tables present changes in the components of our ACL on loans and details of ending balances. The ACL on loans includes the allowance for loan losses and the reserve for unfunded commitments. The components of our ACL on loans are presented by operating segment.

	Agribusiness		Farm Credit Banking ⁽¹⁾		Rural Infrastructure		Total
March 31, 2025							
Allowance for Loan Losses							
Beginning Balance at December 31, 2024	\$	450	\$	-	\$	283	\$ 733
Charge-offs		(2)		-		(15)	(17)
Recoveries		-		-		1	1
Provision for Credit Losses		57		-		20	77
Transfers from (to) Reserve for Unfunded Commitments ⁽²⁾		4		-		(2)	2
Ending Balance at March 31, 2025	\$	509	\$	-	\$	287	\$ 796
Reserve for Unfunded Commitments							
Beginning Balance at December 31, 2024	\$	36	\$	-	\$	23	\$ 59
Transfers (to) from Allowance for Loan Losses ⁽²⁾		(4)		-		2	(2)
Ending Balance at March 31, 2025	\$	32	\$	-	\$	25	\$ 57
Allowance for Credit Losses on Loans	\$	541	\$	-	\$	312	\$ 853
March 31, 2024							
Allowance for Loan Losses							
Beginning Balance at December 31, 2023	\$	459	\$	-	\$	271	\$ 730
Charge-offs		(30)		-		(1)	(31)
Recoveries		-		-		-	-
Credit Loss Reversal		(29)		-		(8)	(37)
Transfers to Reserve for Unfunded Commitments ⁽²⁾		12		-		-	12
Ending Balance at March 31, 2024	\$	412	\$	-	\$	262	\$ 674
Reserve for Unfunded Commitments							
Beginning Balance at December 31, 2023	\$	57	\$	-	\$	27	\$ 84
Transfers from Allowance for Loan Losses ⁽²⁾		(12)		-		-	(12)
Ending Balance at March 31, 2024	\$	45	\$	-	\$	27	\$ 72
Allowance for Credit Losses on Loans	\$	457	\$	-	\$	289	\$ 746

⁽¹⁾ As a result of a strong collateral position with respect to loans to Associations, along with the earnings, capital, portfolio diversification and loss reserves of Associations that serve as an additional layer of protection against losses, no ACL on loans is recorded in our Farm Credit Banking operating segment.

⁽²⁾ These transfers generally occur as a result of advances on or repayments of seasonal lines of credit or other loans.

⁽¹⁾ As a result of a strong collateral position with respect to loans to Associations, along with the earnings, capital, portfolio diversification and loss reserves of Associations that serve as an additional layer of protection against losses, no ACL on loans is recorded in our Farm Credit Banking operating segment.

⁽²⁾ These transfers generally occur as a result of advances on or repayments of seasonal lines of credit or other loans.

Our ACL on loans was \$853 million at March 31, 2025 and \$792 million at December 31, 2024. The increase in the ACL on loans related to a provision for credit losses on loans of \$77 million partially offset by loan charge-offs of \$17 million. The 2025 provision for credit losses on loans was largely driven by deterioration in credit quality and macroeconomic forecasts that resulted in higher modeled credit losses in many of our lending portfolios, as well as increased lending activity.

The information in the tables under the Vintage by Credit Quality Indicator, Aging Analysis and Nonaccrual Loans and Other Nonperforming Assets captions is presented by operating segment, with guaranteed and non-guaranteed loans in our Agribusiness segment separately identified.

Vintage by Credit Quality Indicator

The following tables present our loans, classified by management pursuant to our regulator's Uniform Loan Classification System. As required under CECL, loan vintage information, including term loans, revolving loans and revolving loans converted to term loans, is also presented within the credit quality information.

As of March 31, 2025

As of March 31, 2020											Revolving Loans Converted to Term Loans	Total Loans								
	Term Loans by Origination Year						Total Term Loans	Revolving Loans	Term Loans	Total Loans										
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	Prior														
Agribusiness Non-Guaranteed																				
Acceptable	\$	1,050	\$	3,965	\$	3,333	\$	3,448	\$	2,183	\$	5,216	\$	19,195	\$	19,482	\$	77	\$	38,754
Special Mention		20		181		126		157		123		271		878		639		3		1,520
Substandard		51		125		121		155		63		306		821		607		-		1,428
Doubtful		-		13		1		-		-		7		21		17		-		38
Loss		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Total	\$	1,121	\$	4,284	\$	3,581	\$	3,760	\$	2,369	\$	5,800	\$	20,915	\$	20,745	\$	80	\$	41,740
Gross Charge-offs ⁽¹⁾	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2	\$	-	\$	2	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2
Agribusiness Guaranteed																				
Acceptable	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,878	\$	-	\$	1,878
Special Mention		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Substandard		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Doubtful		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Loss		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Total	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,878	\$	-	\$	1,878
Gross Charge-offs ⁽¹⁾	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Farm Credit Banking																				
Acceptable	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	82,772	\$	-	\$	82,772
Special Mention		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Substandard		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Doubtful		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Loss		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Total	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	82,772	\$	-	\$	82,772
Gross Charge-offs ⁽¹⁾	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Rural Infrastructure																				
Acceptable	\$	1,203	\$	4,788	\$	5,800	\$	4,415	\$	2,749	\$	12,386	\$	31,341	\$	3,023	\$	-	\$	34,364
Special Mention		-		9		38		82		147		231		507		15		-		522
Substandard		-		15		15		39		-		124		193		3		-		196
Doubtful		-		3		-		-		-		-		3		3		-		6
Loss		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Total	\$	1,203	\$	4,815	\$	5,853	\$	4,536	\$	2,896	\$	12,741	\$	32,044	\$	3,044	\$	-	\$	35,088
Gross Charge-offs ⁽¹⁾	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	13	\$	2	\$	15	\$	-	\$	-	\$	15
Total																				
Acceptable	\$	2,253	\$	8,753	\$	9,133	\$	7,863	\$	4,932	\$	17,602	\$	50,536	\$	107,155	\$	77	\$	157,768
Special Mention		20		190		164		239		270		502		1,385		654		3		2,042
Substandard		51		140		136		194		63		430		1,014		610		-		1,624
Doubtful		-		16		1		-		-		7		24		20		-		44
Loss		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Total	\$	2,324	\$	9,099	\$	9,434	\$	8,296	\$	5,265	\$	18,541	\$	52,959	\$	108,439	\$	80	\$	161,478
Gross Charge-offs ⁽¹⁾	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	15	\$	2	\$	17	\$	-	\$	-	\$	17

⁽¹⁾ As of and for the three months ended March 31, 2025.

As of December 31, 2024

	Term Loans by Origination Year						Total Term Loans	Revolving Loans	Revolving Loans Converted to		Total Loans									
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	Prior			Term Loans	Revolving Loans		Term Loans								
Agribusiness Non-Guaranteed																				
Acceptable	\$	4,534	\$	3,704	\$	3,573	\$	2,170	\$	1,838	\$	3,490	\$	19,309	\$	16,660	\$	83	\$	36,052
Special Mention		118		193		179		130		126		188		934		656		3		1,593
Substandard		86		56		139		68		166		124		639		467		-		1,106
Doubtful		13		1		-		-		-		7		21		19		-		40
Loss		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Total	\$	4,751	\$	3,954	\$	3,891	\$	2,368	\$	2,130	\$	3,809	\$	20,903	\$	17,802	\$	86	\$	38,791
Gross Charge-offs ⁽¹⁾	\$	11	\$	2	\$	1	\$	23	\$	6	\$	12	\$	55	\$	3	\$	-	\$	58
Agribusiness Guaranteed																				
Acceptable	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,672	\$	-	\$	1,672
Special Mention		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Substandard		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Doubtful		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Loss		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Total	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,672	\$	-	\$	1,672
Gross Charge-offs ⁽¹⁾	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Farm Credit Banking																				
Acceptable	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	84,059	\$	-	\$	84,059
Special Mention		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Substandard		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Doubtful		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Loss		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Total	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	84,059	\$	-	\$	84,059
Gross Charge-offs ⁽¹⁾	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Rural Infrastructure																				
Acceptable	\$	4,731	\$	5,711	\$	4,375	\$	2,844	\$	2,604	\$	10,071	\$	30,336	\$	3,284	\$	-	\$	33,620
Special Mention		9		37		82		134		108		159		529		6		-		535
Substandard		33		16		39		12		25		48		173		3		-		176
Doubtful		3		-		-		-		-		-		3		3		-		6
Loss		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Total	\$	4,776	\$	5,764	\$	4,496	\$	2,990	\$	2,737	\$	10,278	\$	31,041	\$	3,296	\$	-	\$	34,337
Gross Charge-offs ⁽¹⁾	\$	10	\$	-	\$	1	\$	-	\$	5	\$	3	\$	19	\$	-	\$	-	\$	19
Total																				
Acceptable	\$	9,265	\$	9,415	\$	7,948	\$	5,014	\$	4,442	\$	13,561	\$	49,645	\$	105,675	\$	83	\$	155,403
Special Mention		127		230		261		264		234		347		1,463		662		3		2,128
Substandard		119		72		178		80		191		172		812		470		-		1,282
Doubtful		16		1		-		-		-		7		24		22		-		46
Loss		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Total	\$	9,527	\$	9,718	\$	8,387	\$	5,358	\$	4,867	\$	14,087	\$	51,944	\$	106,829	\$	86	\$	158,859
Gross Charge-offs ⁽¹⁾	\$	21	\$	2	\$	2	\$	23	\$	11	\$	15	\$	74	\$	3	\$	-	\$	77

⁽¹⁾ As of and for the year-ended December 31, 2024.

Aging Analysis

The following tables present an aging of past due loans.

March 31, 2025	Agribusiness Non-Guaranteed	Agribusiness Guaranteed	Farm Credit Banking	Rural Infrastructure	Total
30-89 Days Past Due	\$ 139	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 34	\$ 173
90 Days Past Due	165	-	-	21	186
Total Past Due	\$ 304	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 55	\$ 359
Current	41,436	1,878	82,772	35,033	161,119
Total	\$ 41,740	\$ 1,878	\$ 82,772	\$ 35,088	\$ 161,478
Accruing Loans 90 Days or More Past Due					
	\$ 5	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5
December 31, 2024					
30-89 Days Past Due	\$ 95	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6	\$ 101
90 Days Past Due	42	-	-	3	45
Total Past Due	\$ 137	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9	\$ 146
Current	38,654	1,672	84,059	34,328	158,713
Total	\$ 38,791	\$ 1,672	\$ 84,059	\$ 34,337	\$ 158,859
Accruing Loans 90 Days or More Past Due					
	\$ 8	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8

Nonaccrual Loans and Other Nonperforming Assets

The following table reflects nonaccrual loans and other nonperforming assets and related credit quality statistics. Nonaccrual loans do not accrue interest income once placed in nonaccrual status. Loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest are adequately secured and in the process of collection.

March 31, 2025	Agribusiness Non-Guaranteed	Agribusiness Guaranteed⁽¹⁾	Farm Credit Banking⁽¹⁾	Rural Infrastructure	Total
Nonaccrual Loans	\$ 391	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 62	\$ 453
Accruing Loans 90 Days or More Past Due	5	-	-	-	5
Other Property Owed	-	-	-	-	-
Total Nonaccrual Loans and Other Nonperforming Assets	\$ 396	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 62	\$ 458
December 31, 2024					
Nonaccrual Loans	\$ 313	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 63	\$ 376
Accruing Loans 90 Days or More Past Due	8	-	-	-	8
Other Property Owed	-	-	-	-	-
Total Nonaccrual Loans and Other Nonperforming Assets	\$ 321	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 63	\$ 384

⁽¹⁾ There were no nonaccrual loans and other nonperforming assets in our Agribusiness Guaranteed or Farm Credit Banking portfolios for any of the periods presented.

The following tables present information on nonaccrual loans and other nonperforming assets with and without a related allowance for loan losses.

March 31, 2025	Agribusiness Non-Guaranteed	Agribusiness Guaranteed⁽¹⁾	Farm Credit Banking⁽¹⁾	Rural Infrastructure	Total
Nonperforming Assets With No Related Allowance for Loan Losses					
Carrying Amount	\$ 28	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	28
Unpaid Principal	43	-	-	17	60
Average Balance	20	-	-	-	20
Interest Income Recognized	1	-	-	-	1
Nonperforming Assets With Related Allowance for Loan Losses					
Carrying Amount	368	-	-	62	430
Unpaid Principal	392	-	-	78	470
Allowance for Loan Losses	100	-	-	26	126
Average Balance	277	-	-	66	343
Interest Income Recognized	1	-	-	-	1
Total Nonperforming Assets					
Carrying Amount	396	-	-	62	458
Unpaid Principal	435	-	-	95	530
Allowance for Loan Losses	100	-	-	26	126
Average Balance	297	-	-	66	363
Interest Income Recognized	2	-	-	-	2
December 31, 2024					
Nonperforming Assets With No Related Allowance for Loan Losses					
Carrying Amount	\$ 26	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	26
Unpaid Principal	41	-	-	5	46
Average Balance	40	-	-	1	41
Interest Income Recognized	3	-	-	-	3
Nonperforming Assets With Related Allowance for Loan Losses					
Carrying Amount	295	-	-	63	358
Unpaid Principal	316	-	-	76	392
Allowance for Loan Losses	75	-	-	24	99
Average Balance	217	-	-	46	263
Interest Income Recognized	-	-	-	-	-
Total Nonperforming Assets					
Carrying Amount	321	-	-	63	384
Unpaid Principal	357	-	-	81	438
Allowance for Loan Losses	75	-	-	24	99
Average Balance	257	-	-	47	304
Interest Income Recognized	3	-	-	-	3

⁽¹⁾ There were no nonperforming assets in our Agribusiness Guaranteed or Farm Credit Banking portfolios for any of the periods presented.

Loan Modifications Granted to Borrowers Experiencing Financial Difficulty

Loan modifications may be granted to our borrowers who are experiencing financial difficulty. Our loan modifications are handled on a case-by-case basis and are negotiated to achieve mutually agreeable terms that maximize loan collectability and meet the borrower's financial needs. Modifications can be in the form of one or a combination of principal forgiveness, interest rate reduction, other-than-insignificant payment delay or term extension. Covenant waivers and modifications of contingent acceleration clauses are not considered term extensions.

The following table presents the amount and percentage of loan modifications granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty at amortized cost, disaggregated by operating segment and type of modification granted.

	Agribusiness Non-Guaranteed			Agribusiness Guaranteed			Farm Credit Banking		Rural Infrastructure					
	Percent Total Class of			Percent Total Class of			Percent Total Class of		Percent Total Class of			Total		
	Modification Amount	Financing Receivable	Modification Amount	Financing Receivable	Modification Amount	Financing Receivable	Modification Amount	Financing Receivable	Modification Amount	Financing Receivable	Modification Amount	Financing Receivable	Modification Amount	
Three Months Ended March 31, 2025														
Term Extension	\$	111	0.3%	\$	-	-%	\$	-	-%	\$	-	-%	\$	111
Payment Extension		-	-%		-	-%		-	-%		-	-%		-
Interest Rate Reduction and Term Extension		-	-%		-	-%		-	-%		-	-%		-
Total	\$	111	0.3%	\$	-	-%	\$	-	-%	\$	-	-%	\$	111
Three Months Ended March 31, 2024														
Term Extension	\$	17	-% ⁽¹⁾	\$	-	-%	\$	-	-%	\$	-	-%	\$	17
Payment Extension		11	-% ⁽¹⁾		-	-%		-	-%		-	-%		11
Total	\$	28	-% ⁽¹⁾	\$	-	-%	\$	-	-%	\$	-	-%	\$	28

⁽¹⁾ Represents less than 0.10 percent of total loans by operating segment.

⁽¹⁾ Represents less than 0.10 percent of total loans by operating segment.

Accrued interest receivable related to loan modifications granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty within the last 12 months was \$2 million as of March 31, 2025 and 2024.

The following table presents the financial effect of the modifications made to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty.

Financial Effect of Modifications Granted	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Agribusiness Non-Guaranteed		
Term Extension	Extended weighted average maturity by 15 months	Extended weighted average maturity by 7 months
Payment Extension	None	Extended weighted average payment terms by 9 months
Agribusiness Guaranteed	None	None
Farm Credit Banking	None	None
Rural Infrastructure	None	None

There were no loans that were previously reported as loan modifications granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty within the last 12 months that had a payment default as of March 31, 2025 and 2024.

The following table presents the payment status of loans at amortized cost that were modified.

	Payment Status of Loans Modified				
	Agribusiness Non-Guaranteed	Agribusiness Guaranteed	Farm Credit Banking	Rural Infrastructure	Total
March 31, 2025					
30-89 Days Past Due	\$ 9	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	9
90 Days Past Due	-	-	-	3	3
Total Past Due	\$ 9	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3	12
Current	272	-	-	26	298
Total	\$ 281	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29	310
March 31, 2024					
30-89 Days Past Due	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
90 Days Past Due	-	-	-	-	-
Total Past Due	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Current	227	-	-	28	255
Total	\$ 227	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28	255

Additional commitments to lend to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty whose loans have been modified within the last 12 months were \$103 million and \$156 million as of March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Note 4 – Investment Securities, Federal Funds Sold and Other Overnight Funds

A summary of the amortized cost and fair value of investment securities available-for-sale is as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
March 31, 2025				
U.S. Treasury Debt	\$ 18,897	\$ 85	\$ (276)	\$ 18,706
U.S. Agency Debt	2,557	20	(51)	2,526
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS):				
Ginnie Mae	1,025	2	(135)	892
U.S. Agency	2,956	11	(75)	2,892
Commercial MBS:				
U.S. Agency	20,269	69	(576)	19,762
Corporate Bonds ⁽¹⁾	407	1	(8)	400
Asset-Backed and Other	211	2	(3)	210
Total	\$ 46,322	\$ 190	\$ (1,124)	\$ 45,388
December 31, 2024				
U.S. Treasury Debt	\$ 17,446	\$ 19	\$ (431)	\$ 17,034
U.S. Agency Debt	2,569	6	(80)	2,495
Residential MBS:				
Ginnie Mae	1,053	-	(149)	904
U.S. Agency	3,122	5	(100)	3,027
Commercial MBS:				
U.S. Agency	20,065	22	(756)	19,331
Corporate Bonds ⁽¹⁾	417	-	(11)	406
Asset-Backed and Other	211	2	(3)	210
Total	\$ 44,883	\$ 54	\$ (1,530)	\$ 43,407

⁽¹⁾ Amortized cost and fair value include ACL on investments of \$1 million at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

Allowance for Credit Losses on Investment Securities

Management excludes those investment securities with no risk of credit loss from the ACL evaluation because they carry a full faith and credit guarantee of the U.S. government or are issued by U.S. agencies with an implicit guarantee from the U.S. government. For non-guaranteed investment securities, an analysis is performed at the individual security level to determine whether any portion of the unrealized loss is a credit loss. As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, our ACL on investment securities was \$1 million. No provision for credit loss or credit loss reversal was recorded on our investment securities during the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

A summary of the contractual maturity, amortized cost, fair value and weighted average yield of investment securities by investment category at March 31, 2025 is as follows:

	Contractual Maturity								
March 31, 2025	In One Year or Less		One to Five Years		Five to Ten Years		After Ten Years		Total
U.S. Treasury Debt Securities									
Amortized Cost	\$	3,707	\$	11,095	\$	4,095	\$	-	\$ 18,897
Fair Value		3,694		10,891		4,121		-	18,706
Weighted Average Yield		3.12 %		3.27 %		4.15 %		- %	3.43 %
U.S. Agency Debt Securities									
Amortized Cost	\$	379	\$	903	\$	1,249	\$	26	\$ 2,557
Fair Value		376		875		1,252		23	2,526
Weighted Average Yield		3.00 %		2.63 %		4.17 %		3.31 %	3.44 %
Ginnie Mae Residential MBS									
Amortized Cost	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1	\$	1,024	\$ 1,025
Fair Value		-		-		1		891	892
Weighted Average Yield		- %		- %		4.96 %		2.18 %	2.18 %
U.S. Agency Residential MBS									
Amortized Cost	\$	-	\$	12	\$	2,165	\$	779	\$ 2,956
Fair Value		-		12		2,127		753	2,892
Weighted Average Yield		- %		5.04 %		4.40 %		4.48 %	4.43 %
U.S. Agency Commercial MBS									
Amortized Cost	\$	215	\$	8,531	\$	11,440	\$	83	\$ 20,269
Fair Value		213		8,319		11,153		77	19,762
Weighted Average Yield		4.29 %		3.59 %		4.25 %		3.73 %	3.97 %
Corporate Bonds									
Amortized Cost	\$	60	\$	320	\$	27	\$	-	\$ 407
Fair Value		60		314		26		-	400
Weighted Average Yield		4.14 %		4.04 %		4.27 %		- %	4.07 %
Asset-Backed and Other									
Amortized Cost	\$	-	\$	200	\$	-	\$	11	\$ 211
Fair Value		-		202		-		8	210
Weighted Average Yield		- %		4.86 %		- %		4.54 %	4.84 %
Total									
Amortized Cost	\$	4,361	\$	21,061	\$	18,977	\$	1,923	\$ 46,322
Fair Value		4,343		20,613		18,680		1,752	45,388
Weighted Average Yield		3.18 %		3.43 %		4.24 %		3.22 %	3.73 %

While a large portion of our residential MBS have contractual maturities in excess of 10 years, expected maturities for these securities are shorter than contractual maturities because borrowers have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without penalties.

The following table shows the fair value and gross unrealized losses for investments in a loss position aggregated by investment category, and the length of time the securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024. The continuous loss position is based on the date the impairment first occurred.

	Less Than 12 Months		Greater Than 12 Months	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
March 31, 2025				
U.S. Treasury Debt	\$ 3,326	\$ (22)	\$ 6,207	\$ (254)
U.S. Agency Debt	227	-	1,317	(51)
Residential MBS:				
Ginnie Mae	121	-	656	(135)
U.S. Agency	359	(1)	1,698	(74)
Commercial MBS:				
U.S. Agency	3,092	(20)	10,170	(556)
Corporate Bonds	73	-	248	(8)
Asset-Backed and Other	-	-	8	(3)
Total	\$ 7,198	\$ (43)	\$ 20,304	\$ (1,081)
December 31, 2024				
U.S. Treasury Debt	\$ 6,136	\$ (94)	\$ 6,650	\$ (337)
U.S. Agency Debt	771	(13)	1,309	(67)
Residential MBS:				
Ginnie Mae	164	(1)	661	(148)
U.S. Agency	952	(10)	1,637	(90)
Commercial MBS:				
U.S. Agency	5,625	(59)	10,316	(697)
Corporate Bonds	100	-	260	(11)
Asset-Backed and Other	49	-	8	(3)
Total	\$ 13,797	\$ (177)	\$ 20,841	\$ (1,353)

As of March 31, 2025, we expect to collect all principal and interest payments on our investment securities, except for those included in our ACL on investments of \$1 million as more fully described on page 34. We do not intend to sell the securities in unrealized loss positions, nor is it likely that we will be required to sell such securities, for regulatory, liquidity or other purposes, before an anticipated recovery of our cost basis occurs.

Federal Funds Sold and Other Overnight Funds

Federal funds sold transactions involve lending excess cash reserve balances on a short-term basis, generally overnight. Other overnight funds include deposits with commercial banks and reverse repurchase agreements with the Federal Reserve. In each of these transactions, funds are returned to the Bank the following day and earn interest overnight. Such investments are reported at fair value, which is generally their face value. We held \$1.2 billion and \$2.6 billion of overnight bank deposits and federal funds sold instruments at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. In addition, we held \$500 million and \$900 million of reverse repurchase agreements at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

Investment Sales

During the three months ended March 31, 2025, we sold U.S. Treasuries debt securities for total proceeds of \$320 million. The investment sales in 2025 were primarily for tax planning purposes. There were no sales of investments during the three months ended March 31, 2024.

Note 5 – Bonds and Notes Payable

We are primarily liable for the following bonds and notes payable measured at amortized cost as of the respective periods.

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Bonds	\$ 176,369	\$ 175,446
Medium-term Notes	61	61
Discount Notes	16,291	13,664
Total Systemwide Debt Securities	192,721	189,171
Cash Investment Services Payable	643	1,251
Rural Utilities Service Bonds	875	875
Cash Collateral Payable to Derivative Counterparties	248	324
Total Bonds and Notes	\$ 194,487	\$ 191,621

We, along with the other System banks, obtain funds for lending activities and operations primarily from the sale of debt securities issued by System banks through the Funding Corporation. The debt securities are comprised of bonds, medium-term notes and discount notes, collectively referred to as Systemwide Debt Securities. Cash investment services payable relate to our customers and are generally short-term in nature and mature within one year. Rural Utilities Service (RUS) bonds relate to funding pursuant to a bond guarantee program offered by the RUS agency of the United States Department of Agriculture. The funding is provided under a bond purchase agreement with the Federal Financing Bank (FFB) and a bond guarantee agreement with the RUS, which provides guarantees to the FFB. The RUS bonds outstanding mature in 10-30 years.

The aggregate maturities and the weighted average interest rates of CoBank's Systemwide Debt Securities measured at amortized cost as of March 31, 2025 are shown in the following table. Weighted average interest rates include the effect of related interest rate swaps and other derivatives.

Maturities and Rates of Systemwide Debt Securities									
	Bonds		Medium-term Notes		Discount Notes		Total		
Year of Maturity	Amount	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Interest Rate	
Due in 1 year or less	\$ 61,744	4.14 %	\$ -	- %	\$ 16,291	4.01 %	\$ 78,035	4.12 %	
Due after 1 year through 2 years	59,434	4.15	-	-	-	-	59,434	4.15	
Due after 2 year through 3 years	17,134	3.78	-	-	-	-	17,134	3.78	
Due after 3 year through 4 years	10,298	3.47	61	5.75	-	-	10,359	3.48	
Due after 4 year through 5 years	7,465	3.24	-	-	-	-	7,465	3.24	
Due after 5 years	20,294	3.07	-	-	-	-	20,294	3.07	
Total	\$ 176,369	3.91 %	\$ 61	5.75 %	\$ 16,291	4.01 %	\$ 192,721	3.92 %	

Note 6 – Shareholders' Equity

On April 11, 2024, we issued \$300 million of Series L non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock. We used the net proceeds from the Series L preferred stock issuance to increase our regulatory capital pursuant to FCA regulations and for general corporate purposes. Dividends on the Series L preferred stock, if declared by the Board of Directors in its sole discretion, are non-cumulative and are payable quarterly in arrears beginning on July 1, 2024, and will accrue at a fixed annual rate of 7.25 percent from the date of issuance up to, but excluding July 1, 2029. Thereafter, dividends will accrue at the five-year U.S. Treasury rate as of the most recent reset dividend determination date plus a spread of 2.88 percent per annum. The preferred stock is redeemable at par value, in whole or in part, at the Bank's option quarterly beginning on or after July 1, 2029.

On November 25, 2024, we issued \$300 million of Series M non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock. We used the net proceeds from the Series M preferred stock issuance for general corporate purposes, including the redemption of our Series H non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock as described below. Dividends on the Series M preferred stock, if declared by the Board of Directors in its sole discretion, are non-cumulative and are payable quarterly in arrears beginning on January 1, 2025, and will accrue at a fixed annual rate of 7.125 percent from the date of issuance up to, but excluding January 1, 2030. Thereafter, dividends will accrue at the five-year U.S. Treasury rate as of the most recent reset dividend determination date plus a spread of 2.818 percent per annum. The preferred stock is redeemable at par value, in whole or in part, at the Bank's option quarterly beginning on or after January 1, 2030.

On January 1, 2025, we redeemed all of our Series H non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock totaling \$300 million. The dividend rate for our Series H preferred stock was 6.20 percent through the date of redemption.

Changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 are presented in the following table.

Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) by Component ⁽¹⁾					
	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investment Securities	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Interest Rate Swaps and Other Derivatives	Net Pension Adjustment		Total
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ (1,332)	\$ 160	\$ (43)	\$	(1,215)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	485	(162)	-		323
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to net income	(3)	3	-		-
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss)	482	(159)	-		323
Balance at March 31, 2025	\$ (850)	\$ 1	\$ (43)	\$	(892)
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ (1,466)	\$ -	\$ (58)	\$	(1,524)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	(107)	63	-		(44)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to net income	-	2	-		2
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss)	(107)	65	-		(42)
Balance at March 31, 2024	\$ (1,573)	\$ 65	\$ (58)	\$	(1,566)

⁽¹⁾ Amounts are presented net of tax. Amounts reclassified shown in parentheses indicate a decrease in accumulated other comprehensive income or an increase in accumulated other comprehensive loss

The following table presents the effect of reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to net income for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

Reclassifications from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) to Net Income				
		Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income Statement	Amount Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	
			2025	2024
For the Three Months Ended March 31,				
Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Available-For-Sale Investment Securities:				
Sales Gains		Noninterest Income - Other, Net	\$ 3	\$ -
Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Interest Rate Swaps and Other Derivatives:				
Interest Rate Contracts		Interest Expense	(3)	(3)
Foreign Exchange Contracts		Interest Income	-	1
Total Reclassifications			\$ -	\$ (2)

Note 7 – Derivatives and Hedging Activities

Risk Management Objectives and Strategies

We maintain an overall interest rate risk management strategy that incorporates the use of interest rate swaps and other derivatives to manage liquidity risk, market risk and to minimize significant unplanned fluctuations in earnings that are caused by interest rate volatility. Our goal is to manage interest rate sensitivity by modifying the repricing frequency or effective maturity of certain balance sheet assets and liabilities. We also maintain a foreign exchange risk management strategy to reduce the impact of currency fluctuations on our relatively nominal amount of foreign currency-denominated loans. As a result of interest rate and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, fixed-rate assets and liabilities will appreciate or depreciate in market value. The effect of this unrealized appreciation or depreciation is expected to be substantially offset by gains and losses on the derivative instruments that are linked to these assets and liabilities. Interest rate and foreign exchange fluctuations also cause interest income and interest expense of variable-rate assets and liabilities to increase or decrease. The effect of this variability in earnings is expected to be substantially offset by gains and losses on the derivative instruments that are linked to these assets and liabilities.

Uses of Derivatives

To achieve risk management objectives and satisfy the financing needs of our borrowers, we execute various derivative transactions with other financial institutions. Derivatives (primarily interest rate swaps) are used to manage liquidity and the interest rate risk arising from maturity and repricing mismatches between assets and liabilities. Under interest rate swap arrangements, we agree with a counterparty to exchange, at specified intervals, payment streams calculated on a specified notional amount, with at least one payment stream based on a specified floating-rate index. We use a variety of interest rate swaps including the exchange of floating-rate for fixed-rate swaps, fixed-rate for floating-rate swaps and floating-rate for floating-rate swaps with payment obligations tied to specific indices. In the course of managing risk in our investment and loan portfolios, we also periodically hedge cap and floor risk embedded within our floating-rate investments and loans by entering into derivative transactions. In addition, we execute foreign exchange spot and forward contracts to manage currency risk on loans denominated in foreign currencies. We also enter into derivatives for our customers as a service to enable them to transfer, modify or reduce their interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk by transferring such risk to us. We substantially offset this risk transference by concurrently entering into offsetting agreements with counterparties.

The notional amounts and related activity of derivatives at March 31, 2025 and 2024 and related activity for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 are shown in the following table.

Activity in the Notional Amounts of Derivatives					
	Swaps	Caps / Floors	Spots / Forwards	Total	
December 31, 2024	\$ 72,575	\$ 3,506	\$ 39	\$	76,120
Additions / Accretion	130,327	190	819		131,336
Maturities / Amortization	(47,367)	(55)	(635)		(48,057)
Terminations	(204)	-	-		(204)
March 31, 2025	\$ 155,331	\$ 3,641	\$ 223	\$	159,195
December 31, 2023	\$ 73,575	\$ 3,252	\$ 47	\$	76,874
Additions / Accretion	32,599	43	344		32,986
Maturities / Amortization	(30,812)	(244)	(317)		(31,373)
Terminations	(693)	-	-		(693)
March 31, 2024	\$ 74,669	\$ 3,051	\$ 74	\$	77,794

Derivative notional amounts increased as of March 31, 2025 largely due to short-term interest rate swaps executed under our basis risk management strategy to manage interest rate exposure between daily SOFR and 1-month term SOFR in certain of our floating-rate loans. In addition, one of our Affiliated Associations entered into short-term interest rate swaps with CoBank under a similar strategy and we concurrently offset this risk by entering into offsetting transactions with clearinghouse counterparties.

Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

We record derivatives as assets or liabilities at their fair value on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. We record changes in the fair value of a derivative in current period earnings or accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), depending on the use of the derivative and whether it qualifies for hedge accounting. Further information regarding our accounting policies for derivatives is provided in Note 1 (“Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies”) under the heading “Derivatives and Hedging Activities” of our 2024 Annual Report to Shareholders. Our derivative strategies and related risk management objectives are described in Note 10 (“Derivatives and Hedging Activities”) of our 2024 Annual Report to Shareholders.

Fair Value Hedges

The majority of the fair value hedging activity relates to entering into interest rate swaps primarily to convert our non-prepayable fixed-rate debt to floating-rate debt to achieve our liquidity management strategy. The amount converted depends on contractual interest rates and maturities. For the remaining fair value hedges, we enter into receive fixed, pay floating swaps for our equity positioning strategy. For fair value hedges, the amount of hedge ineffectiveness is recognized as net interest income in current period earnings.

Cash Flow Hedges

Our cash flow hedges include interest rate caps and interest rate floors to hedge cap and floor risk embedded within a portion of our floating-rate investment securities and loans. Interest rate caps and floors are an integral part of our interest rate hedging strategies. The interest rate caps hedge floating-rate debt cash flows that fund the cash flows from floating-rate investment securities. If the strike rates in the purchased interest rate caps are exceeded, we receive cash flows on the derivative to hedge our floating-rate funding exposure above such strike levels. The interest rate floors hedge cash flows from floating-rate loans. If market index rates underlying our floating-rate loans decline below strike levels, we receive cash flows on the derivative. We also enter into foreign exchange spot and forward contracts to manage currency risk on loans denominated in foreign currencies. Typically, foreign currency contracts are purchased to fund the principal cash flows of the loan and

simultaneously sold to lock in the principal and interest cash flows upon repricing or maturity date of the loan. Cash flow hedges also include pay fixed interest rate swaps that convert certain of our floating-rate debt to fixed rate to manage re-pricing intervals and lower funding costs. For cash flow hedges, the amount excluded from effectiveness assessment and the amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) into current period earnings are all reflected in net interest income. For cash flow hedges in which the forecasted transaction is not probable of occurring, the amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) are reflected in current period earnings. At March 31, 2025, we expect that \$10 million of expense will be reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) into earnings in the next 12 months, based on the anticipated cash flows of existing financial instruments. The significant majority of our cash flow hedges are of exposure to the variability of cash flows for a period of 10 years or less. The maximum term over which we are hedging our exposure to the variability of future cash flows for all forecasted transactions is approximately 30 years.

Derivatives Not Designated As Hedges

Derivative agreements with our customers and the related offsetting derivative agreements with counterparties as well as our short-term interest rate swaps indexed to Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) under our basis risk management strategy and certain other derivatives are not designated as hedging instruments and do not receive hedge accounting treatment. Accordingly, any changes in the fair value of customer related derivatives are recognized immediately as noninterest income/expense in current period earnings. Changes in the fair value of short-term SOFR interest rate swaps and certain other derivatives are recognized immediately as interest expense in current period earnings.

Counterparty Credit Risk

The use of derivatives for risk management introduces credit risk related to customers and counterparties. Generally, when the fair value of a derivative contract is positive, we are exposed to credit risk. When the fair value of a derivative contract is negative, the counterparty is exposed to us.

Derivative transactions with our customers are typically secured through our loan agreements. We record a credit valuation adjustment to the fair value estimate of derivative assets with our customers to incorporate the impact of nonperformance risk, including credit risk. As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 the notional amount of derivatives with our customers totaled \$42.4 billion and \$20.9 billion, respectively.

CoBank is subject to regulations requiring certain derivative transactions to be cleared through a central clearinghouse and traded on regulated swap execution facilities, with exceptions for certain qualifying swaps entered into by end-users and financial cooperatives. As a result, certain of our derivative transactions are cleared through a futures commission merchant (FCM) with a clearinghouse or central counterparty (CCP). When these swaps are cleared, a single bilateral swap is divided into two separate swaps with the CCP becoming the counterparty to both of the initial parties to the swap. FCMs prequalify counterparties to all cleared swaps, set exposure limits for each counterparty and collect initial margin and variation margin or settlement payments daily for changes in the value of cleared derivatives, which protect against credit risk in the event of a counterparty default. As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the notional amount of our cleared derivatives was \$105.5 billion and \$42.9 billion, respectively. Initial margin and settlement payments totaling \$443 million and \$331 million, respectively, were held by our CCP for our cleared derivatives as of March 31, 2025 and \$411 million and \$494 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2024.

Our remaining non-customer derivatives are transacted with derivative counterparties and governed by master swap agreements, which include bilateral collateral arrangements, requiring the Bank or our counterparties to post collateral on a daily basis with thresholds set at zero for all active counterparties. The master swap agreements also include netting agreements requiring the net settlement of covered contracts with the same counterparty in the event of default by the other party. The “net” mark-to-market exposure represents the netting

of the positive and negative exposures with that counterparty. Notwithstanding these protections, we are exposed to credit risk with these counterparties due to the timing of daily margining activities. As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the notional amount of derivatives with our non-customer counterparties, excluding cleared derivatives, totaled \$11.3 billion and \$12.3 billion, respectively.

We record derivative exposures and related balances at gross amounts in our condensed consolidated balance sheets. Pursuant to our master swap agreements, as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 our non-customer counterparties posted \$248 million and \$324 million, respectively, in cash as collateral with us.

At March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the net fair value of our derivatives to all of our dealer counterparties was a net asset and was offset by the collateral we received from our dealer counterparties. The amount of losses related to derivatives we are exposed to in the event of nonperformance by dealer counterparties to our derivative positions is mitigated by collateral held by us.

Hedge Terminations

We terminated interest rate swaps with customers and offsetting dealer counterparties totaling notional value of \$204 million and \$693 million during the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Proceeds from the customer terminations were offset by payments for the offsetting dealer terminations.

A summary of the impact of interest rate swaps and other derivatives on our condensed consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 is shown in the following tables.

Fair Value of Derivatives				
	March 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
Fair Value of Derivatives	Derivative Assets⁽¹⁾	Derivative Liabilities⁽²⁾	Derivative Assets⁽¹⁾	Derivative Liabilities⁽²⁾
Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments				
Interest Rate Contracts	\$ 197	\$ 124	\$ 270	\$ 87
Foreign Exchange Contracts	2	-	-	-
Total Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments	\$ 199	\$ 124	\$ 270	\$ 87
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments				
Interest Rate Contracts	\$ 559	\$ 489	\$ 688	\$ 615
Foreign Exchange Contracts	-	-	-	-
Total Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	\$ 559	\$ 489	\$ 688	\$ 615
Settlement Payments	\$ (331)	\$ -	\$ (494)	\$ -
Total Derivatives	\$ 427	\$ 613	\$ 464	\$ 702

⁽¹⁾ These assets make up the interest rate swaps and other derivatives in the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

⁽²⁾ These liabilities make up the interest rate swaps and other derivatives in the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

A summary of the impact of interest rate swaps and other derivatives on our condensed consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income for the for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 is shown in the following tables.

Effect of Fair Value and Cash Flow Hedge Accounting on the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income							
	Interest Income Loans	Interest Income Investments⁽¹⁾	Total Interest Income	Interest Expense	Net Interest Income		
Three Months Ended March 31, 2025							
Total Amount of Line Items Presented in Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income	\$ 2,016	\$ 435	\$ 2,451	\$ (1,929)	\$ 522		
Gain (Loss) on Fair Value Hedge Relationships:							
Interest Rate Contracts:							
Recognized on Derivatives	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 71	\$ 71		
Recognized on Hedged Items	-	-	-	(71)	(71)		
Net Income Recognized on Fair Value Hedges	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
Gain (Loss) on Cash Flow Hedge Relationships:							
Interest Rate Contracts:							
Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) into Income (Loss)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (3)	\$ (3)		
Foreign Exchange Contracts:							
Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) into Income (Loss)	-	-	-	-	-		
Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing Recognized in Earnings Based on an Amortization Approach	-	-	-	-	-		
Net Income (Expense) Recognized on Cash Flow Hedges	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (3)	\$ (3)		
Net Income (Expense) Recognized on Fair Value and Cash Flow Hedges	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (3)	\$ (3)		
Three Months Ended March 31, 2024							
Total Amount of Line Items Presented in Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income	\$ 2,035	\$ 379	\$ 2,414	\$ (1,935)	\$ 479		
Gain (Loss) on Fair Value Hedge Relationships:							
Interest Rate Contracts:							
Recognized on Derivatives	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (70)	\$ (70)		
Recognized on Hedged Items	-	-	-	70	70		
Net Income Recognized on Fair Value Hedges	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
Gain (Loss) on Cash Flow Hedge Relationships:							
Interest Rate Contracts:							
Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) into Income (Loss)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (3)	\$ (3)		
Foreign Exchange Contracts:							
Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) into Income (Loss) ⁽²⁾	1	-	1	-	1		
Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing Recognized in Earnings Based on an Amortization Approach	-	-	-	-	-		
Net Income (Expense) Recognized on Cash Flow Hedges	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ (3)	\$ (2)		
Net Income (Expense) Recognized on Fair Value and Cash Flow Hedges	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ (3)	\$ (2)		
⁽¹⁾ Includes interest income on investment securities, federal funds sold and other overnight funds.							
⁽²⁾ Fully offset by a \$1 million loss on foreign currency denominated loans (hedged items) which is also located in Interest Income - Loans in the condensed consolidated statements of income for the the three months ended March 31, 2024.							

Effect of Cash Flow Hedge Accounting on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) on Derivatives	
For the Three Months Ended March 31,	2025	2024
Interest Rate Contracts	\$ (180)	\$ 67
Foreign Exchange Contracts	1	—
Total	\$ (179)	\$ 67

Effect of Derivatives not Designated as Hedging Relationships on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income

	Net Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized	
For the Three Months Ended March 31,	2025	2024
Interest Rate Contracts	\$ 1	\$ (1)
Foreign Exchange Contracts	-	-
Total	\$ 1	\$ (1)

A summary of the cumulative basis adjustment for fair value hedging relationships included in the carrying amount of hedged liabilities as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 is shown in the following table.

Derivatives in Fair Value Hedging Relationships

Bonds and Notes	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Carrying Amount of Hedged Liabilities	\$ 20,041	\$ 21,974
Cumulative Basis Adjustment Included in Carrying Amount of Hedged Liabilities:		
Hedged Items Currently Designated	51	(20)
Hedged Items No Longer Designated	(2)	(3)

Asset/Liability Offsetting

As noted previously, derivative transactions with swap dealers include bilateral collateral and netting agreements that require the net settlement of covered contracts. Derivative transactions with customers are collateralized through loan agreements. Notwithstanding collateral and netting provisions, our derivative assets and liabilities are not offset in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets. The amount of collateral received or pledged is calculated on a net basis, by counterparty.

The following tables summarize derivative assets and liabilities, related accrued interest and amounts of collateral exchanged pursuant to our agreements.

Offsetting of Derivatives and Collateral						
		Amounts Not Offset In the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets				
		Gross Amounts of Assets/ Liabilities Presented in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets	Cash Collateral Received/Pledged ⁽¹⁾	Investment Securities Received/Pledged as Collateral ⁽¹⁾	Net Amount	
As of March 31, 2025						
Assets:						
Interest Rate Swaps and Other Derivatives:						
Dealer	\$	241	\$ (248)	\$ -	- ⁽²⁾	
Customer		70	-	-	70	
Clearinghouse		116	-	-	116	
Accrued Interest Receivable on Derivative Contracts		30	-	-	30	
Liabilities:						
Interest Rate Swaps and Other Derivatives:						
Dealer		16	-	-	16	
Customer		437	-	-	437	
Clearinghouse		160	-	(443)	- ⁽²⁾	
Accrued Interest Payable on Derivative Contracts		26	-	-	26	
As of December 31, 2024						
Assets:						
Interest Rate Swaps and Other Derivatives:						
Dealer	\$	312	\$ (324)	\$ -	- ⁽²⁾	
Customer		25	-	-	25	
Clearinghouse		127	-	-	127	
Accrued Interest Receivable on Derivative Contracts		32	-	-	32	
Liabilities:						
Interest Rate Swaps and Other Derivatives:						
Dealer		5	-	-	5	
Customer		597	-	-	597	
Clearinghouse		100	-	(411)	- ⁽²⁾	
Accrued Interest Payable on Derivative Contracts		59	-	-	59	
⁽¹⁾ Cash collateral received/pledged is recognized in the condensed consolidated balance sheets whereas investment securities received are not.						
⁽²⁾ Cash and investment securities received as collateral fully offset the related gross asset and gross liability in the condensed consolidated balance sheets.						

Note 8 – Fair Value Measurements

The fair value of financial instruments represents the estimated amount to be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer or extinguish a liability (an exit price) in active markets among willing participants at the reporting date. Information regarding our accounting policies for determining fair value is provided in Note 1 (“Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies”) under the heading “Fair Value Measurements” and in Note 11 (“Disclosure About Estimated Fair Value of Financial Instruments”) of our 2024 Annual Report to Shareholders.

A description of the methods, assumptions and inputs to the valuation process used to determine or estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments within the three-level hierarchy follows.

Level 1

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Our Level 1 assets at March 31, 2025 consist of assets held in a trust fund related to deferred compensation and nonqualified retirement plans. The trust fund includes investments in securities that are actively traded and have quoted net asset value prices that are directly observable in the marketplace.

Level 2

Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices in markets that are not active; and inputs that are observable, or can be corroborated, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability. Our Level 2 assets and liabilities at March 31, 2025 include our derivative contracts, collateral balances related to derivative contracts, federal funds sold and other overnight funds, U.S. Treasury and agency debt investment securities, Ginnie Mae MBS, corporate bonds, and the substantial majority of agency MBS and asset-backed securities (ABS).

The following table presents information about valuation techniques and inputs to Level 2 fair value measurements.

Information About Valuation Techniques and Inputs to Level 2 Fair Value Measurements		
Level 2 Asset	Valuation Technique	Inputs
Federal Funds Sold and Other Overnight Funds	Carrying Value	Par/Principal Plus Accrued Interest
Investment Securities	Third-Party Pricing Service	Prepayment Rate
		Lifetime Default Rate
		Loss Severity
		Benchmark Yield Curve
		Quoted Prices
Interest Rate Swaps and Other Derivatives	Discounted Cash Flow	Benchmark Yield Curve
		Counterparty Credit Risk
		Volatility
Collateral Assets and Collateral Liabilities	Carrying Value	Par/Principal Plus Accrued Interest

Level 3

Level 3 inputs are unobservable and supported by limited or no market activity. Our Level 3 assets at March 31, 2025 include a small portion of agency MBS and ABS. Based on the lack of active trading volume and an orderly market for these securities, we classified these securities as Level 3. Fair value for Level 3 agency MBS is estimated through a third-party pricing service that uses valuation models to estimate current market prices. Fair value for a small portion of our Level 3 ABS is calculated internally using third-party models. Inputs into all of these valuation models include underlying collateral data and projected losses as well as information for prepayment speeds and discounting spreads. Due to the lack of marketplace information, the inputs into these valuation models primarily represent management assumptions, with some corroboration to market inputs where information is available.

Level 3 assets at March 31, 2025 also include \$316 million of loans originally measured at cost, which were written down to fair value as a result of impairment. The valuation of these assets is based on either the fair value of the underlying collateral, if the loan is collateral dependent, or the present value of expected future cash flows. Such valuations may include the use of independent appraisals or other market-based information to develop a management estimate of fair value. As a result, these fair value measurements fall under Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy; however, they are excluded from the ‘Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on

a Recurring Basis' tables in the "Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis" section because they are not measured on a recurring basis.

Our Level 3 liabilities at March 31, 2025 include standby letters of credit whose market value is internally calculated based on information that is not observable either directly or indirectly in the marketplace.

No transfers into or out of Level 3 assets or liabilities occurred in 2025 and 2024.

The following table presents quantitative information about Level 3 fair value measurements as of March 31, 2025.

Quantitative Information About Valuation Techniques and Unobservable Inputs to Level 3 Fair Value Measurements				
	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range (Weighted Average)
Assets				
Investment Securities:				
U.S. Agency MBS	\$ 43	Third-Party Pricing Service	Prepayment Rate	*
			Lifetime Default Rate	*
			Loss Severity	*
Other (included in Asset-Backed)	8	Discounted Cash Flow	Prepayment Rate	0% (0%)
Nonperforming Loans	316	Appraisal /	Income/Expense Data	**
		Discounted Cash Flow	Comparable Sales	**
			Replacement Cost	**
Liabilities				
Standby Letters of Credit	\$ 19	Discounted Cash Flow	Mark-to-Market Spread	0.1-1.3 (1%)
* Excludes ranges which are determined by a third-party pricing service.				
** Range of inputs are unique to each collateral property.				

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The following table presents the assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 for each of the fair value hierarchy levels.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis								
	March 31, 2025				December 31, 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets								
Federal Funds Sold and Other Overnight Funds	\$ -	\$ 1,675	\$ -	\$ 1,675	\$ -	\$ 3,490	\$ -	\$ 3,490
Investment Securities:								
U.S. Treasury Debt	-	18,706	-	18,706	-	17,034	-	17,034
U.S. Agency Debt	-	2,526	-	2,526	-	2,495	-	2,495
Residential MBS:								
Ginnie Mae	-	892	-	892	-	904	-	904
U.S. Agency	-	2,849	43	2,892	-	2,984	43	3,027
Commercial MBS:								
U.S. Agency	-	19,762	-	19,762	-	19,331	-	19,331
Corporate Bonds	-	400	-	400	-	406	-	406
Asset-Backed and Other	-	202	8	210	-	202	8	210
Interest Rate Swaps and Other Derivatives	-	427	-	427	-	464	-	464
Assets Held in Trust (included in Other Assets)	148	-	-	148	145	-	-	145
Total Assets	\$ 148	\$ 47,439	\$ 51	\$ 47,638	\$ 145	\$ 47,310	\$ 51	\$ 47,506
Liabilities								
Interest Rate Swaps and Other Derivatives	\$ -	\$ 613	\$ -	\$ 613	\$ -	\$ 702	\$ -	\$ 702
Collateral Liabilities (included in Bonds and Notes)	-	248	-	248	-	324	-	324
Standby Letters of Credit (included in Other Liabilities)	-	-	19	19	-	-	17	17
Total Liabilities	\$ -	\$ 861	\$ 19	\$ 880	\$ -	\$ 1,026	\$ 17	\$ 1,043

The following table presents the changes in Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

Level 3 Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis			
	U.S. Agency Residential MBS	Asset-Backed Securities and Other	Standby Letters of Credit
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 43	\$ 8	\$ 17
Issuances	-	-	6
Settlements	-	-	(4)
Balance at March 31, 2025	\$ 43	\$ 8	\$ 19
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 49	\$ 18	\$ 16
Purchases	-	1	-
Issuances	-	-	5
Settlements	(1)	(6)	(4)
Balance at March 31, 2024	\$ 48	\$ 13	\$ 17

Estimated Fair Value of Certain Other Financial Instruments

The following table presents the estimated fair value of financial instruments that are recorded in the condensed consolidated balance sheets at cost, as well as certain off-balance sheet financial instruments, as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

	March 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Fair Value Hierarchy	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Fair Value Hierarchy
Financial Assets:						
Net Loans	\$ 160,682	\$ 158,081	Level 3	\$ 158,126	\$ 154,995	Level 3
Financial Liabilities:						
Bonds and Notes	\$ 194,487	\$ 191,713	Level 3	\$ 191,621	\$ 187,858	Level 3
Off-Balance Sheet Financial Instruments:						
Commitments to Extend Credit	\$ -	\$ (155)	Level 3	\$ -	\$ (171)	Level 3

Note 9 – Employee Benefit Plans and Incentive Compensation Plans

We have employer-funded, qualified defined benefit pension plans, which are noncontributory and cover employees hired prior to January 1, 2007. We also have noncontributory, unfunded nonqualified supplemental executive retirement plans covering certain senior officers and specified other senior managers, as well as a noncontributory, unfunded nonqualified executive retirement plan covering certain former senior officers. We have a 401(k) retirement savings plan pursuant to which we match a certain percentage of employees' elective contributions. In addition, under this plan, employees hired on or after January 1, 2007 receive additional, non-elective employer defined contributions. For eligible senior managers, including our senior officers, we also have a nonqualified deferred compensation plan, which includes benefits not provided under the employee savings plan due to certain Internal Revenue Code limitations.

All retirement-eligible employees are also currently eligible for other postretirement benefits, which primarily include access to health care benefits. Substantially all participants pay the full premiums associated with these other postretirement health care benefits. Participant contributions are adjusted annually.

We contributed \$3 million to our funded qualified defined benefit pension plans during the three months ended March 31, 2025, and anticipate no additional contributions to such plans during the remainder of 2025. We do not expect to contribute to our other postretirement benefit plans in 2025. We have not made any contributions to our trust funds related to our nonqualified retirement plans during the three months ended March 31, 2025. Our actual contributions could differ from the estimates noted above.

Note 10 – Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

At March 31, 2025, outstanding commitments to extend credit and commercial letters of credit were \$42 billion and \$47 million, respectively.

Under the Farm Credit Act, we are primarily liable for the portion of outstanding Systemwide Debt Securities issued by CoBank. We are also contingently liable, as defined in statutory joint and several liability provisions, for the outstanding Systemwide Debt Securities issued by the other System banks. Total Systemwide Debt Securities of the System were \$452 billion at March 31, 2025.

There are several mechanisms in place affecting exposure to statutory joint and several liabilities. System banks are statutorily required to maintain eligible, unencumbered assets at a level at least equal in value to the total amount of debt for which such System bank is primarily liable. In addition, in the event of a default by a System bank, the Farm Credit Insurance Fund (Insurance Fund) would be required to make timely payment of principal and interest on Systemwide Debt Securities, to the extent that net assets are available in the Insurance Fund, before the joint and several liability of the System banks would be triggered. At March 31, 2025, the aggregated assets of the Insurance Fund totaled \$8 billion. Finally, System banks must maintain certain financial criteria in order to participate in Systemwide debt issuances. If these criteria are not met, a troubled System bank's access to and participation in Systemwide debt issuances could be limited or denied.

On at least a quarterly basis, we assess our liabilities and contingencies in connection with outstanding legal proceedings utilizing the latest information available. For those matters where it is probable that we will incur a loss, and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated, we record a liability in our condensed consolidated financial statements. For other matters, where a loss is not probable or the amount of the loss is not estimable, we will not accrue legal reserves.

We are involved in various judicial, regulatory and arbitration proceedings concerning matters arising in connection with our business. While the outcome of such proceedings is inherently uncertain, based on information currently available, advice of legal counsel and available insurance coverage, we believe that the liabilities, if any, arising from such proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on our condensed consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. However, in the event of unexpected future developments, it is possible that the ultimate resolution of these matters, if unfavorable, may be material to the Bank's condensed consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Note 11 – Segment Financial Information

We conduct our lending operations through three operating segments: Agribusiness, Farm Credit Banking and Rural Infrastructure.

The accompanying tables present condensed disaggregated information for the segments. As described in Note 2, we adopted the segment reporting ASU effective for December 31, 2024, which expanded our annual and interim disclosure of significant segment expenses including details of gross interest income, gross interest expense, as well as operating expenses disaggregated by direct expenses, insurance fund premium and allocated expenses. Prior periods were updated to conform with the current year presentation.

Allocations of resources and corporate items, as well as measurement of financial performance, are made at these operating segment levels. The Bank's chief operating decision maker (CODM) is our Management Executive Committee, collectively, who use these reportable measures of segment profit or loss when assessing performance and allocating resources to each of our operating segments. All customer activity, including loans and leases and related income, is specifically assigned to the business units that make up the operating segments. Investment securities and federal funds sold and other overnight funds, which are primarily held as a liquidity reserve to support our banking operations, are not specifically assigned to operating segments; however, the income from investment securities and federal funds sold and other overnight funds is attributed to the operating segments. Intersegment transactions are generally insignificant and significant amounts are eliminated upon consolidation.

We do not hold significant assets in any foreign country. Substantially all of our agricultural export finance loans are U.S. dollar-denominated and 30 percent of these loans are guaranteed by the U.S. government.

For the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, no commercial loan customer made up 10 percent or more of our gross or net interest income. One wholesale loan to our affiliated Associations exceeded 10 percent of our gross interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

Segment Financial Information

	Agribusiness	Farm Credit Banking	Rural Infrastructure	Total CoBank
For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2025				
Results of Operations				
Interest Income	\$ 916	\$ 884	\$ 651	\$ 2,451
Interest Expense	655	796	478	1,929
Net Interest Income	261	88	173	\$ 522
Provision for Credit Losses	57	-	20	77
Net Interest Income After Provision for Credit Losses	204	88	153	445
Noninterest Income	67	1	63	131
Operating Expenses				
Direct Expenses	17	2	11	30
Insurance Fund Premium	11	4	9	24
Allocated Expenses ⁽¹⁾	59	7	27	93
Operating Expenses	87	13	47	147
Provision for Income Taxes	15	-	24	39
Net Income	169	76	145	390

Selected Financial Information at March 31, 2025:

Loans	\$ 43,618	\$ 82,772	\$ 35,088	\$ 161,478
Less: Allowance for Loan Losses	(509)	-	(287)	(796)
Net Loans	\$ 43,109	\$ 82,772	\$ 34,801	\$ 160,682
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets	705	497	1,057	2,259
Total Segment Assets	\$ 43,814	\$ 83,269	\$ 35,858	\$ 162,941
Federal Funds Sold and Other Overnight Funds				1,675
Investment Securities				45,388
Other Assets				615
Total Assets	\$ 43,814	\$ 83,269	\$ 35,858	\$ 210,619

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2024

Results of Operations				
Interest Income	\$ 864	\$ 909	\$ 641	\$ 2,414
Interest Expense	632	829	474	1,935
Net Interest Income	232	80	167	\$ 479
Credit Loss Reversal	(29)	-	(8)	(37)
Net Interest Income After Credit Loss Reversal	261	80	175	516
Noninterest Income	52	3	46	101
Operating Expenses				
Direct Expenses	16	1	9	26
Insurance Fund Premium	9	3	8	20
Allocated Expenses ⁽¹⁾	53	7	23	83
Operating Expenses	78	11	40	129
Provision for Income Taxes	22	-	28	50
Net Income	213	72	153	438

Selected Financial Information at March 31, 2024:

Loans	\$ 39,198	\$ 77,139	\$ 33,472	\$ 149,809
Less: Allowance for Loan Losses	(412)	-	(262)	(674)
Net Loans	\$ 38,786	\$ 77,139	\$ 33,210	\$ 149,135
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets	692	510	1,070	2,272
Total Segment Assets	\$ 39,478	\$ 77,649	\$ 34,280	\$ 151,407
Federal Funds Sold and Other Overnight Funds				1,749
Investment Securities				36,371
Other Assets				940
Total Assets	\$ 39,478	\$ 77,649	\$ 34,280	\$ 190,467

⁽¹⁾ Allocated expenses includes technology, operations, finance and other corporate expenses.

Note 12 – Affiliated Associations

CoBank is chartered by the FCA to serve the Associations that provide credit and related financial services to or for the benefit of eligible borrowers/shareholders for qualified purposes in specific geographic areas in the United States. The Associations are not authorized by the Farm Credit Act to participate directly in the issuance of Systemwide Debt Securities. Therefore, we are the primary funding source for our affiliated Associations. As of March 31, 2025, we have 16 affiliated Associations serving 23 states across the West, Northwest, Southwest, Rocky Mountains, Mid-Plains, and Northeast regions of the United States.

The Associations originate and service long-term real estate mortgage loans as well as short- and intermediate-term loans for agricultural and other purposes to full and part-time farmers. Associations may also make loans to, among others, processing and marketing entities, farm-related businesses, and rural residents for home purchase and improvements. The Associations may also purchase eligible loan participations from System entities and other lending institutions. Additionally, the Associations may serve as an intermediary in offering multi-peril crop insurance and credit life insurance, and providing additional financial services to borrowers.

The Farm Credit Act and FCA regulations require us to monitor and approve certain activities of our affiliated Associations. CoBank and our affiliated Associations operate under a creditor/debtor relationship evidenced by a General Financing Agreement (GFA) entered into separately with each Association. The GFA sets forth the creditor/debtor relationship between us and each Association and also references certain requirements contained in the Farm Credit Act and FCA regulations. The Associations' respective boards of directors are expected to establish and monitor the necessary policies and procedures to comply with all FCA regulations. In all other respects, the lending relationship with the Associations is substantially similar to that with our other borrowers.

Our affiliated Associations are considered customers and thus operate independently and maintain an arms-length relationship with us, except to the extent that the Farm Credit Act requires us, as the funding bank, to monitor and approve certain activities of these Associations. Accordingly, the financial information of affiliated Associations is not included in our condensed consolidated financial statements. We separately publish certain unaudited combined financial information of the District, including a combined statement of condition and statement of income, which can be found on our website at www.cobank.com.

Note 13 – Subsequent Events

We have evaluated subsequent events through May 9, 2025, which is the date the financial statements were issued and determined that there were no other events requiring disclosure.

Regulatory Capital Disclosures

CoBank, ACB

(Unaudited) (\$ in Millions, Except as Noted)

Overview

These quarterly regulatory capital disclosures (set forth in Title 12 of the Code of Federal Regulations parts 628.61 through 628.63) should be read in conjunction with our 2024 Annual Report to Shareholders, which includes additional qualitative disclosures. Unless otherwise noted, there have been no material changes to the qualitative disclosures contained in our 2024 Annual Report.

The following table summarizes the interim disclosure requirements and indicates where each matter is disclosed in this quarterly report.

Disclosure Requirement	Description	Q1 2025 Quarterly Report Reference
Scope of Application	Corporate entity and consolidated subsidiaries	Page 52
Capital Structure	Regulatory capital components	Page 52
Capital Adequacy	Risk-weighted assets	Page 54
	Regulatory capital ratios	Page 15
Capital Buffers	Quantitative disclosures	Page 15, Page 53
Credit Risk	Summary of exposures	Page 54
	Geographic distribution	Page 56
	Industry distribution	Page 57
	Contractual maturity	Page 58
	Nonperforming loans and ACL	Page 57
Counterparty Credit Risk-Related Exposures	Counterparty exposures	Page 58
Credit Risk Mitigation	Exposures with reduced capital requirements	Page 58
Securitization	Securitization exposures	Page 59
Equities	General description	Page 60
Interest Rate Risk for Non-Trading Activities	Interest rate sensitivity	Page 60

Scope of Application

The disclosures contained herein relate to CoBank, ACB and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, CoBank, FCB and Farm Credit Leasing Services Corporation (FCL), collectively hereinafter referred to as CoBank or the Bank. These entities are also consolidated in our financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Capital Structure

Common equity tier 1, which includes common stock and retained earnings, is the largest component of the Bank's capital structure. Preferred stock is included in tier 1 regulatory capital, subject to certain limitations. In addition, our allowance for credit losses on loans is included in tier 2 regulatory capital, subject to certain limitations.

The following table provides a summary of Bank's regulatory capital components.

Regulatory Capital Components	
Three Months Ended March 31, 2025	Average Balance
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1)	
Common Cooperative Equities:	
Statutory Minimum Purchased Borrower Stock	\$ 2
Other Required Member Purchased Stock	1,265
Allocated Equities:	
Qualified Allocated Equities Subject to Retirement	3,075
Nonqualified Allocated Equities Subject to Retirement	-
Nonqualified Allocated Equities Not Subject to Retirement	3,930
Unallocated Retained Earnings	3,692
Paid-In Capital	-
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions Made to CET1	(102)
Total CET1	\$ 11,862
Tier 1 Capital	
Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock	\$ 1,929
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions Made to Tier 1 Capital	-
Total Additional Tier 1 Capital	1,929
Total Tier 1 Capital	\$ 13,791
Tier 2 Capital	
Common Cooperative Equities Not Included in CET1	\$ -
Tier 2 Capital Elements:	
ACL on Loans	805
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions Made to Tier 2 Capital	-
Total Tier 2 Capital	\$ 805
Total Capital	\$ 14,596

Capital Adequacy and Capital Buffers

Our risk-adjusted regulatory capital ratios are calculated by dividing the relevant total capital elements (e.g. Total CET1) by risk-weighted assets. The following table presents information on the components of risk-weighted assets included in the calculation of regulatory capital ratios.

Risk-Weighted Assets	
Three Months Ended March 31, 2025	Average Balance
On-Balance Sheet Assets:	
Exposures to Sovereign Entities	\$ -
Exposures to Supranational Entities and Multilateral Development Banks	170
Exposures to Government-Sponsored Enterprises	21,233 ⁽¹⁾
Exposures to Depository Institutions, Foreign Banks, and Credit Unions	3,125 ⁽²⁾
Exposures to Public Sector Entities	75
Corporate Exposures, including Borrower Loans and Leases	66,766
Residential Mortgage Exposures	-
Past Due and Nonaccrual Exposures	547
Securitization Exposures	201
Equity Investment Exposures	168
Other Assets	913
Off-Balance Sheet:	
Unfunded Loan Commitments	12,340
Equity Investment Commitments	172
Over-the-Counter Derivatives	133
Cleared Derivative Transactions	4
Letters of Credit	1,927
Reverse Repurchase Transactions	-
Unsettled Transactions	-
Total Risk-Weighted Assets Before Additions (Deductions)	\$ 107,774
Additions:	
Intra-System Equity Investments	\$ 152
Other Regulatory Adjustments and Additions	(65)
Deductions:	
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions Made to CET1	(102)
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions Made to Additional Tier 1 Capital	-
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions Made to Tier 2 Capital	-
Total Risk-Weighted Assets	\$ 107,759 ⁽³⁾
⁽¹⁾ Includes exposures to Farm Credit System entities.	
⁽²⁾ Also includes exposures to other financial institutions that are risk-weighted as exposures to U.S. depository institutions and credit unions.	
⁽³⁾ For purposes of calculating the permanent capital ratio, average risk-weighted assets for the three months ended March 31, 2025 was \$107.0 billion.	

As shown in the section titled “Capital Resources” of Management’s Discussion and Analysis of this quarterly report, the Bank exceeded all capital requirements as of March 31, 2025 to which it was subject, including applicable capital buffers. Because capital exceeded the buffer requirements, the Bank currently has no limitations on its distributions and discretionary bonus payments. The aggregate amount of eligible retained income was \$1.0 billion as of March 31, 2025.

Credit Risk

The following table summarizes credit exposures related to loans, unfunded loan commitments, investment securities, letters of credit, equity investments and reverse repurchase transactions. The contractual amount of a commitment to extend credit represents our maximum exposure to credit loss in the event of default by the borrower, if the borrower were to fully draw against the commitment.

Major Credit Exposures - Lending and Investments			
Three Months Ended and As of March 31, 2025	Average Balance		End of Period
Loans Outstanding	\$	162,475	\$ 161,478
Unfunded Loan Commitments		46,088	47,115
Investment Securities		43,901	45,388
Letters of Credit		2,181	2,290
Equity Investments Outstanding		165	170
Equity Investment Commitments		172	168
Reverse Repurchase Transactions		1	3

The table below shows derivatives by underlying exposure type, segregated between contracts traded in over-the-counter markets and those cleared through a central clearinghouse. Gross positive fair value represents the credit exposure attributed to derivatives before the mitigating effects of counterparty collateral.

Major Credit Exposures - Derivatives					
Three Months Ended and As of March 31, 2025	Average Balance		End of Period		
	Notional Amount	Gross Positive Fair Value	Notional Amount	Gross Positive Fair Value	
Over-the-Counter Derivatives:					
Interest Rate Contracts	\$ 34,845	\$ (107)	\$ 53,441	\$ (19)	
Foreign Exchange Contracts	95	-	222	-	
Total Over-the-Counter Derivatives	\$ 34,940	\$ (107)	\$ 53,663	\$ (19)	
Cleared Derivatives:					
Interest Rate Contracts	63,545	534	105,532	446	
Total Derivatives	\$ 98,485	\$ 427	\$ 159,195	\$ 427	

The following table illustrates the geographic distribution of our total loan commitments as of March 31, 2025.

Total Lending Portfolio - Geographic Distribution		
As of March 31, 2025	Wholesale Loans⁽¹⁾	Commercial Loans
California	31 %	7 %
Washington	34	2
Connecticut	13	1
Texas	4 ⁽²⁾	8
Kansas	6	4
Oklahoma	4	2
Colorado	3	3
Illinois	-	5
Iowa	-	5
Latin America	-	4
Minnesota	-	4
Florida	-	4
Nebraska	-	3
Ohio	-	3
New York	-	3
Pennsylvania	2 ⁽²⁾	1
Georgia	-	3
Asia	-	3
Missouri	-	2
Mississippi	- ⁽²⁾	2
Wisconsin	-	2
Indiana	-	2
Utah	1	1
Arkansas	-	2
Massachusetts	-	2
Michigan	-	2
South Dakota	-	2
North Carolina	-	2
Arizona	-	2
Idaho	-	1
Other	2	13
Total	100 %	100 %

⁽¹⁾ The distribution of wholesale loan commitments to Associations is based on the state in which the Association is headquartered and may not be representative of their underlying loan portfolio.

⁽²⁾ Includes participation interests in loan commitments to nonaffiliated Associations.

The following table illustrates the geographic distribution of our nonperforming loans as of March 31, 2025.

Nonperforming Loans - Geographic Distribution	
As of March 31, 2025	Share⁽¹⁾
California	49 %
Missouri	8
Illinois	6
Wisconsin	6
Texas	4
Colorado	4
Pennsylvania	4
Louisiana	3
Arkansas	3
Nebraska	3
Ohio	3
Other	7
Total	100 %

⁽¹⁾ The distribution of nonperforming loans is based on the state in which the borrower is headquartered and may not be representative of their operations and business activities.

The following table illustrates the primary business/commodity distribution of our total loan commitments as of March 31, 2025.

Total Lending Portfolio - Distribution by Primary Business/Commodity	
As of March 31, 2025	Share
Affiliated Associations	48 %
Farm Supply, Grain and Marketing	7
Electric Distribution	7
Regulated Utilities	4
Agricultural Export Finance	4
Nonaffiliated Associations	4
Generation and Transmission	3
Fruits, Nuts and Vegetables	3
Lease Financing (through FCL)	3
Forest Products	2
Dairy	2
Water and Waste	1
Independent Power Producer	1
Competitive Local Telephone Exchange Carriers	1
Livestock, Fish and Poultry	1
Cattle	1
Local Exchange Carriers	1
Cable	1
Wireless	1
Other	5
Total	100 %

The following table presents a summary of the remaining contractual maturity of our loans, unfunded loan commitments, investment securities, letters of credit, derivatives and equity investments at March 31, 2025.

Contractual Maturity				
As of March 31, 2025	In One Year or Less	One to Five Years	After Five Years	Total
Loans Outstanding	\$ 100,445	\$ 32,901	\$ 28,132	\$ 161,478
Unfunded Loan Commitments	26,398	17,504	3,213	47,115
Investment Securities	4,343	20,613	20,432	45,388
Letters of Credit	493	865	932	2,290
Derivatives (Notional Amounts)	109,376	32,521	17,298	159,195
Equity Investments Outstanding	43	102	25	170
Equity Investment Commitments	42	101	25	168

Refer to Note 3 to the condensed consolidated financial statements in this quarterly report for amounts of nonperforming loans (with or without related ACL), loans in nonaccrual status and greater than 90 days past due, loans past due greater than 90 days and still accruing interest, the ACL, charge-offs, and changes in components of our ACL.

Counterparty Credit Risk

Refer to Note 7 to the condensed consolidated financial statements in this quarterly report for information related to interest rate swaps and other derivatives utilized by CoBank including a summary of the fair value of derivative assets and liabilities, collateral held and net unsecured exposure.

Credit Risk Mitigation

CoBank uses various strategies to mitigate credit risk in its lending, leasing, investing and derivatives activities. The disclosures in this section relate solely to credit risk mitigation instruments and activities that reduce regulatory capital requirements, which include certain guarantees in our lending and investment portfolios, and collateral or settlement payments in our derivatives portfolio.

Loans

Our Agricultural Export Finance Division (AEFD) utilizes the U.S. government-sponsored export loan guarantee General Sales Manager (GSM) program for a portion of its export financing which guarantees payment in the event of default by the borrower. We further mitigate our exposure for certain agricultural export financing transactions by purchasing credit enhancement from non-government third parties. Refer to the Operating Segment Financial Review section beginning on page 6 of this quarterly report for additional discussion related to our AEFD.

As discussed in the section titled “Credit Quality of Loans” of Management’s Discussion and Analysis of this quarterly report, our loans to affiliated Associations are collateralized by substantially all of the Association assets. In addition, the earnings, capital and loan loss reserves of the Associations provide additional layers of protection against losses in their respective retail loan portfolios. Lower regulatory capital requirements are commensurate with the lower risk profile associated with our loans to affiliated Associations.

Investments

Credit risk in our investment portfolio is mitigated by investing primarily in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or a government-sponsored enterprise (U.S. Agency). Credit risk in our investment portfolio primarily exists in the 1 percent of our investment securities that are not guaranteed by the U.S. government or a U.S. Agency, which currently include asset-backed securities (ABS) and corporate bonds of midstream energy and communication companies.

Our midstream energy and communication corporate bonds are purchased under our lending authorities and not held for liquidity purposes. These ABS and midstream energy and communication corporate bonds collectively total \$610 million of our total investment portfolio as of March 31, 2025. Credit risk in our investment portfolio also arises in a portion of our short-term investments, which include our overnight bank deposits and federal funds sold instruments which are transacted with highly-rated commercial bank counterparties. We held overnight bank deposits and federal funds sold instruments totaling \$1.2 billion at March 31, 2025. The remainder of our short-term investments include reverse repurchase agreements with the Federal Reserve totaling \$500 million at March 31, 2025 and have minimal credit risk. Corporate bonds are risk-weighted based on the corporate counterparty and ABS exposures are captured in the Securitization section below.

The following table summarizes the loan and investment exposures whose capital requirements are reduced as a result of credit risk mitigants.

Loan and Investment Exposures			
Three Months Ended March 31, 2025	Average Exposure		Risk Weighted Exposures
Guaranteed Loans	\$	1,889	\$ -
Loans to Farm Credit System Entities		83,299	16,660
Investment Securities Issued or Guaranteed by U.S. Government		21,921	-
Investment Securities Issued or Guaranteed by a U.S. Agency		22,866	4,573
Total	\$	129,975	\$ 21,233

Derivatives

As described in Note 7 to the condensed consolidated financial statements in this quarterly report, transactions with dealers in our over-the-counter derivative portfolio as well as those cleared through a clearinghouse are collateralized or otherwise secured through settlement payments. As a result, at March 31, 2025, we held financial collateral with dealers totaling \$248 million that was included in calculating risk-weighted assets. Total risk-weighted assets for our over-the-counter derivatives and cleared derivative transactions amounted to \$133 million and \$4 million, respectively, for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025.

Securitization

The Bank participates in securitizations as investors through the purchase of MBS and ABS, which are included in our investment portfolio. As of March 31, 2025, CoBank did not retain any resecuritization exposures. The following disclosures relate only to ABS not guaranteed by the U.S. government or a U.S. Agency. The average balance of these non-guaranteed securities was \$201 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025.

Below is a summary of our securitization exposures held during the three months ended March 31, 2025 by exposure type and categorized by risk-weight band.

Securitization Exposures			
Three Months Ended March 31, 2025	Average Exposure	Risk Weighted Asset (Gross Up Approach)	
Asset-Backed Securities	\$ 201	\$	201
Total	\$ 201	\$	201

Securitization Risk-Weight Bands			
Three Months Ended March 31, 2025	Average Exposure	Risk Weighted Asset (Gross Up Approach)	
Gross-Up Risk-Weight Bands:			
100% - 125%	\$ 201	\$	201
>125% and <1,250%	-	-	-
1,250%	-	-	-
Total	\$ 201	\$	201

For the three months ended March 31, 2025, we did not hold any off-balance sheet securitization exposures nor were any securitization exposures deducted from capital.

Refer to Note 4 to the condensed consolidated financial statements in this quarterly report for the amortized cost, unrealized gains (losses) and fair value of MBS and ABS held in our investment portfolio. In addition, Note 8 to the condensed consolidated financial statements in this quarterly report describes the methods and assumptions, including any changes as applicable, applied in valuing our MBS and ABS.

Equities

The Bank has certain exposure to equity investments. We make investments and are a limited partner in certain Rural Business Investment Companies (RBICs). These RBICs focus on small and middle market companies that create jobs and promote commerce in rural America. CoBank also holds investments in various unincorporated business entities (UBEs), as defined by FCA regulation. We hold these investments to acquire and manage unusual or complex collateral associated with loan workouts as well as to make mission-related investments. Our investments in RBICs and UBEs are not publicly traded and are accounted for under the equity method. All of our equity investments are classified within other assets in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. There have been no sales or liquidations of these investments during the three months ended March 31, 2025.

As of March 31, 2025	End of Period	Life-to-Date Net Gains Recognized in Retained Earnings⁽¹⁾	
Equity Investments in RBICs, UBEs, Other	\$ 170	\$	6

⁽¹⁾ Retained earnings is included in common equity tier 1, tier 1 and total capital ratios.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk, also referred to as market risk, is the risk that changes in interest rates may adversely affect operating results and financial condition. We use asset/liability models to evaluate the dynamics of our balance sheet and to estimate earnings volatility under different interest rate scenarios. Our analysis includes calculating the impact of significant increases or decreases in interest rates on net interest income, over a 12- month period, and the estimated market value of equity.

This analysis estimates the effect of immediate and sustained parallel positive (up) and negative (down) shifts in the yield curve (called “shocks”) of down 300, down 200, down 100, up 100, up 200 and up 300 basis points.

The following tables summarize the impact of interest rate changes on net interest income and the market value of equity.

Net Interest Income at Risk

March 31, 2025

Scenario:

- 300 bp shock	n/a
- 200 bp shock	3.6
- 100 bp shock	2.0
+ 100 bp shock	(0.6)
+ 200 bp shock	(0.9)
+ 300 bp shock	(1.3)

Market Value of Equity at Risk

March 31, 2025

Scenario:

- 300 bp shock	n/a
- 200 bp shock	10.1
- 100 bp shock	5.2
+ 100 bp shock	(4.9)
+ 200 bp shock	(9.4)
+ 300 bp shock	(13.7)

Controls and Procedures

CoBank, ACB

We maintain a system of disclosure controls and procedures. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information disclosed by us in our quarterly and annual reports is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions to be made regarding disclosure. The chief executive officer and the chief financial officer have evaluated our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report and have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of that date.

We also maintain a system of internal controls. The term “internal controls,” as defined by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants’ Codification of Statement on Auditing Standards, AU-C Section 315, means a process - effected by the board of directors, management and other personnel - designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of objectives in reliability of financial reporting, the effectiveness and efficiency of operations and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. We continually assess the adequacy of our internal control over financial reporting and enhance our controls in response to internal control assessments and internal and external audit and regulatory requirements and recommendations. There have been no significant changes in our internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect such controls subsequent to the date we carried out our evaluations. In accordance with our internal control procedures, these financial statements were prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors.

Certification Required by Farm Credit Administration Regulations

The undersigned have reviewed this quarterly report which has been prepared in accordance with all applicable statutory or regulatory requirements and certify that the information contained herein is true, accurate, and complete to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Signed this 9th day of May, 2025.

/s/ KEVIN A. STILL

Kevin A. Still
Chair of the Board

/s/ THOMAS E. HALVERSON

Thomas E. Halverson
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ SEAN BURKE

Sean Burke
Chief Financial Officer

CERTIFICATION

I, Thomas E. Halverson, Chief Executive Officer of CoBank, ACB (CoBank or the Bank), a federally chartered instrumentality under the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended, certify that:

- (1) I have reviewed this quarterly report of CoBank;
- (2) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
- (3) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows of CoBank as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
- (4) CoBank's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting for CoBank and have:
 - a. designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Bank, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. evaluated the effectiveness of the Bank's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. disclosed in this report any change in the Bank's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Bank's most recent fiscal quarter (the Bank's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Bank's internal control over financial reporting; and
- (5) CoBank's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Bank's auditors and the audit committee of the Bank's Board of Directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Bank's ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial information; and
 - b. any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Bank's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ THOMAS E. HALVERSON

Thomas E. Halverson

Chief Executive Officer

Dated: May 9, 2025

CERTIFICATION

I, Sean Burke, Chief Financial Officer of CoBank, ACB (CoBank or the Bank), a federally chartered instrumentality under the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended, certify that:

- (1) I have reviewed this quarterly report of CoBank;
- (2) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
- (3) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows of CoBank as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
- (4) CoBank's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting for CoBank and have:
 - a. designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Bank, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. evaluated the effectiveness of the Bank's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. disclosed in this report any change in the Bank's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Bank's most recent fiscal quarter (the Bank's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Bank's internal control over financial reporting; and
- (5) CoBank's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Bank's auditors and the audit committee of the Bank's Board of Directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Bank's ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial information; and
 - b. any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Bank's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ SEAN BURKE

Sean Burke

Chief Financial Officer

Dated: May 9, 2025

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- *Farm Credit Leasing office
within this CoBank location*