



2026

First Quarter Report



FARM CREDIT
BANK OF TEXAS

First Quarter 2026 Financial Report

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

(dollars in thousands, except as noted)

The following commentary is a discussion and analysis of the financial position and the results of operations of the Farm Credit Bank of Texas (the Bank) for the three months ended March 31, 2026. The commentary should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements, notes to the financial statements (notes), additional sections of this report and the 2025 Annual Report to shareholders. The accompanying financial statements were prepared under the oversight of the Bank's audit committee.

The Bank is a member of the Farm Credit System (System), a nationwide network of cooperatively owned financial institutions established by and subject to the provisions of the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended, and the regulations of the Farm Credit Administration (FCA) promulgated thereunder.

The United States (U.S.) is currently served by three Farm Credit Banks (FCBs) and one Agricultural Credit Bank (ACB). Each of the FCBs has specific authority to fund affiliated associations and other financing institutions (OFIs) which make loans to agricultural producers, farm-related businesses and rural homeowners within a regional chartered territory (or district). The ACB has the same lending authority as the FCBs within its chartered territory and has additional authority to finance agricultural cooperatives and rural utilities nationwide. The FCBs and the ACB are collectively referred to as "System banks." The primary purpose of the System banks is to serve as a source of funding for System associations within their respective districts. The System associations make loans to or for the benefit of borrowers for qualified purposes. At March 31, 2026, the Bank provided financing to 12 associations within its chartered territory (District Associations) and certain OFIs.

The accompanying financial statements relate solely to the Bank and exclude financial information of the District Associations. The Bank and the District Associations are collectively referred to as the Texas District. The Bank separately publishes certain unaudited combined financial information of the Texas District, including the Combined Balance Sheets and Combined Statements of Income, which can be found on the Bank's website at www.farmcreditbank.com.

CONDITIONS IN THE TEXAS DISTRICT

The Bank continues to fulfill its mission to support agriculture and rural communities by providing access to reliable and consistent credit. Persistent operating environment dynamics continue to present challenges. Driving factors such as geopolitical risk, commodity price volatility, elevated input and debt costs, and evolving trade policies are impacting performance across multiple sectors. Despite these challenges, overall credit quality at the Bank remains stable.

Trade conditions continue to evolve, driven by fluctuations in tariff measures. The Supreme Court ruled that current law does not authorize the administration to impose broad-based tariffs, invalidating a large set of reciprocal tariffs imposed by the administration since early 2025. Subsequently, the administration implemented a 10 percent temporary global surcharge under Section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974. The measure applies to most imports worldwide with key exceptions such as the United States, Mexico and Canada free trade agreement (USMCA)-compliant goods. The measure is legally limited to 150 days, expiring on July 24, 2026, unless replaced by longer-term actions. Additionally, the mandatory joint review of the USMCA is scheduled to begin

on July 1, 2026. These events among others have led to tariff risk and policy uncertainty, with potential implications for inflation, supply chains, and U.S. trading partners.

After three consecutive 25 basis point cuts in the target federal funds rate in 2025, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) voted to hold the target federal funds range constant at the 3.50-3.75 percent range during the March 2026 meeting. The FOMC considers that uncertainty about the economic outlook remains elevated, and the implications of developments in the Middle East for the U.S. economy are also uncertain. The FOMC stated that future assessments will continue to consider a wide range of information, including readings on labor market conditions, inflation pressures and expectations, and financial and international developments. The percentage change in the Consumer Price Index (inflation) for All Urban Consumers increased from 2.4 to 3.3 percent on both a month-over-month (MOM) and a year-over-year (YOY) basis in March 2026. The full extent of inflationary effects of trade and shipping disruptions through the Strait of Hormuz related to the conflict with Iran are unknown at this time; however, upward pressure on fertilizer prices is anticipated, given that approximately 15 percent of U.S. fertilizer imports originate from the Middle East per the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the U.S. unemployment rate was 4.3 percent in March 2026, marginally down MOM from 4.4 percent but ticked up from 4.2 percent in March 2025. February 2026 state unemployment rates in the Texas District were released on April 22, 2026, and ranged from a low of 2.7 percent in Alabama to a high of 4.7 percent in New Mexico. The Texas unemployment rate increased YOY from 4.1 to 4.3 percent in February 2026. Overall, the unemployment rates in the Texas District remain relatively stable and only New Mexico's unemployment rate was above the national average.

On April 9, 2026, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) released its third estimate of real gross domestic product (GDP) for the fourth quarter of 2025. U.S. real GDP increased at an annual rate of 0.5 percent, down from 4.4 percent in the prior quarter and from a 1.9 percent increase in the year-ago period. The higher U.S. real GDP in the fourth quarter of 2025 reflected increases in consumer spending and investment, partly offset by decreases in government spending and exports. Imports, which are a subtraction in the calculation of GDP, decreased. Within the Texas District, annualized real GDP growth increased quarter-over-quarter (QOQ) in Texas, Louisiana and Alabama in the fourth quarter of 2025 but decreased in Mississippi and New Mexico. Overall, real GDP growth rates ranged from an increase of 1.4 percent in Texas to a decrease of 1.7 percent in Mississippi. Real GDP growth decelerated compared to the same period a year ago.

In terms of relevant Texas District commodities, the West Texas Intermediate (WTI) spot price (free on board) averaged about \$65 per barrel in 2025. The Energy Information Administration (EIA) indicated in its April 2026 edition of the Short-Term Energy Outlook that the WTI crude oil spot price is expected to average about \$87 per barrel in 2026 and \$73 per barrel in 2027, substantially higher compared to about \$54 per barrel and \$49 per barrel, respectively, that was expected in February 2026 (prior to the conflict in the Middle East). WTI prices in 2026 are expected to average well above the level needed to profitably drill a new well (\$65 per barrel). Following the onset of military action in the Middle East that began on February 28, there has been physical damage to oil infrastructure in key oil producing countries as well as very limited oil tanker traffic through the Strait of Hormuz. These events have translated into higher uncertainty and volatility, adding a large risk premium to oil prices as market participants assess disruptions to oil flows and weigh the potential for those disruptions to persist. Nearly 20 percent of the global oil supply flows through the Strait of Hormuz. The U.S. benchmark Henry Hub natural gas spot price averaged \$3.53 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) in 2025, after increasing 61 percent YOY. EIA's forecast as of

April 2026 indicates that the natural gas price is currently expected to continue to increase by about 4 percent in 2026 before declining by 2 percent in 2027.

The April 2026 edition of S&P Global Agricultural Commodity Price Watch indicated that U.S. average farm prices of key Texas District crops such as corn, soybeans and wheat increased QOQ in the first quarter of 2026 while the quarterly average cotton farm price slightly declined. However, front-month cotton futures increased over the second half of March and in early April. Additionally, soybeans quarterly average farm prices increased YOY as of the first quarter 2026, while cotton, wheat and corn farm prices decreased YOY. Cattle and broilers quarterly average prices increased QOQ in the first quarter 2026, while hogs and farm-level milk prices declined QOQ. Cattle and hog prices increased YOY while broilers and dairy prices declined. High beef cattle demand persists while supply is tight. In terms of lumber, the quarterly average physical cash price increased QOQ by about 2 percent as of the first quarter of 2026 but declined by about 1 percent from the same period a year ago.

The USDA reported that payments under the Farmer Bridge Assistance (FBA) program will be issued as applications are approved and will be calculated using a flat payment rate for the eligible commodity multiplied by the eligible reported acres. The program is the largest component of the \$12 billion USDA bridge-aid package, with up to \$11 billion allocated to eligible row-crop producers nationwide. Some of the major eligible crops grown in the Texas District are cotton, sorghum, wheat, corn, soybeans, and rice. Rice and cotton have the top payment rates. An FBA payment calculator is available to help eligible producers estimate payments.

The combined Drought Monitor for the five Texas District states indicates that the drought area categorized as moderate, severe, extreme and exceptional (D1-D4) deteriorated from December 2025 and from the conditions experienced over the same period a year ago by more than 30 percentage points, reaching about 87 percent of total area as of the week of March 31, 2026. The National Weather Service confirms that drought has expanded and intensified in the South region, which is typical for La Niña. The April-May-June outlook calls for equal chances of below, near, or above-normal precipitation for much of the South region but is leaning toward drier for the northern Texas Panhandle. The precipitation outlook and warmer-than-normal temperatures suggest that drought persistence is more likely across most of eastern Texas.

The Texas District's loan portfolio is well-supported by industry diversification and conservative advance rates. Additionally, a high percentage of the Texas District's borrowers primarily rely on non-farm sources of income to repay their loans.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net Income

Net income for the three months ended March 31, 2026 was \$73.9 million, an increase of \$22.3 million, or 43.30 percent, over the same period of 2025. The increase in net income was driven by an increase of \$13.8 million in noninterest income, an increase of \$9.1 million in net interest income and a decrease of \$3.2 million in the provision for credit losses on loans, partially offset by an increase of \$3.7 million in noninterest expense.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2026 was \$104.6 million, an increase of \$9.1 million, or 9.52 percent, from the three months ended March 31, 2025. The increase in net interest income reflects the impact of a \$2.26 billion increase in the Bank's average interest earning assets and a 2 basis point increase in the net interest spread from 0.83 percent to 0.85 percent. The

increase in the net interest spread reflects the impact of a 9 basis point decrease in the average rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities, partially offset by a 7 basis point decrease in the yield on average interest-earning assets. Net interest margin was 1.03 percent for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to 0.99 percent for the three months ended March 31, 2025.

During the three months ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, the Bank reduced its interest expense by calling and replacing fixed-rate debt totaling \$1.26 billion and \$420.0 million, respectively. As a result of this call activity, the Bank recognized concession expense of \$2.2 million and \$952 thousand during the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Provision for Credit Losses on Loans

During the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Bank recorded provision for credit losses on loans of \$11.5 million compared to \$14.7 million in the same period of 2025. The provision for credit losses on loans for the three months ended March 31, 2026 primarily reflects higher general reserves due to credit deterioration for select borrowers in the agribusiness loan sector and a more pessimistic economic outlook. Overall loan credit quality remained stable at 99.51 percent acceptable and special mention at March 31, 2026, compared to 99.62 percent at December 31, 2025.

Noninterest Income

Noninterest income for the three months ended March 31, 2026 was \$25.6 million, an increase of \$13.8 million, or 116.07 percent, from the same period of 2025. The increase compared to the prior year period was primarily attributable to the monthly fee for information technology services the Bank began charging the Associations in January 2026 and an increase in the return of excess insurance funds from the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (FCSIC) of \$4.9 million.

Noninterest Expense

Noninterest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2026 was \$44.9 million, an increase of \$3.7 million, or 9.03 percent, for the same period of 2025. The increase was primarily driven by an increase in professional fees of \$2.2 million, an increase in occupancy and equipment expenses of \$884 thousand and an increase in salaries and employee benefits of \$393 thousand.

The expense for FCSIC premiums is directly impacted by the premium rate assessed by the FCSIC. The FCSIC board meets periodically throughout the year to review premium rates. The premium rates as set by the FCSIC board in February 2026 are 10 basis points for 2026 and were 10 basis points for 2025. In mid-2026, the FCSIC board will meet to assess the premium rates to be used for the remainder of 2026.

Key Results of Operations

	Annualized for the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Return on average assets	0.71%	0.53%
Return on average shareholders' equity	13.95	11.12
Net interest margin	1.03	0.99
Charge-offs, net of recoveries, to average loans	—	—
Operating expenses as a percentage of net interest income and noninterest income	34.47	38.35
Operating expenses as a percentage of average earning assets	0.44	0.43

Other Comprehensive Income

Other comprehensive income consists of certain gains, losses or costs for which values are included in assets or liabilities on the Balance Sheet but have not yet been recognized in earnings. On the Balance Sheet, they are included in accumulated other comprehensive loss in the statement of shareholders' equity. These elements include unrealized gains or losses on the Bank's available-for-sale (AFS) investment portfolio, changes in elements of the postretirement benefit plans and changes in the value of cash flow derivative instruments.

The table below summarizes the changes in elements included in other comprehensive income (loss):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Change in net unrealized losses on AFS securities:		
Net (increase) decrease in unrealized losses on AFS securities	\$ (24,762)	\$ 60,754
Net (increase) decrease in unrealized losses on AFS securities	<u>(24,762)</u>	<u>60,754</u>
Change in postretirement benefit plans:		
Actuarial losses	(36)	—
Net change in postretirement benefit plans	<u>(36)</u>	<u>—</u>
Change in cash flow derivative instruments:		
Net increase (decrease) in unrealized gains on cash flow derivative instruments	12,574	(22,945)
Reclassification of losses recognized in interest expense	33	48
Net increase (decrease) in unrealized gains on cash flow derivative instruments	<u>12,607</u>	<u>(22,897)</u>
Other comprehensive (loss) income	<u>\$ (12,191)</u>	<u>\$ 37,857</u>

During the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Bank recognized other comprehensive loss of \$12.2 million compared to other comprehensive income of \$37.9 million in the prior year period. The decrease was primarily driven by an increase in unrealized losses on the Bank's AFS securities, partially offset by an increase in unrealized gains on cash flow derivative instruments resulting from changes in the valuation of interest rate swaps held by the Bank.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

Loan Portfolio

Gross loan volume at March 31, 2026 was \$34.17 billion, a decrease of \$24.8 million, or 0.07 percent, compared to \$34.20 billion at December 31, 2025. The decrease was due to a decrease in the direct note receivables from District Associations and OFIs of \$60.3 million, partially offset by an increase in the capital markets loan portfolio of \$35.5 million.

The capital markets loan portfolio balance at March 31, 2026 was \$9.68 billion. The increase in the capital markets loan portfolio primarily resulted from increased borrowings in the agribusiness, communications and energy loan sectors, partially offset by decreases in the production and intermediate-term and real estate mortgage loan sectors due to loan repayments.

The Bank's capital markets loan portfolio, also referred to as the participations purchased loan portfolio, predominantly includes participations, syndications, and purchased whole loans, along with other financing structures within our lending authorities. In addition to purchasing loans from District Associations, which may exceed their hold limits, the Bank seeks the purchase of participations and syndications originated outside of the Texas District's territory by other System institutions, commercial banks and other lenders. The Bank's capital markets loan portfolio

depends to a significant degree on relationships with other Farm Credit institutions. These loans may be held as interest earning assets of the Bank or sub-participated to District Associations or to other System entities.

The Bank has purchased loan participations and Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac) guaranteed agricultural mortgage-backed securities (AMBS) from District Associations in Capitalized Participation Pool (CPP) transactions. CPP loans held at March 31, 2026, totaled \$41.4 million and were included in loans on the Balance Sheet. The balance of the AMBS CPP was \$4.4 million at March 31, 2026, which was included in investment securities on the Balance Sheet.

The Bank also purchased loans from District Associations in Non-Capitalized Participation Pool (NCP) transactions. The NCP loans' balance was \$137.8 million at March 31, 2026, and was included in loans on the Balance Sheet.

At March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, 99.51 percent and 99.62 percent, respectively, of the Bank's loans were classified as either acceptable or other assets especially mentioned under the Farm Credit Administration's Uniform Loan Classification System based on the amortized cost basis of the loans (principal balance adjusted for discounts, premiums, charge-offs, recoveries and deferred loan fees or costs).

The table below summarizes the amortized cost of the Bank's nonperforming assets, which consist of nonaccrual loans, accruing loans 90 days or more past due and other property owned, at March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025:

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	Change	
			\$	%
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 61,304	\$ 64,860	\$ (3,556)	(5.48)%
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due	—	—	—	—
Total nonperforming loans	61,304	64,860	(3,556)	(5.48)
Other property owned	30,044	28,583	1,461	5.11
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 91,348	\$ 93,443	\$ (2,095)	(2.24)%

Nonaccrual loans decreased during the three months ended March 31, 2026 primarily due to repayments in the agribusiness, real estate mortgage and production and intermediate-term loan sectors and the transfer of a real estate mortgage loan to other property owned (OPO), partially offset by advances on loans. The Bank had no accruing loans 90 days or more past due at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025. OPO is held for sale and consists of real and personal property acquired through collection activities. At March 31, 2026, the Bank had \$30.0 million in OPO as compared to \$28.6 million at December 31, 2025. The increase in OPO was due to the transfer of a real estate mortgage loan to OPO, partially offset by the receipt of proceeds from the sale of underlying collateral. At March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, total nonperforming assets represented 0.27 percent and 0.27 percent of total loans and OPO, respectively.

At March 31, 2026, the Bank had an allowance for credit losses totaling \$60.7 million, with an allowance for credit losses on loans of \$53.6 million and an allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments of \$7.1 million. The allowance for credit losses relates to the Bank's capital markets loan portfolio. The allowance for credit losses on loans of \$53.6 million at March 31, 2026 equated to 16 basis points of total loans outstanding and 55 basis points of capital market loans outstanding, compared to 12 basis points and 44 basis points, respectively, at December 31, 2025. At December 31, 2025, the Bank had an allowance for credit losses totaling \$49.2 million, with an allowance for credit losses on loans of \$42.5 million and an allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments

of \$6.7 million. At March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, there was no allowance for credit losses associated with the direct note receivable portfolio.

The allowance for credit losses on loans as a percentage of nonperforming assets was 58.67 percent at March 31, 2026, compared to 45.49 percent at December 31, 2025.

Liquidity and Funding Sources

The Bank's primary source of liquidity is the ability to issue Systemwide debt securities, which are the general unsecured joint and several obligations of the System banks. For the three months ended March 31, 2026, the System continued to have reliable access to the debt capital markets to support its mission of providing credit to farmers, ranchers and other eligible borrowers. As a secondary source of liquidity, the Bank maintains an investment portfolio composed primarily of high-quality liquid securities. These securities provide a stable source of income for the Bank, and their high quality ensures the portfolio can quickly be converted to cash should the need arise.

Cash, federal funds sold, overnight investments and investment securities totaled \$7.32 billion, or 17.42 percent, of total assets at March 31, 2026, compared to \$7.40 billion, or 17.55 percent, of total assets at December 31, 2025. At March 31, 2026, the Bank's cash balance was \$30.6 million, of which \$8.0 million was held at the Federal Reserve Bank.

Each System bank is required to maintain a minimum of 90 days of liquidity coverage on a continuous basis. The days of liquidity measurement refers to the number of days that maturing debt could be funded with eligible cash and investment securities. At March 31, 2026, the Bank exceeded all applicable regulatory liquidity requirements and had 162 days of liquidity.

Investments

The Bank's investments are classified as AFS and include a liquidity portfolio and a portfolio of other investments. The majority of the liquidity portfolio's mortgage-backed securities (MBS) includes Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) securities. The Bank's liquidity portfolio and other investment holdings are summarized in the following table:

	March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Liquidity Portfolio:				
Certificates of deposit	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,081	\$ 350,000	\$ 350,188
Corporate debt	15,000	15,151	29,999	30,229
Federal agency collateralized mortgage-backed securities:				
GNMA	2,973,407	2,632,775	3,010,414	2,686,092
FNMA and FHLMC	2,662,272	2,588,692	2,733,377	2,665,847
U.S. Treasury securities	970,089	969,341	921,542	922,833
Asset-backed securities	224,032	224,309	233,399	233,870
Total liquidity investments	7,144,800	6,730,349	7,278,731	6,889,059
Other Investments:				
Agricultural mortgage-backed securities	4,704	4,377	4,953	4,609
Total investments	\$ 7,149,504	\$ 6,734,726	\$ 7,283,684	\$ 6,893,668

FCA regulations also define eligible investments by specifying credit criteria and the percentage of investment portfolio limit for each investment type. If an investment no longer meets the eligibility criteria, the investment becomes ineligible for inclusion in the liquidity portfolio. At March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Bank had no investments which were ineligible for liquidity purposes.

The Bank evaluates non-guaranteed investment securities with unrealized losses for impairment on a quarterly basis. As part of the assessment as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Bank evaluated and concluded that it does not intend to sell any securities or it is not more likely than not that it would be required to sell any securities, prior to recovery of the amortized cost basis. The Bank also evaluates whether credit impairment exists by comparing the present value of the expected cash flows to the securities' amortized cost. The Bank concluded that a credit impairment did not exist at March 31, 2026 or December 31, 2025.

Capital Resources

On March 31, 2026, the Bank's total shareholders' equity totaled \$2.15 billion and consisted of \$750.0 million of Class B noncumulative subordinated perpetual preferred stock, \$703.9 million of capital stock, \$1.07 billion of retained earnings and \$376.0 million of accumulated other comprehensive losses. Shareholders' equity at March 31, 2026 increased by \$47.4 million from year-end 2025 due to net income of \$73.9 million, partially offset by an increase in accumulated other comprehensive loss of \$12.2 million and preferred stock dividends of \$13.5 million.

FCA regulations require the Bank to maintain minimum ratios, including capital conservation buffers, for various regulatory capital ratios. At March 31, 2026, the Bank exceeded all regulatory capital requirements including the capital conservation buffers. The following table reflects the Bank's regulatory capital ratios as of:

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	Total Regulatory Requirements Including Capital Conservation Buffers
Permanent capital ratio	13.12 %	13.29 %	7.00 %
Common equity tier 1 ratio	8.91	9.08	7.00
Tier 1 capital ratio	13.09	13.25	8.50
Total capital ratio	13.37	13.59	10.50
Tier 1 leverage ratio	5.62	5.70	5.00
UREE leverage ratio	1.86	2.03	1.50

RATING AGENCY ACTIONS

In December 2025, Moody's affirmed the Bank's issuer rating at Aa3, with a stable outlook, and the short-term debt rating was affirmed at P-1.

In December 2025, Fitch Ratings affirmed the Bank's long-term and short-term issuer default ratings (IDR) at A+ and F1+, respectively, with a stable outlook.

DERIVATIVE PRODUCTS

Derivative products are a part of the Bank's interest rate risk management process and are used to manage interest rate and liquidity risks and to lower the overall cost of funds. The Bank does not hold or enter into derivative transactions for trading purposes. At March 31, 2026, the notional amount of cleared cash flow hedges was \$2.30 billion with associated posted initial margin of \$49.5 million. At December 31, 2025, the notional amount of cleared cash flow hedges was \$1.825 billion with associated posted initial margin of \$37.4 million. Cleared derivatives require the payment of initial and variation margin as protection against default.

REGULATORY MATTERS

Regulatory matters that impact the Bank's financial statements and regulatory financial reporting are set forth below.

At March 31, 2026, there were no District Associations operating under written agreements with the Farm Credit Administration (FCA).

On April 23, 2026, the FCA published a proposed rule in the Federal Register to update how FCA administrative assessments are apportioned among System entities to reflect changes in the System's composition, affecting the allocation among banks and associations but not the total assessment amount. The comment period ends on June 22, 2026.

On February 27, 2026, the FCA published a proposed rule in the Federal Register that would amend its permanent capital regulations and update other capital-related regulations. This rulemaking would replace references to permanent capital with references to tier 1 and tier 2 capital, simplify the calculation of the permanent capital ratio, eliminate permanent capital reporting requirements from published financial reports, and make other clarifications, corrections, and technical updates to capital-related regulations. The comment period ended on April 28, 2026.

On December 5, 2025, the FCA published a proposed rule on loan performance categories and financial reporting in the Federal Register. The proposed rule would amend the regulations for high-risk loan performance categories due to changes in U.S. GAAP, clarify expectations for vintage disclosures and disclosures of loan modifications to borrowers experiencing financial difficulties. The comment period ended on February 3, 2026.

On November 29, 2024, the FCA published a proposed rule on internal control over financial reporting (ICFR) in the Federal Register. The proposed rule would amend the financial reporting regulations to require System associations that meet certain asset thresholds or conditions, as well as the System banks, to obtain annual attestations reports from their external auditors that express an opinion on the effectiveness of ICFR (also known as integrated audit). Associations would meet the requirement for an integrated audit if it represents 1 percent of total System assets, 15 percent or more of its' System bank's direct loan to associations or if the FCA's Office of Examination determines that a material weakness in the association's ICFR exists. The comment period ended on March 31, 2025.

On February 8, 2024, the FCA approved a final rule to amend its regulatory capital requirements to define and establish risk-weightings for High Volatility Commercial Real Estate (HVCRE) exposures by assigning a 150 percent risk-weighting to such exposures, instead of the current 100 percent to reflect their increased risk characteristics. The rule became effective on January 1, 2026. The rule further ensured comparability between the FCA's risk-weighting and the federal banking regulators. The final rule excluded certain acquisition, development and construction loans that do not present as much risk and, therefore, do not warrant the risk weight for HVCRE. In addition, the final rule added an exclusion for loans originated for less than \$500 thousand.

Report of Management

The undersigned certify that we have reviewed the March 31, 2026, quarterly report of the Farm Credit Bank of Texas, that the report has been prepared in accordance with all applicable statutory or regulatory requirements, and that the information included herein is true, accurate and complete to the best of our knowledge and belief.



James F. Dodson
Chair of the Board



Brandon Blaut
Chief Executive Officer



Vicki Rodriguez
Executive Vice President,
Chief Accounting Officer and
Interim Co-Chief Financial Officer



Kristy Vrabel
Senior Vice President,
Treasurer and
Interim Co-Chief Financial Officer

May 8, 2026

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of March 31, 2026, management of the Farm Credit Bank of Texas (the Bank) carried out an evaluation with the participation of the Bank's management, including the chief executive officer (CEO) and chief financial officer(s) (CFO), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the respective disclosure controls and procedures⁽¹⁾ with respect to this quarterly report. This evaluation is based on testing of the design and effectiveness of key internal controls, certifications and other information furnished to the principal executive officer and principal financial officer(s) of the Bank, as well as incremental procedures performed by the Bank. Based upon and as of the date of the Bank's evaluation, the CEO and the CFO concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures are effective in alerting them on a timely basis of any material information relating to the Bank that is required to be disclosed by the Bank in the quarterly stockholder reports it files or submits to the Farm Credit Administration.

There have been no significant changes in the Bank's internal control over financial reporting⁽²⁾ that occurred during the quarter ended March 31, 2026, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Bank's internal control over financial reporting.



Brandon Blaut
Chief Executive Officer



Vicki Rodriguez
Executive Vice President,
Chief Accounting Officer and
Interim Co-Chief Financial
Officer



Kristy Vrabel
Senior Vice President,
Treasurer and
Interim Co-Chief Financial
Officer

May 8, 2026

⁽¹⁾ For purposes of this discussion, "disclosure controls and procedures" are defined as controls and procedures of the Bank that are designed to ensure that the financial information required to be disclosed by the Bank in this quarterly report is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified under the rules and regulations of the Farm Credit Administration.

⁽²⁾ For purposes of this discussion, "internal control over financial reporting" is defined as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the Bank's principal executive officer and principal financial officer(s), or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the Bank's board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Bank's financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and includes those policies and procedures that: (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Bank; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of the Bank's financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Bank are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Bank; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Bank's assets that could have a material effect on the Bank's financial statements.

Certification

I, Brandon Blaut, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report of the Bank.
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 the Bank as of, and for, the periods presented in this report.
4. The Bank's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting for the Bank 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 is made known to us, 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 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Bank's internal control over financial reporting.
5. The Bank's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Bank's auditors and the Bank's Audit Committee:
 - 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.



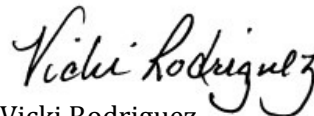
Brandon Blaut
Chief Executive Officer

May 8, 2026

Certification

I, Vicki Rodriguez, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report of the Bank.
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 the Bank as of, and for, the periods presented in this report.
4. The Bank's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting for the Bank 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 is made known to us, 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 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Bank's internal control over financial reporting.
5. The Bank's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Bank's auditors and the Bank's Audit Committee:
 - 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.



Vicki Rodriguez

Executive Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer and
Interim Co-Chief Financial Officer

May 8, 2026

Certification

I, Kristy Vrabel, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report of the Bank.
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 the Bank as of, and for, the periods presented in this report.
4. The Bank's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting for the Bank 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 is made known to us, 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 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Bank's internal control over financial reporting.
5. The Bank's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Bank's auditors and the Bank's Audit Committee:
 - 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.



Kristy Vrabel
Senior Vice President, Treasurer and
Interim Co-Chief Financial Officer

May 8, 2026

Balance Sheets

(Unaudited, dollars in thousands)

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Assets		
Cash	\$ 30,644	\$ 43,385
Federal funds sold and overnight investments	552,553	461,098
Investment securities	6,734,726	6,893,668
Loans	34,172,328	34,197,105
Less allowance for credit losses on loans	53,590	42,505
Net loans	34,118,738	34,154,600
Accrued interest receivable	166,098	169,470
Premises and equipment, net	85,822	89,915
Other assets	310,211	342,699
Total assets	\$ 41,998,792	\$ 42,154,835
 Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Liabilities		
Bonds and notes, net	\$ 39,451,089	\$ 39,497,774
Accrued interest payable	265,221	255,838
Allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments	7,117	6,706
Preferred stock dividends payable	13,488	13,488
Patronage payable	—	115,791
Other liabilities	114,505	165,284
Total liabilities	\$ 39,851,420	\$ 40,054,881
 Commitments and contingencies (Note 5)		
Shareholders' equity		
Preferred stock	\$ 750,000	\$ 750,000
Capital stock	703,851	704,331
Allocated retained earnings	116,454	116,483
Unallocated retained earnings	953,113	892,995
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(376,046)	(363,855)
Total shareholders' equity	2,147,372	2,099,954
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 41,998,792	\$ 42,154,835

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

Statements of Comprehensive Income

(Unaudited, dollars in thousands)

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31	
	2026	2025
Interest income		
Loans	\$ 382,837	\$ 362,778
Investment securities	62,744	64,571
Total interest income	445,581	427,349
Interest expense		
Bonds and notes	340,935	331,801
Net interest income	104,646	95,548
Provision for credit losses on loans	11,496	14,670
Net interest income after provision for credit losses on loans	93,150	80,878
Noninterest income		
Patronage income	3,745	3,839
Fees for services to District Associations	10,922	3,375
Fees for loan-related services	3,342	2,933
Refunds from Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (FCSIC)	7,519	2,616
(Loss) gain on sale of loans	(323)	1
Loss on Rural Business Investment Companies	4	(629)
Other income (loss), net	423	(272)
Total noninterest income	25,632	11,863
Noninterest expense		
Salaries and employee benefits	16,976	16,583
Occupancy and equipment	12,054	11,170
FCSIC premiums	2,896	3,003
Other components of net periodic postretirement benefit cost	104	142
Other operating expenses	12,881	10,292
Total noninterest expense	44,911	41,190
Net income	73,871	51,551
Other comprehensive income		
Change in postretirement benefit plans	(36)	—
Change in unrealized losses on investments	(24,762)	60,754
Change in cash flow derivative instruments	12,607	(22,897)
Total other comprehensive income	(12,191)	37,857
Comprehensive Income	\$ 61,680	\$ 89,408

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

Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(Unaudited, dollars in thousands)

	Preferred Stock	Capital Stock	Retained Earnings		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Shareholders' Equity
			Allocated	Unallocated		
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 750,000	\$ 522,918	\$ 109,027	\$ 864,193	\$ (466,147)	\$ 1,779,991
Net income	—	—	—	51,551	—	51,551
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	37,857	37,857
Capital stock and allocated retained earnings issued	—	153,716	—	—	—	153,716
Capital stock and allocated retained earnings retired	—	(248)	—	—	—	(248)
Preferred stock dividends	—	—	—	(12,350)	—	(12,350)
Patronage distributions						
Cash	—	—	—	(135)	—	(135)
Shareholders' equity	—	—	(72)	72	—	—
Balance at March 31, 2025	<u>\$ 750,000</u>	<u>\$ 676,386</u>	<u>\$ 108,955</u>	<u>\$ 903,331</u>	<u>\$ (428,290)</u>	<u>\$ 2,010,382</u>
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$ 750,000	\$ 704,331	\$ 116,483	\$ 892,995	\$ (363,855)	\$ 2,099,954
Net income	—	—	—	73,871	—	73,871
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(12,191)	(12,191)
Capital stock and allocated retained earnings retired	—	(480)	—	—	—	(480)
Preferred stock dividends	—	—	—	(13,488)	—	(13,488)
Patronage distributions						
Cash	—	—	—	(294)	—	(294)
Shareholders' equity	—	—	(29)	29	—	—
Balance at March 31, 2026	<u>\$ 750,000</u>	<u>\$ 703,851</u>	<u>\$ 116,454</u>	<u>\$ 953,113</u>	<u>\$ (376,046)</u>	<u>\$ 2,147,372</u>

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

Statements of Cash Flows

(Unaudited, dollars in thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net income	\$ 73,871	\$ 51,551
Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for credit losses on loans	11,496	14,670
Depreciation and amortization on premises and equipment	4,248	4,302
Premium amortization on loans	(1,841)	(1,960)
Amortization and accretion on debt instruments	(685)	(1,757)
Discount amortization and accretion on investments	(497)	(2)
Loss (gain) on sales of loans	323	(1)
Allocated equity patronage from System bank distributed	(3,461)	(3,401)
Loss on disposals of premises and equipment	32	38
Decrease (increase) in accrued interest receivable	3,372	(2,787)
Decrease in other assets, net	28,339	45,809
Increase in accrued interest payable	9,383	15,318
Decrease in other liabilities, net	(24,670)	(101,515)
Net cash provided by operating activities	99,910	20,265
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Net (increase) decrease in federal funds sold and repurchase agreements	(91,455)	70,666
Investment securities		
Purchases	(243,637)	(611,511)
Proceeds from maturities, calls and prepayments	378,314	469,119
Increase in loans, net	(46,566)	(763,881)
Proceeds from sales of loans	59,890	73,970
Proceeds from disposal of other property owned	68	1,391
Proceeds from sales of premises and equipment	34	56
Expenditures for premises and equipment	(221)	(842)
Decrease in equity investments	2,269	627
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	58,696	(760,405)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Bonds and notes issued	5,423,000	4,675,000
Bonds and notes retired	(5,469,000)	(3,912,000)
(Increase) decrease in cash collateral posted with a counterparty	(12,050)	64,395
Increase (decrease) in cash collateral posted by a counterparty	16,756	(21,759)
Capital stock issued	—	153,716
Capital stock retired and allocated retained earnings distributed	(480)	(248)
Cash dividends on preferred stock	(13,488)	(12,350)
Cash patronage distributions paid	(116,085)	(147,989)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(171,347)	798,765
Net (decrease) increase in cash	(12,741)	58,625
Cash at beginning of year	43,385	39,640
Cash at end of quarter	\$ 30,644	\$ 98,265
Supplemental Schedule of Noncash Investing and Financing Activities		
Loans transferred to other property owned	\$ 1,530	\$ —
Net (increase) decrease in unrealized losses on investment securities	(24,762)	60,754
Preferred stock dividends payable	13,488	12,350
Patronage distribution stock adjustment	29	72
Supplemental Information		
Interest paid	\$ 331,552	\$ 316,483

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

Notes to Financial Statements

(Unaudited, dollar amounts in thousands, except as noted)

NOTE 1 — ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Farm Credit Bank of Texas (the Bank) is a member of the Farm Credit System (System), a nationwide network of cooperatively owned financial institutions. At March 31, 2026, the Bank provided financing to 12 associations within its chartered territory (District Associations) and certain OFIs. These financial statements relate solely to the Bank and exclude financial information of the District Associations.

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) for interim financial information. Certain disclosures included in the annual financial statements have been condensed or omitted from these financial statements as they are not required for interim financial statements under U.S. GAAP and the rules of the Farm Credit Administration (FCA). This report should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, as contained in the 2025 annual report to shareholders (2025 Annual Report).

Certain amounts in the prior period's financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current period's financial statement presentation.

In the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair statement of results for the interim periods have been made. The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ending December 31, 2026. Descriptions of the significant accounting policies are included in the 2025 Annual Report. In the opinion of management, these policies and the presentation of the interim financial condition and results of operations conform with U.S. GAAP and prevailing practices within the banking industry.

Recently Issued or Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2025, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2025-11 Interim Reporting (Topic 270): Narrow-Scope Improvements. The update provides narrow-scope improvements to interim reporting guidance to enhance clarity, navigability and completeness of interim financial statements and disclosures, without fundamentally changing reporting requirements. Key changes include clarifying who is subject to interim reporting requirements, adding comprehensive lists of required disclosures from other Codification topics, and establishing a principle to disclose events since the end of the last annual reporting period that have a material impact on the entity. The update is effective for public business entities for interim reporting periods within annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027, and for other entities after December 15, 2028, with early adoption permitted. The Bank is currently evaluating the potential impact of adoption on the Bank's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In November 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-09 Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Hedge Accounting Improvements. The update simplifies hedge accounting by allowing broader grouping of forecasted transactions with "similar risk exposure" (not identical), provides a new model for hedging "choose-your-rate" debt, expanding nonfinancial component hedging, and clarifying the use of net written options as instruments, aiming to reduce complexity and better align accounting

with actual risk management. The update is effective for public business entities for annual periods (including interim periods within those annual periods) starting after December 15, 2026, and for other entities a year later (after December 15, 2027), with early adoption permitted. The Bank is currently evaluating the potential impact of adoption on the Bank's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In November 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-08 Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326) - Purchased Loans. The amendment simplifies accounting for purchased loans by expanding the "gross-up" method to "purchased seasoned loans" (PSLs). This eliminates the Day 1 credit loss expense for most acquired loans, improves comparability, and reduces earnings volatility by creating a more consistent accounting approach similar to that used for previously purchased credit-deteriorated (PCD) loans. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2026, including interim periods within those years. Early adoption is permitted. The Bank is currently evaluating the potential impact of this adoption on the Bank's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-07 Derivatives and Hedging and Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The amendment (1) updates the accounting rules for businesses by providing a scope exception for certain derivative contracts that are based on operations or activities specific to one of the parties, and it (2) clarifies that the revenue accounting guidance applies to share-based noncash consideration received from customers. The standard is effective for annual periods starting after December 15, 2026, with early adoption permitted. The Bank is currently evaluating the potential impact of adoption on the Bank's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-06 Intangibles – Goodwill and Other – Internal-Use Software: Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software. This update introduces several key changes: (1) eliminates the stage-based rules for capitalization, (2) replaces these rules with a principles-based framework where capitalization occurs when management has authorized and committed to funding, and it is probable that the project will be completed and the software used as intended, (3) clarifies website development costs and (4) modifies the disclosure requirements for capitalized software costs. The standard is effective for annual periods starting after December 15, 2027, with early adoption permitted as of the beginning of any annual reporting period. The Bank is currently evaluating the potential impact of adoption on the Bank's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In July 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-05 Financial Instruments – Credit Losses – Measurement of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets. This update provided (1) all entities with a practical expedient and (2) entities other than public business entities with an accounting policy election when estimating expected credit losses for current accounts receivables and current contract assets arising from transactions accounted for under revenue recognition accounting guidance. The practical expedient would allow all entities when developing reasonable and supportable forecasts as part of estimating expected credit losses to assume that current conditions as of the balance sheet date do not change for the remaining life of the asset. The Bank adopted this guidance effective January 1, 2026 and elected to apply the practical expedient, as applicable. The adoption of this update did not have a material impact on the Bank's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03 Income Statement – Reporting Comprehensive Income – Expense Disaggregation Disclosures: Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses. This update applies to all public business entities, and requires disclosure, in the notes to financial

statements, of specified information about certain costs and expenses. The amendments require that at each interim and annual reporting period an entity:

- Disclose the amounts of (a) purchases of inventory, (b) employee compensation, (c) depreciation, (d) intangible asset amortization, and (e) depreciation, depletion and amortization recognized as part of oil and gas-producing activities (or other amounts of depletion expense) included in each relevant expense caption. A relevant expense caption is an expense caption presented on the face of the income statement within continuing operations that contains any of the expense categories listed in (a) through (e).
- Include certain amounts that are already required to be disclosed under current U.S. GAAP in the same disclosure as the other disaggregation requirements.
- Disclose a qualitative description of the amounts remaining in relevant expense captions that are not separately disaggregated quantitatively.
- Disclose the total amount of selling expenses and, in annual reporting periods, an entity's definition of selling expenses.

The update is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026 and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted. The amendments should be applied either (1) prospectively to financial statements issued for reporting periods after the effective date of this update, or (2) retrospectively to any or all periods presented in the financial statements. The Bank is currently evaluating the potential impact of this update on its disclosures; however, adoption will not have an impact on the Bank's financial condition, results of operation or cash flows.

NOTE 2 — INVESTMENT SECURITIES

The Bank's available-for-sale (AFS) investments include a liquidity portfolio and a portfolio of other investments. The liquidity portfolio consists primarily of agency-guaranteed debt instruments, mortgage-backed securities (MBS), U.S. Treasury securities, asset-backed securities (ABS), corporate debt and certificates of deposit. The liquidity portfolio's MBS were federal agency-guaranteed collateralized MBS, including Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) securities. The Bank's other investments portfolio consists of Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac) guaranteed agricultural mortgage-backed securities (AMBS) purchased from District Associations.

There were no investments in a held-to-maturity (HTM) portfolio at March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025.

A summary of the amortized cost and fair value of the AFS investment securities in the liquidity portfolio and other investment portfolio at March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, is included in the following tables:

March 31, 2026	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
Liquidity Portfolio:					
Certificates of deposit	\$ 300,000	\$ 81	\$ —	\$ 300,081	3.99%
Corporate debt	15,000	151	—	15,151	4.90
Federal agency collateralized mortgage-backed securities:					
GNMA	2,973,407	1,318	(341,950)	2,632,775	2.53
FNMA and FHLMC	2,662,272	5,553	(79,133)	2,588,692	3.62
U.S. Treasury securities	970,089	711	(1,459)	969,341	3.79
Asset-backed securities	224,032	369	(92)	224,309	4.17
Total liquidity investments	7,144,800	8,183	(422,634)	6,730,349	3.23
Other Investments:					
Agricultural mortgage-backed securities	4,704	—	(327)	4,377	5.79
Total investments	\$ 7,149,504	\$ 8,183	\$ (422,961)	\$ 6,734,726	
December 31, 2025	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
Liquidity Portfolio:					
Certificates of deposit	\$ 350,000	\$ 188	\$ —	\$ 350,188	4.09%
Corporate debt	29,999	265	(35)	30,229	2.85
Federal agency collateralized mortgage-backed securities:					
GNMA	3,010,414	4,367	(328,689)	2,686,092	2.52
FNMA and FHLMC	2,733,377	8,539	(76,069)	2,665,847	3.72
U.S. Treasury securities	921,542	1,336	(45)	922,833	3.82
Asset-backed securities	233,399	680	(209)	233,870	4.18
Total liquidity investments	7,278,731	15,375	(405,047)	6,889,059	3.26
Other Investments:					
Agricultural mortgage-backed securities	4,953	—	(344)	4,609	5.93
Total investments	\$ 7,283,684	\$ 15,375	\$ (405,391)	\$ 6,893,668	

Accrued interest receivable of \$19.0 million and \$19.6 million as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, respectively, has been excluded from the amortized cost basis of AFS investments.

The following table summarizes the contractual maturity, estimated fair value, amortized cost and weighted average yield of AFS investments by type at March 31, 2026:

	Due in One Year Or Less	Due After One Year Through Five Years	Due After Five Years Through 10 Years	Due After 10 Years	Total
Liquidity Portfolio:					
Certificates of deposit	\$ 300,081	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 300,081
Corporate debt	—	15,151	—	—	15,151
Federal agency collateralized mortgage-backed securities:					
GNMA	—	5,037	2,544	2,625,194	2,632,775
FNMA and FHLMC	16,290	955,356	605,077	1,011,969	2,588,692
U.S. Treasury securities	522,044	447,297	—	—	969,341
Asset-backed securities	—	78,665	81,302	64,342	224,309
Total fair value	\$ 838,415	\$ 1,501,506	\$ 688,923	\$ 3,701,505	\$ 6,730,349
Total amortized cost	\$ 837,930	\$ 1,503,864	\$ 705,084	\$ 4,097,922	\$ 7,144,800
Weighted average yield	3.95%	3.99%	3.58%	2.74%	3.23%
Other Investments:					
Fair value of agricultural mortgage-backed securities	\$ —	\$ 4,377	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,377
Total amortized cost	\$ —	\$ 4,704	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,704
Weighted average yield	—%	5.79%	—%	—%	5.79%

The following table shows investment securities by gross unrealized losses and fair value, aggregated by investment category and length of time that the securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at March 31, 2026. The continuous loss position is based on the date the impairment was first identified. An investment is considered impaired if its fair value is less than its cost.

	Less Than 12 Months		Greater Than 12 Months		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Liquidity Portfolio:						
Federal agency collateralized mortgage-backed securities:						
GNMA	\$ 342,943	\$ (1,887)	\$ 1,910,925	\$ (340,063)	\$ 2,253,868	\$ (341,950)
FNMA and FHLMC	510,204	(1,804)	1,307,180	(77,329)	1,817,384	(79,133)
U.S. Treasury securities	299,189	(1,459)	—	—	299,189	(1,459)
Asset-backed securities	85,550	(23)	12,353	(69)	97,903	(92)
Total liquidity investments	1,237,886	(5,173)	3,230,458	(417,461)	4,468,344	(422,634)
Other Investments:						
Agricultural mortgage-backed securities	—	—	4,377	(327)	4,377	(327)
Total investments	\$ 1,237,886	\$ (5,173)	\$ 3,234,835	\$ (417,788)	\$ 4,472,721	\$ (422,961)

At March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, U.S. Treasury and agency-guaranteed debt and all (or substantially all) mortgage-backed securities had a zero loss assumption. The Bank does not consider these unrealized losses to be credit-related, and therefore, an allowance for credit losses is not necessary. The Bank evaluates non-guaranteed investment securities with unrealized losses for impairment on a quarterly basis. As a result of the assessment as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the Bank concluded that it does not intend to sell any securities and it is not more likely than not that it would be required to sell any securities, prior to recovery of the amortized cost basis. If it is determined that a security is impaired, the Bank will evaluate whether credit impairment exists by comparing the present value of the expected cash flows to the security's amortized cost basis. Credit impairment is recorded as an allowance for credit losses (ACL) for debt securities. The Bank concluded that a credit impairment did not exist at March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025.

NOTE 3 — LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES ON LOANS

Loans

Loans comprised the following categories at:

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Direct notes receivable from District Associations and OFIs	\$ 24,487,677	\$ 24,547,988
Participations purchased	9,684,651	9,649,117
Total	<u>\$ 34,172,328</u>	<u>\$ 34,197,105</u>

A summary of the amortized cost of the Bank's loans by types follows:

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Direct notes receivable from District Associations	\$ 24,417,257	\$ 24,479,816
Real estate mortgage	1,238,544	1,304,095
Production and intermediate-term Agribusiness	1,380,610	1,451,568
Loans to cooperatives	706,018	553,188
Processing and marketing	3,244,576	3,263,403
Farm-related business	240,242	284,963
Communications	758,412	717,916
Energy (rural utilities)	1,840,666	1,813,074
Water and waste disposal	161,514	148,077
Rural home	783	791
International	108,193	106,776
Mission-related	1,885	1,885
Lease receivables	3,208	3,381
Loans to OFIs	70,420	68,172
Total	<u>\$ 34,172,328</u>	<u>\$ 34,197,105</u>

The Bank's capital markets loan portfolio predominantly includes participations, syndications and purchased whole loans, along with other financing structures within our lending authorities. The Bank also refers to the capital markets portfolio as participations purchased. In addition to purchasing loans from our District Associations, which may exceed their hold limits, the Bank seeks the purchase of participations and syndications originated outside of the Texas District's territory by other System institutions, commercial banks and other lenders. Our capital markets loan portfolio depends to a significant degree on our relationships with other Farm Credit institutions. These loans may be held as interest earning assets of the Bank or sub-participated to District

Associations or other System entities. The Bank purchases or sells participation interests with other parties in order to diversify risk, manage loan volume and comply with FCA regulations.

The following table presents information on loan participations and their related amortized cost, excluding syndications, at March 31, 2026:

	Other Farm Credit Institutions		Non-Farm Credit Institutions		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,397,023	\$ 264,674	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,397,023	\$ 264,674
Production and intermediate-term	3,749,838	2,447,646	8,177	—	3,758,015	2,447,646
Agribusiness	3,346,641	1,034,090	101,915	—	3,448,556	1,034,090
Communications	963,135	203,570	—	—	963,135	203,570
Energy (rural utilities)	1,959,891	119,163	—	—	1,959,891	119,163
Water and waste disposal	185,710	24,080	—	—	185,710	24,080
Rural home	783	—	—	—	783	—
International	213,302	104,991	—	—	213,302	104,991
Mission-related	1,885	—	—	—	1,885	—
Lease receivables	4,014	807	—	—	4,014	807
Direct notes receivable from District Associations	—	4,350,000	—	—	—	4,350,000
Total	\$ 11,822,222	\$ 8,549,021	\$ 110,092	\$ —	\$ 11,932,314	\$ 8,549,021

The Bank has purchased loan participations and Farmer Mac guaranteed AMBS from District Associations in Capitalized Participation Pool (CPP) transactions. As a condition of the transactions, the Bank redeemed common stock in the amount of 2.0 percent of the par value of the loans and AMBS purchased, and the District Associations bought Bank stock equal to 8.0 percent of the purchased loans' par value and 1.6 percent of the AMBS's par value. CPP loans held at March 31, 2026, totaled \$41.4 million and were included in loans on the Balance Sheet. The balance of the AMBS CPP was \$4.4 million at March 31, 2026, and was included in investment securities on the Balance Sheet.

The Bank also purchased loans from District Associations in Non-Capitalized Participation Pool (NCPP) transactions. As a condition of the transactions, the Bank redeemed common stock in the amount of 2.0 percent of the par value of the loans purchased. The NCPP loans balance was \$137.8 million at March 31, 2026, and was included in loans on the Balance Sheet.

As part of its capital markets loan portfolio, the Bank purchases and sells numerous participations, syndications or whole loans during the year. The majority of these transactions are sold at par value, with no recognition of gain or loss. During the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Bank sold 14 loans at other than par value with an amortized cost of \$60.2 million, which resulted in the recognition of a loss of \$323 thousand. There were no loans held for sale at March 31, 2026, or December 31, 2025.

Credit Quality

Credit risk arises from the potential inability of an obligor to meet its payment obligation and exists in our outstanding loans, letters of credit and unfunded loan commitments. The Bank manages credit risk associated with the retail lending activities through an analysis of the credit risk profile of an individual borrower using its own set of underwriting standards and lending policies, approved by its board of directors, which provides direction to its loan officers. The retail credit risk management process begins with an analysis of the borrower's credit history, repayment capacity, financial position and collateral, which includes an analysis of credit scores for smaller

loans. Repayment capacity focuses on the borrower’s ability to repay the loan based on cash flows from operations or other sources of income, including off-farm income. Real estate mortgage loans must be secured by first liens on the real estate (collateral). As required by FCA regulations, institutions that make loans on a secured basis must have collateral evaluation policies and procedures. Real estate mortgage loans may be made only in amounts up to 85 percent of the original appraised value of the property taken as security or up to 97 percent of the appraised value if guaranteed by a state, federal, or other governmental agency. The actual loan to appraised value when loans are made is generally lower than the statutory maximum percentage. Loans other than real estate mortgages may be made on a secured or unsecured basis.

The Bank uses a two-dimensional loan risk rating model based on internally generated combined System risk rating guidance that incorporates a 14-point risk rating scale to identify and track the probability of borrower default and a separate scale addressing loss given default over a period of time. Probability of default rating is management's assumption of the probability that a borrower will experience a default within 12 months from the date of the determination of the risk rating. A default is considered to have occurred if the lender believes the borrower will not be able to pay its obligation in full or the borrower is past due more than 90 days. The loss given default is management’s assumption as to the anticipated principal loss on a specific loan assuming default occurs during the remaining life of the loan. This credit risk rating process incorporates objective and subjective criteria to identify inherent strengths, weaknesses and risks in a particular relationship. The Bank reviews, at least on an annual basis or when a credit action is taken, the probability of default category.

One credit quality indicator utilized by the Bank is the Farm Credit Administration Uniform Loan Classification System that categorizes loans into five categories. The categories are defined as follows:

- *Acceptable* – assets are expected to be fully collectible and represent the highest quality;
- *Other assets especially mentioned (OAEM)* – assets are currently collectible but exhibit some potential weakness;
- *Substandard* – assets exhibit some serious weakness in repayment capacity, equity or collateral pledged on the loan. Substandard classification is divided between viable and non-viable based on extent of weaknesses and likelihood of collection in full;
- *Doubtful* – assets exhibit similar weaknesses to substandard assets; however, doubtful assets have additional weaknesses in existing factors, conditions and values that make collection in full highly questionable; and
- *Loss* – assets are considered uncollectible.

The following table presents the amortized cost of loans classified under the Uniform Loan Classification System as a percentage of the amortized cost of total loans:

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Acceptable	98.39 %	98.60 %
OAEM	1.12	1.02
Substandard	0.49	0.38
Doubtful	—	—
Total	100.00 %	100.00 %

The following table presents credit quality indicators by loan type and the related amortized cost loan balance for the loan portfolio as of March 31, 2026:

Term Loans by Origination Year									
	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021 and Prior	Revolving Loans	Revolving Loans Converted to Term Loans	Total
Real estate mortgage									
Acceptable	\$ 6,708	\$ 217,326	\$ 66,188	\$ 62,751	\$ 123,668	\$ 492,146	\$ 105,121	\$ 59,477	\$ 1,133,385
OAEM	—	1,268	—	—	41,750	5,139	31,957	3,514	83,628
Substandard	—	474	2,049	11,467	581	6,210	726	—	21,507
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	24
Total	\$ 6,708	\$ 219,068	\$ 68,237	\$ 74,218	\$ 165,999	\$ 503,519	\$ 137,804	\$ 62,991	\$ 1,238,544
Gross charge-offs for the three months ended March 31, 2026	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Production and intermediate-term									
Acceptable	\$ 84,371	\$ 81,945	\$ 53,543	\$ 46,845	\$ 9,406	\$ 59,690	\$ 981,361	\$ 7,738	\$ 1,324,899
OAEM	—	10,809	—	630	—	10,860	15,195	—	37,494
Substandard	—	3,274	—	112	—	—	14,814	—	18,200
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	1	—	16	—	17
Total	\$ 84,371	\$ 96,028	\$ 53,543	\$ 47,587	\$ 9,407	\$ 70,550	\$ 1,011,386	\$ 7,738	\$ 1,380,610
Gross charge-offs for the three months ended March 31, 2026	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Agribusiness									
Acceptable	\$ 93,306	\$ 657,644	\$ 624,166	\$ 263,901	\$ 415,743	\$ 581,825	\$ 1,189,893	\$ 8,786	\$ 3,835,264
OAEM	—	8,164	40,181	64,040	32,373	18,164	64,761	1,762	229,445
Substandard	4,979	2,174	11,428	4,531	12,400	33,608	57,007	—	126,127
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ 98,285	\$ 667,982	\$ 675,775	\$ 332,472	\$ 460,516	\$ 633,597	\$ 1,311,661	\$ 10,548	\$ 4,190,836
Gross charge-offs for the three months ended March 31, 2026	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Communications									
Acceptable	\$ 3,184	\$ 154,649	\$ 223,711	\$ 120,033	\$ 57,228	\$ 138,838	\$ 52,484	\$ —	\$ 750,127
OAEM	—	—	—	—	—	6,834	1,451	—	8,285
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ 3,184	\$ 154,649	\$ 223,711	\$ 120,033	\$ 57,228	\$ 145,672	\$ 53,935	\$ —	\$ 758,412
Gross charge-offs for the three months ended March 31, 2026	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Energy and water/waste disposal									
Acceptable	\$ 52,578	\$ 468,344	\$ 375,284	\$ 199,722	\$ 168,615	\$ 473,080	\$ 205,205	\$ 33,946	\$ 1,976,774
OAEM	—	—	—	10,202	8,246	5,756	—	—	24,204
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	1,202	—	—	1,202
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ 52,578	\$ 468,344	\$ 375,284	\$ 209,924	\$ 176,861	\$ 480,038	\$ 205,205	\$ 33,946	\$ 2,002,180
Gross charge-offs for the three months ended March 31, 2026	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Rural home									
Acceptable	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 239	\$ 544	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 783
OAEM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 239	\$ 544	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 783
Gross charge-offs for the three months ended March 31, 2026	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

Farm Credit Bank of Texas

	Term Loans by Origination Year						Revolving Loans Converted to Term Loans	Total	
	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021 and Prior			
International									
Acceptable	\$ —	\$ 31,872	\$ 15,045	\$ 47,324	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 13,952	\$ 108,193	
OAEM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	\$ —	\$ 31,872	\$ 15,045	\$ 47,324	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 13,952	\$ 108,193	
Gross charge-offs for the three months ended March 31, 2026	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	
Mission-related									
Acceptable	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,885	\$ —	\$ 1,885	
OAEM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,885	\$ —	\$ 1,885	
Gross charge-offs for the three months ended March 31, 2026	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	
Lease receivables									
Acceptable	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,208	\$ —	\$ 3,208	
OAEM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,208	\$ —	\$ 3,208	
Gross charge-offs for the three months ended March 31, 2026	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	
Direct notes to District Associations									
Acceptable	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 24,417,257	\$ 24,417,257	
OAEM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 24,417,257	\$ 24,417,257	
Gross charge-offs for the three months ended March 31, 2026	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	
Loans to other financing institutions									
Acceptable	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 70,420	\$ 70,420	
OAEM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 70,420	\$ 70,420	
Gross charge-offs for the three months ended March 31, 2026	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	
Total loans									
Acceptable	\$ 240,147	\$ 1,611,780	\$ 1,357,937	\$ 740,576	\$ 774,899	\$ 1,751,216	\$ 27,035,693	\$ 109,947	\$ 33,622,195
OAEM	—	20,241	40,181	74,872	82,369	46,753	113,364	5,276	383,056
Substandard	4,979	5,922	13,477	16,110	12,981	41,020	72,547	—	167,036
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	1	24	16	—	41
Total	\$ 245,126	\$ 1,637,943	\$ 1,411,595	\$ 831,558	\$ 870,250	\$ 1,839,013	\$ 27,221,620	\$ 115,223	\$ 34,172,328
Gross charge-offs for the three months ended March 31, 2026	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

The following table presents credit quality indicators by loan type and the related amortized cost loan balance for the loan portfolio as of December 31, 2025:

Term Loans by Origination Year									
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020 and Prior	Revolving Loans	Revolving Loans Converted to Term Loans	Total
Real estate mortgage									
Acceptable	\$ 242,231	\$ 67,035	\$ 51,515	\$ 134,794	\$ 203,758	\$ 300,428	\$ 128,104	\$ 61,838	\$ 1,189,703
OAEM	1,291	—	12,996	34,763	800	10,259	34,490	3,514	98,113
Substandard	478	2,073	11,603	—	842	490	734	—	16,220
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	59	—	—	59
Total	\$ 244,000	\$ 69,108	\$ 76,114	\$ 169,557	\$ 205,400	\$ 311,236	\$ 163,328	\$ 65,352	\$ 1,304,095
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2025	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 22,484	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 22,484
Production and intermediate-term									
Acceptable	\$ 83,976	\$ 54,137	\$ 51,914	\$ 47,070	\$ 19,019	\$ 78,799	\$ 1,054,674	\$ 7,871	\$ 1,397,460
OAEM	17,478	—	642	—	471	1,639	30,412	—	50,642
Substandard	3,038	—	118	—	—	—	42	—	3,198
Doubtful	—	—	—	5	—	1	262	—	268
Total	\$ 104,492	\$ 54,137	\$ 52,674	\$ 47,075	\$ 19,490	\$ 80,439	\$ 1,085,390	\$ 7,871	\$ 1,451,568
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2025	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,600	\$ 279	\$ —	\$ 26	\$ 19,577	\$ —	\$ 21,482
Agribusiness									
Acceptable	\$ 646,316	\$ 657,832	\$ 353,454	\$ 496,394	\$ 224,479	\$ 369,580	\$ 1,071,578	\$ 8,786	\$ 3,828,419
OAEM	8,793	35,096	29,563	32,530	18,309	—	39,540	1,663	165,494
Substandard	2,302	1,871	5,442	12,723	16,570	17,280	51,255	198	107,641
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ 657,411	\$ 694,799	\$ 388,459	\$ 541,647	\$ 259,358	\$ 386,860	\$ 1,162,373	\$ 10,647	\$ 4,101,554
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2025	\$ —	\$ 10,648	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,672	\$ —	\$ 5,064	\$ —	\$ 20,384
Communications									
Acceptable	\$ 133,619	\$ 210,151	\$ 115,520	\$ 58,147	\$ 69,799	\$ 72,058	\$ 47,240	\$ —	\$ 706,534
OAEM	—	3,162	—	—	—	6,821	1,399	—	11,382
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ 133,619	\$ 213,313	\$ 115,520	\$ 58,147	\$ 69,799	\$ 78,879	\$ 48,639	\$ —	\$ 717,916
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2025	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Energy and water/waste disposal									
Acceptable	\$ 455,662	\$ 383,774	\$ 202,901	\$ 179,911	\$ 54,847	\$ 427,032	\$ 196,996	\$ 34,381	\$ 1,935,504
OAEM	—	—	10,280	8,245	—	5,756	—	—	24,281
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	1,366	—	—	1,366
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ 455,662	\$ 383,774	\$ 213,181	\$ 188,156	\$ 54,847	\$ 434,154	\$ 196,996	\$ 34,381	\$ 1,961,151
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2025	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Rural home									
Acceptable	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 240	\$ —	\$ 551	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 791
OAEM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 240	\$ —	\$ 551	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 791
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2025	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

Farm Credit Bank of Texas

	Term Loans by Origination Year						Revolving Loans Converted to Term Loans	Total
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020 and Prior		
International								
Acceptable	\$ 31,872	\$ 15,044	\$ 47,321	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 12,539	\$ 106,776
OAEM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ 31,872	\$ 15,044	\$ 47,321	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 12,539	\$ 106,776
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2025	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Mission-related								
Acceptable	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,885	\$ —	\$ 1,885
OAEM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,885	\$ —	\$ 1,885
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2025	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Lease receivables								
Acceptable	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,381	\$ —	\$ 3,381
OAEM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,381	\$ —	\$ 3,381
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2025	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Direct notes to District Associations								
Acceptable	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 24,479,816	\$ 24,479,816
OAEM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 24,479,816	\$ 24,479,816
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2025	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Loans to other financing institutions								
Acceptable	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 68,172	\$ 68,172
OAEM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 68,172	\$ 68,172
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2025	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Total loans								
Acceptable	\$ 1,593,676	\$ 1,387,973	\$ 822,625	\$ 916,556	\$ 571,902	\$ 1,253,714	\$ 27,059,119	\$ 33,718,441
OAEM	27,562	38,258	53,481	75,538	19,580	24,475	105,841	349,912
Substandard	5,818	3,944	17,163	12,723	17,412	19,136	52,031	128,425
Doubtful	—	—	—	5	—	60	262	327
Total	\$ 1,627,056	\$ 1,430,175	\$ 893,269	\$ 1,004,822	\$ 608,894	\$ 1,297,385	\$ 27,217,253	\$ 34,197,105
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2025	\$ —	\$ 10,648	\$ 1,600	\$ 279	\$ 4,672	\$ 22,510	\$ 24,641	\$ 64,350

Accrued interest receivable on loans of \$138.2 million and \$141.9 million at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively, has been excluded from the amortized cost of loans and is reported separately in the Balance Sheet. During the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Bank did not reverse any accrued interest receivable against interest income. During the three months ended March 31, 2025, the Bank reversed \$122 thousand in accrued interest receivable against interest income.

The following table reflects nonperforming assets, which consists of nonaccrual participation loans, accruing participation loans 90 days or more past due and other property owned. No direct notes to District Associations were nonperforming at March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025.

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate mortgage	\$ 14,181	\$ 14,901
Production and intermediate-term	17	3,365
Agribusiness	45,904	45,228
Energy and water/waste disposal	1,202	1,366
Total nonaccrual loans	<u>61,304</u>	<u>64,860</u>
Total accruing loans 90 days or more past due	—	—
Other property owned	30,044	28,583
Total nonperforming assets	<u>\$ 91,348</u>	<u>\$ 93,443</u>
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	0.18 %	0.19 %
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	0.27	0.27
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	4.25	4.45

The following table provides the amortized cost for nonaccrual loans with and without a related allowance for credit losses on loans, as well as interest income recognized on nonaccrual loans during the period:

	Balance at March 31, 2026			Interest Income Recognized for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2026
	Amortized Cost with Allowance	Amortized Cost without Allowance	Total	
Nonaccrual loans:				
Real estate mortgage	\$ —	\$ 14,181	\$ 14,181	\$ —
Production and intermediate-term	—	17	17	—
Agribusiness	18,664	27,240	45,904	—
Energy and water/waste disposal	1,202	—	1,202	—
Total	<u>\$ 19,866</u>	<u>\$ 41,438</u>	<u>\$ 61,304</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
	Balance at December 31, 2025			Interest Income Recognized for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2025
	Amortized Cost with Allowance	Amortized Cost without Allowance	Total	
Nonaccrual loans:				
Real estate mortgage	\$ —	\$ 14,901	\$ 14,901	\$ —
Production and intermediate-term	—	3,365	3,365	—
Agribusiness	29,554	15,674	45,228	—
Energy and water/waste disposal	1,366	—	1,366	—
Total	<u>\$ 30,920</u>	<u>\$ 33,940</u>	<u>\$ 64,860</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

At March 31, 2026, the Bank had specific reserves included in the allowance for credit losses of \$8.5 million, associated with the nonaccrual loan balance of \$19.9 million. At December 31, 2025, the Bank had specific reserves included in the allowance for credit losses of \$8.7 million, associated with the nonaccrual loan balance of \$30.9 million.

The following tables provide an aging analysis of past due loans at amortized cost by portfolio segment as of:

March 31, 2026	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due	Total Loans	Amortized Cost Greater Than 90 Days Past Due and Accruing
Real estate mortgage	\$ 588	\$ —	\$ 588	\$ 1,237,956	\$ 1,238,544	\$ —
Production and intermediate-term	—	6	6	1,380,604	1,380,610	—
Agribusiness	14,052	15,715	29,767	4,161,069	4,190,836	—
Energy & water/waste disposal	—	429	429	2,001,751	2,002,180	—
Rural home	—	—	—	783	783	—
Lease receivables	—	—	—	3,208	3,208	—
Communications	—	—	—	758,412	758,412	—
Direct notes to District Associations	—	—	—	24,417,257	24,417,257	—
Loans to OFIs	—	—	—	70,420	70,420	—
International	—	—	—	108,193	108,193	—
Mission-related	—	—	—	1,885	1,885	—
Total	\$ 14,640	\$ 16,150	\$ 30,790	\$ 34,141,538	\$ 34,172,328	\$ —

December 31, 2025	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due	Total Loans	Amortized Cost Greater Than 90 Days Past Due and Accruing
Real estate mortgage	\$ 8,787	\$ 490	\$ 9,277	\$ 1,294,818	\$ 1,304,095	\$ —
Production and intermediate-term	—	28	28	1,451,540	1,451,568	—
Agribusiness	—	15,757	15,757	4,085,797	4,101,554	—
Energy & water/waste disposal	—	429	429	1,960,722	1,961,151	—
Rural home	—	—	—	791	791	—
Lease receivables	—	—	—	3,381	3,381	—
Communications	—	—	—	717,916	717,916	—
Direct notes to District Associations	—	—	—	24,479,816	24,479,816	—
Loans to OFIs	—	—	—	68,172	68,172	—
International	—	—	—	106,776	106,776	—
Mission-related	—	—	—	1,885	1,885	—
Total	\$ 8,787	\$ 16,704	\$ 25,491	\$ 34,171,614	\$ 34,197,105	\$ —

A loan is considered collateral dependent when the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty and repayment is expected to be provided substantially through the operation or sale of the collateral. Collateral dependent loans are primarily production and intermediate-term, agribusiness, energy and water/waste disposal and real estate mortgage loans.

Loan Modifications to Borrowers Experiencing Financial Difficulties

Upon the adoption of the guidance, Financial Instruments – Credit Losses, Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosure, creditors are required to disclose specific modifications with borrowers that are experiencing financial difficulty.

For loan modifications granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty during the three months ended March 31, 2026, the following table shows the amortized cost of outstanding balances as reflected in our Balance Sheet, disaggregated by loan type and type of modification granted:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026	
	Term Extension	Percentage of Total by Loan Type
Production and intermediate-term	\$ 14,689	1.06 %
Agribusiness	4,531	0.11
Total	<u>\$ 19,220</u>	<u>0.06 %</u>

Accrued interest receivable related to loan modifications granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty during the three months ended March 31, 2026, totaled \$154 thousand. Additional commitments to lend to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty whose loans were modified during the three months ended March 31, 2026, totaled \$2.7 million.

The following table describes the financial effects of the modifications made to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty during the three months ended March 31, 2026:

	Financial Effect - Term Extension
	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026
Production and intermediate-term	Added a weighted average of 1.97 months to the life of the loan
Agribusiness	Added a weighted average of 12 months to the life of the loan

There were no loan modifications granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty during the three months ended March 31, 2025.

During the three months ended March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025, there were no defaults on loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that had received a modification in the twelve months before default.

The Bank had \$31.2 million in agribusiness loans, \$14.7 million in production and intermediate-term loans and \$14.2 million in real estate mortgage loans that were modified in the twelve months prior to March 31, 2026, all of which were current in all required payments. The Bank had \$31.7 million in agribusiness loans that were modified in the twelve months prior to March 31, 2025, all of which were current in all required payments.

Allowance for Credit Losses on Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses on Unfunded Commitments

The credit risk rating methodology is a key component of the Bank's allowance for credit losses evaluation and is generally incorporated into the Bank's loan underwriting standards and internal lending limits. In addition, borrower and commodity concentration lending and leasing limits have been established by the Bank to manage credit exposure. The regulatory limit to a single borrower or lessee is 15 percent of the Bank's lending and leasing limit base, but the Bank's board of directors have generally established more restrictive lending limits.

A summary of changes in the allowance for credit losses by portfolio segment for the three months ended March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025 are as follows:

	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediate-term	Agri-business	Comm-unications	Energy and Water/Waste Disposal	Rural Home	Inter-national	Mission-Related	Lease Receivables	Direct Notes to District Associations	Loans to OFIs	Total
Allowance for credit losses on loans:												
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$ 4,691	\$ 3,061	\$ 29,382	\$ 1,822	\$ 3,244	\$ 2	\$ 297	\$ 5	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 42,505
Charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recoveries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provision for credit losses on loans (credit loss reversal)	886	(301)	11,208	(62)	(564)	—	(82)	1	(1)	—	—	11,085
Balance at March 31, 2026	\$ 5,577	\$ 2,760	\$ 40,590	\$ 1,760	\$ 2,680	\$ 2	\$ 215	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 53,590
Allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments:												
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$ 589	\$ 675	\$ 3,240	\$ 278	\$ 1,858	\$ —	\$ 66	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6,706
Provision for credit losses (credit loss reversal)	(43)	152	1,181	237	(1,141)	—	25	—	—	—	—	411
Balance at March 31, 2026	\$ 546	\$ 827	\$ 4,421	\$ 515	\$ 717	\$ —	\$ 91	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7,117
Allowance for credit losses on loans:												
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 3,835	\$ 11,022	\$ 14,588	\$ 1,633	\$ 3,272	\$ 2	\$ 239	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 34,597
Charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recoveries	—	—	259	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	259
Provision for credit losses on loans (credit loss reversal)	(163)	8,850	3,509	114	1,025	—	(12)	(1)	—	—	—	13,322
Balance at March 31, 2025	\$ 3,672	\$ 19,872	\$ 18,356	\$ 1,747	\$ 4,297	\$ 2	\$ 227	\$ 5	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 48,178
Allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments:												
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 777	\$ 508	\$ 2,983	\$ 157	\$ 818	\$ —	\$ 27	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,270
Provision for credit losses on loans (credit loss reversal)	(139)	20	281	70	1,119	—	(3)	—	—	—	—	1,348
Balance at March 31, 2025	\$ 638	\$ 528	\$ 3,264	\$ 227	\$ 1,937	\$ —	\$ 24	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6,618

Discussion of Changes in Allowance for Credit Losses

The ACL increased \$11.5 million to \$60.7 million at March 31, 2026, as compared to \$49.2 million at December 31, 2025. The increase was driven by an increase in the provision for credit losses on loans resulting from higher general reserves due to credit deterioration for select borrowers in the agribusiness loan sector and a more pessimistic economic outlook.

The Bank's macroeconomic forecast includes a weighted average selection of a third-party vendor's economic scenarios over a reasonable and supportable forecast period of two years. The economic scenarios utilized in the March 31, 2026, estimate for the allowance for credit losses were based on the following: a baseline scenario, which represents a relatively stable economic environment; a downside scenario reflecting an economic recession during the forecast period; and an upside scenario that considers the potential for economic improvement relative to the baseline scenario. The economic forecasts incorporate macroeconomic variables, including the U.S. unemployment rate, Dow Jones Total Stock Market Index and U.S. corporate bond spreads. The macroeconomic forecasts for these variables deteriorated relative to the prior quarter resulting in higher provision for credit losses on loans during the three months ended March 31, 2026.

NOTE 4 — LEASES

The Bank maintains a lease for its headquarters facility in Austin, Texas, which expires in December 2034. This lease is for approximately 111,500 square feet of office space ranging from \$18 to \$38 per square foot during the term of the lease. Lease expense for the headquarters facility includes certain operating expenses passed through from the landlord.

The Bank entered into a desk sharing agreement in Washington, D.C., as of January 1, 2026, with the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives for legislative affairs purposes. The lease will expire on December 31, 2026. In addition, the Bank entered into a sublease for additional space in the same building with Faith in Public Life, Inc. for legislative affairs purposes, with a term from November 1, 2025 through April 30, 2026.

The Bank currently holds leases for postage machines, copiers, coffee and ice machines. The postage machines lease has an expiration date of April 2027. The lease for copiers has an expiration date of August 2026. The leases for the coffee and ice machines are currently month-to-month leases.

Lease expenses, which are included as a component of occupancy and equipment expense in the Statements of Comprehensive Income, totaled \$1.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026, and \$1.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025.

Other information related to leases includes:

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2026	2025
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:		
Operating cash flows for operating leases	\$ 905	\$ 900

At March 31, 2026, the weighted-average remaining lease term for the building, copier and postage machine leases was 8.82 years, and the weighted-average discount rate was 2.42 percent. At December 31, 2025, the weighted-average remaining lease term for the building, copier and postage machine leases was 9.06 years, and the weighted-average discount rate was 2.42 percent. The discount rates were determined using the Bank's incremental borrowing rate for bonds with terms similar to the lease terms. The following are the undiscounted cash flows for operating leases at March 31, 2026:

	Maturities of Lease Liabilities	
	2026	2025
Remainder of 2026	\$ 3,561	
2027		3,624
2028		3,646
2029		3,708
2030		3,768
Thereafter		20,001
Total undiscounted cash flows		38,308
Less interest expense		3,762
Lease liability	\$	34,546

The lease expense for leases with terms of 12 months or less was \$27 thousand and \$2 thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, respectively.

NOTE 5 — COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Bank has various outstanding commitments and contingent liabilities as discussed elsewhere in these notes.

The Bank is primarily liable for its portion of Systemwide debt obligations. Additionally, the Bank is jointly and severally liable for the consolidated Systemwide bonds and notes of the other System banks. The total Bank and consolidated Systemwide debt obligations of the System at March 31, 2026, were approximately 482.504 billion.

In the normal course of business, the Bank incurs a certain amount of claims, litigation, and other legal and administrative proceedings, all of which are considered incidental to the normal conduct of business. The Bank believes it has meritorious defenses to the claims currently asserted against it, and, with respect to such legal proceedings, intends to defend itself vigorously, litigating or settling cases according to management's judgment as to what is in the best interest of the Bank and its shareholders.

On at least a quarterly basis, the Bank assesses its liabilities and contingencies in connection with outstanding legal proceedings utilizing the latest information available. For those matters where it is probable that the Bank would incur a loss and the amount of the loss could be reasonably estimated, the Bank would record a liability in its financial statements. These liabilities would be increased or decreased to reflect any relevant developments on a quarterly basis. For other matters, where a loss is not probable or the amount of the loss is not estimable, the Bank does not record a liability.

To the extent any other actions are pending against the Bank, upon the basis of current information, management and legal counsel are of the opinion that any resulting losses are not probable, and that the ultimate liability, if any, resulting from a lawsuit and other pending actions will not be material in relation to the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Bank.

NOTE 6 — FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Authoritative accounting guidance defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability. See Note 2, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" in the 2025 Annual Report and "Valuation Techniques" at the end of this note for additional information.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at March 31, 2026, for each of the fair value hierarchy levels are summarized below:

	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Federal funds sold and other overnight funds	\$ 552,553	\$ —	\$ 552,553	\$ —
Available-for-sale investments				
Certificates of deposit	300,081	—	300,081	—
Corporate debt	15,151	—	15,151	—
Mortgage-backed securities	5,221,467	—	5,221,467	—
U.S. Treasury securities	969,341	—	969,341	—
Asset-backed securities	224,309	—	224,309	—
Agricultural mortgage-backed securities	4,377	—	—	4,377
Derivative assets	(2,980)	—	(2,980)	—
Assets held in nonqualified benefit trusts	3,196	3,196	—	—
Total assets	\$ 7,287,495	\$ 3,196	\$ 7,279,922	\$ 4,377
Liabilities:				
Derivative liabilities	\$ 152	\$ —	\$ 152	\$ —
Letters of credit	2,365	—	—	2,365
Total liabilities	\$ 2,517	\$ —	\$ 152	\$ 2,365

Derivative assets as of March 31, 2026, reflects the fair value of the derivatives of \$37.2 million, offset by variation margin settlements of \$40.2 million.

The table below represents a reconciliation of all Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the three months ended March 31, 2026:

	Assets		Liabilities		Total
	Agricultural Mortgage-Backed Securities		Letters of Credit		
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$	4,609	\$	2,537	\$ 2,072
Net gains included in other comprehensive income		17		—	17
Purchases, issuances and settlements, sales		(249)		(172)	(77)
Balance at March 31, 2026	\$	4,377	\$	2,365	\$ 2,012
The amount of gains/losses for the period included in other comprehensive income attributable to the change in unrealized gains or losses relating to assets or liabilities still held at March 31, 2026	\$	17	\$	—	\$ 17

AMBS were included in Level 3 due to limited activity or less transparency around inputs to their valuation. The liability for letters of credit was included in Level 3 because the valuation, based on fees charged for similar agreements, may not closely correlate to a fair value for instruments not regularly traded in the secondary market.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis at March 31, 2026, for each of the fair value hierarchy levels are summarized below:

	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Loans	\$ 11,410	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 11,410
Other property owned	30,044			30,044
Total assets	\$ 41,454	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 41,454

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2025, for each of the fair value hierarchy levels are summarized below:

	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Federal funds sold and other overnight funds	\$ 461,098	\$ —	\$ 461,098	\$ —
Available-for-sale investments				
Certificates of deposit	350,188	—	350,188	—
Corporate debt	30,229	—	30,229	—
Mortgage-backed securities	5,351,939	—	5,351,939	—
U.S. Treasury securities	922,833	—	922,833	—
Asset-backed securities	233,870	—	233,870	—
Agricultural mortgage-backed securities	4,609	—	—	4,609
Derivative assets	2,464	—	2,464	—
Assets held in nonqualified benefit trusts	3,082	3,082	—	—
Total assets	\$ 7,360,312	\$ 3,082	\$ 7,352,621	\$ 4,609
Liabilities:				
Derivative liabilities	\$ 1,415	\$ —	\$ 1,415	\$ —
Letters of credit	2,537	—	—	2,537
Total liabilities	\$ 3,952	\$ —	\$ 1,415	\$ 2,537

The table below represents a reconciliation of Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the three months ended March 31, 2025:

	Assets		Liabilities	
	Agricultural Mortgage-Backed Securities	Loans Held for Sale	Letters of Credit	Total
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 6,553	\$ 7,981	\$ 3,563	\$ 10,971
Net gains (losses) included in other comprehensive income	61	—	(722)	783
Purchases, issuances and settlements, sales	(645)	(205)	—	(850)
Balance at March 31, 2025	\$ 5,969	\$ 7,776	\$ 2,841	\$ 10,904
The amount of gains/losses for the period included in other comprehensive income attributable to the change in unrealized gains or losses relating to assets or liabilities still held at March 31, 2025	\$ 61	\$ —	\$ (722)	\$ 783

There were transfers into and out of Level 3 during the three months ended March 31, 2025. Loans held for sale were included in Level 3 due to their valuation being based on Level 3 criteria (broker quotes). AMBS were included in Level 3 due to limited activity or less transparency around inputs to their valuation. The liability for letters of credit were included in Level 3 because the valuation, based on fees charged for similar agreements, may not closely correlate to a fair value for instruments not regularly traded in the secondary market.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis at December 31, 2025, for each of the fair value hierarchy levels are summarized below:

	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Loans	\$ 22,266	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 22,266
Other property owned	28,583	—	—	28,583
Total assets	\$ 50,849	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 50,849

The fair value of financial instruments measured at carrying amounts on the Balance Sheet for each of the fair value hierarchy values are summarized as follows:

	March 31, 2026				Total Fair Value
	Total Carrying Amount	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
Assets:					
Cash	\$ 30,644	\$ 30,644	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 30,644
Cash collateral posted with derivative counterparties	49,485	49,485	—	—	49,485
Net loans	34,118,738	—	—	33,156,635	33,156,635
Total assets	\$ 34,198,867	\$ 80,129	\$ —	\$ 33,156,635	\$ 33,236,764
Liabilities:					
Systemwide debt securities	\$ 39,451,089	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 38,804,041	\$ 38,804,041
Total liabilities	\$ 39,451,089	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 38,804,041	\$ 38,804,041

	December 31, 2025				
	Total Carrying Amount	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total Fair Value
Assets:					
Cash	\$ 43,385	\$ 43,385	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 43,385
Cash collateral posted with derivative counterparties	37,435	37,435	—	—	37,435
Net loans	34,154,600	—	—	33,278,115	33,278,115
Total assets	\$ 34,235,420	\$ 80,820	\$ —	\$ 33,278,115	\$ 33,358,935
Liabilities:					
Systemwide debt securities	\$ 39,497,774	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 38,962,801	\$ 38,962,801
Total liabilities	\$ 39,497,774	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 38,962,801	\$ 38,962,801

Valuation Techniques

As more fully discussed in Note 2, “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” in the 2025 Annual Report, authoritative accounting guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. Fair values of financial instruments represent the estimated amount to be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer or extinguish a liability among willing participants at the reporting date. Due to the uncertainty of expected cash flows resulting from financial instruments, the use of different assumptions and valuation methodologies could significantly affect the estimated fair value amounts. Accordingly, certain estimated fair values may not be indicative of the amounts for which the financial instruments could be exchanged in a current or future market transaction.

Uncertainty of Fair Value Measurements

For recurring fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the AMBS are prepayment rates, probability of default and loss given default in the event of default inclusive of some uncertainty at the reporting date.

Quoted market prices may not be available for the instruments presented below. Accordingly, fair values are based on internal models that consider judgments regarding anticipated cash flows, future expected loss experience, current economic conditions, risk characteristics of various financial instruments and other factors. Significant increases (decreases) in any of those inputs in isolation would have resulted in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement. Generally, a change in the assumption used for the probability of default would have been accompanied by a directionally similar change in the assumption used for the loss given default and a directionally opposite change in the assumption used for prepayment rates. These estimates involve uncertainties and matters of judgment, and, therefore, cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

Information About Recurring and Nonrecurring Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

	Fair Value at		Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input	Range of Inputs / Weighted Average of Inputs	
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025			March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Agricultural mortgage-backed securities	\$ 4,377	\$ 4,609	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment rates	3.93% - 44.72% / 13.79%	3.78% - 33.69% / 11.28%

In regard to nonperforming loans and other property owned (OPO), it is not practicable to provide specific information on inputs as each collateral property is unique. The Bank utilizes appraisals to value these loans and OPO and considers unobservable inputs such as income and expense, comparable sales, replacement cost and comparability adjustments.

Information about Recurring and Nonrecurring Level 2 Fair Value Measurements

	Valuation Technique(s)	Input
Federal funds sold	Carrying value	Par/principal
Available-for-sale investment securities	Quoted prices Discounted cash flow	Price for similar security Constant prepayment rate Appropriate interest rate yield curve
Interest rate caps	Discounted cash flow	Appropriate interest rate yield curve Annualized volatility
Interest rate swaps	Discounted cash flow	Benchmark yield curve Counterparty credit risk Volatility

Information about Other Financial Instrument Fair Value Measurements

	Valuation Technique(s)	Input
Cash	Carrying value	Actual balance
Loans	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment forecasts Appropriate interest rate yield curve Probability of default Loss given default
Systemwide debt securities	Discounted cash flow	Benchmark yield curve Derived yield spread Own credit risk

NOTE 7 — ASSET/LIABILITY OFFSETTING

Most derivative transactions with swap dealers are cleared through a Futures Commission Merchant (FCM). Cleared derivative contracts require the payment of initial and variation margin as a protection against default and the Derivatives Clearing Organization (DCO) takes on the obligation of both sides of the transaction. The Bank's interest rate cap derivatives are under bilateral collateral and netting agreements that require the net settlement of covered contracts.

Notwithstanding collateral and netting provisions, our derivative assets and liabilities are not offset on the accompanying Balance Sheet. The amount of collateral received or pledged is calculated on a net basis by counterparty.

The following table summarizes overnight investments, derivative assets and liabilities and amounts of collateral exchanged pursuant to our agreements:

	Gross Amounts of Assets/Liabilities Presented on the Balance Sheet	Amounts Not Offset on the Balance Sheet		Net Amount
		Cash Collateral Posted - Initial Margin	Investment Securities Received/Pledged as Collateral	
March 31, 2026				
Assets:				
Interest rate swaps and other derivatives	\$ (2,980)	\$ 49,485	\$ —	\$ 46,505
Federal funds sold and overnight investments	552,553	—	(150,000)	402,553
Liabilities:				
Interest rate swaps and other derivatives	152	—	—	152
December 31, 2025				
Assets:				
Interest rate swaps and other derivatives	\$ 2,464	\$ 37,435	\$ —	\$ 39,899
Federal funds sold and overnight investments	461,098	—	(100,000)	361,098
Liabilities:				
Interest rate swaps and other derivatives	1,415	—	—	1,415

NOTE 8 — DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

The Bank maintains an overall interest rate risk management strategy that incorporates the use of derivative instruments to minimize significant unplanned fluctuations in earnings that are caused by interest rate volatility. The Bank's goal is to manage interest rate sensitivity by modifying the repricing or maturity characteristics of certain Balance Sheet liabilities so that movements in interest rates do not adversely affect the net interest margin. The Bank considers the strategic use of derivatives to be a prudent method of managing interest rate sensitivity as it prevents earnings from being exposed to undue risk posed by changes in interest rates.

The Bank may enter into derivative transactions to lower funding costs, diversify sources of funding, alter interest rate exposures arising from mismatches between assets and liabilities, or better manage liquidity. Interest rate swaps allow the Bank to raise borrowings in the government-sponsored enterprises market and modify the repricing characteristics of that debt to better match those of the earning assets. Under interest rate swap arrangements, the Bank agrees with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals, payment streams calculated on a specified notional amount, with at least one stream based on a specified floating-rate index. The Bank may purchase interest rate options, such as caps and floors, in order to reduce the impact of rising interest rates on its floating-rate debt.

At March 31, 2026, the Bank held interest rate caps with a notional amount of \$75.0 million and a net fair value asset of \$3 thousand, and pay-fixed interest rate swaps with a notional amount of \$2.30 billion and a net fair value asset of \$37.1 million. At March 31, 2026, the Bank had received \$40.2 million in variation margin settlements from a counterparty on the pay-fixed interest rate swaps. At December 31, 2025, the Bank held interest rate caps with a notional amount of \$75.0 million and a net fair value asset of \$4 thousand, and pay-fixed interest rate swaps with a notional amount of \$1.825 billion and a net fair value asset of \$24.5 million. At December 31, 2025, the Bank

had received \$23.5 million in variation margin settlements from a counterparty on the pay-fixed interest rate swaps.

The primary type of derivative instruments used and the activity (notional amount of derivatives) during the three months ended March 31, 2026, are summarized in the following table.

	Pay-Fixed Swaps	Interest Rate Caps	Total
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$ 1,825,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 1,900,000
Additions	475,000	—	475,000
Balance at March 31, 2026	<u>\$ 2,300,000</u>	<u>\$ 75,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,375,000</u>

By using derivative instruments, the Bank exposes itself to credit and market risk. If a counterparty fails to fulfill its performance obligations under a derivative contract, the Bank's credit risk will equal the fair value gain of the derivative. Generally, when the fair value of a derivative contract is positive, this indicates that the counterparty owes the Bank, thus creating a repayment risk for the Bank. When the fair value of the derivative contract is negative, the Bank owes the counterparty and, therefore, assumes no repayment risk.

To minimize the risk of credit losses from derivatives, all interest rate swap derivative contracts have been moved to clearing and are cleared through an FCM. Cleared derivative contracts require the payment of initial and variation margin as a protection against default and the DCO takes on the obligation of both sides of the transaction. Interest rate cap derivatives are supported by bilateral collateral agreements with counterparties requiring the posting of collateral in the event certain dollar thresholds of exposure of one party to the other are reached; thresholds may vary depending on the counterparty's credit rating from a major rating agency. The Bank also monitors the credit standing of, and levels of exposure to, individual counterparties. Interest rate caps are under master agreements that contain netting provisions. These provisions allow the Bank to require the net settlement of covered contracts with the same counterparty in the event of default by the counterparty on one or more contracts. At March 31, 2026, the Bank had posted \$49.5 million of cash as collateral as initial margin, compared to \$37.4 million at December 31, 2025. At March 31, 2026, the Bank had a derivative asset value of \$37.2 million and had received \$40.2 million in variation margin settlements. At December 31, 2025, the Bank had a derivative asset value of \$25.9 million and had received \$23.5 million in variation margin settlements.

The credit exposure represents the exposure to credit loss on derivative instruments, which is estimated by calculating the cost, on a present value basis, to replace all outstanding derivative contracts in a gain position.

Derivative – Counterparty Exposure

The following table represents the credit ratings of counterparties to whom the Bank had credit exposure at March 31, 2026:

	Remaining Years to Maturity			Exposure	Collateral Held**	Exposure Net of Collateral
	Less Than One Year to Five Years	More Than Five Years	Total Gains (Losses)*			
Moody's Credit Rating:						
Aa2	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 3
Aa3	(799)	(902)	(1,701)	(1,701)	—	(1,701)
Total	\$ (796)	\$ (902)	\$ (1,698)	\$ (1,698)	\$ —	\$ (1,698)

*Represents gain or loss positions on derivative instruments with individual counterparties. Net gains or losses represent the exposure to credit losses estimated by calculating the cost, on a present value basis, to replace all outstanding derivative contracts within a maturity category. Within each maturity category, contracts in a loss position are netted against contracts in a gain position with the same counterparty.

**Excluded from the table is initial margin posted by the Bank totaling \$49.5 million at March 31, 2026, related to cleared derivative transactions.

The Bank's derivative activities are monitored by the Asset-Liability Management Committee (ALCO) as part of its asset/liability and treasury functions. The ALCO is responsible for approving hedging strategies that are developed through its analysis of data derived from financial simulation models and other internal and industry sources. The resulting hedging strategies are then incorporated into the Bank's overall interest rate risk management strategies.

Fair Value Hedges

For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as a fair value hedge, the gain or loss on the derivative as well as the offsetting loss or gain on the hedged item (principally, debt securities) attributable to the hedge risk are recognized in current earnings. The Bank includes the gain or loss on the hedged items in the same line item (interest expense) as the offsetting loss or gain on the related receive-fixed interest rate swaps. Recorded in the Bank's Balance Sheet are cumulative basis adjustments for fair value hedges for Systemwide debt securities (bonds and notes). At March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the Bank did not have any fair value hedged items.

Cash Flow Hedges

For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative is reported as a component of other comprehensive income and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Gains and losses on the derivative representing either hedge ineffectiveness or hedge components excluded from the assessment of effectiveness are recognized in current earnings.

The Bank clears all cash flow swap hedges through an FCM, with a clearinghouse or central counterparty (CCP). At March 31, 2026, the Bank had a notional amount of cleared cash flow hedges of \$2.30 billion with associated initial margin of \$49.5 million. At December 31, 2025, the notional amount of cleared cash flow hedges was \$1.825 billion with associated initial margin of \$37.4 million.

The Bank's derivative instruments at March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, which are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges, met the standards for accounting treatment. Thus, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative was reported as a component of other comprehensive income. In the next 12 months, we expect to reclassify \$156 thousand of losses recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss (AOCL) as of March 31, 2026 to earnings. These amounts will offset the cash flows associated with the hedged forecasted transactions. For cash flow

hedges with any ineffectiveness, the ineffectiveness is recognized as interest expense into current period earnings. During the three months ended March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025, there was no ineffectiveness for cash flow hedges.

The following table represents the fair value of cash flow derivative instruments, inclusive of posted or received variation margin settlements for cleared pay-fixed swap activity as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025:

	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value at		Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value at	
		March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025		March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Interest rate caps	Other assets	\$ 3	\$ 4	Other liabilities	\$ —	\$ —
Pay-fixed swaps	Other assets	(2,983)	2,460	Other liabilities	152	1,415
		<u>\$ (2,980)</u>	<u>\$ 2,464</u>		<u>\$ 152</u>	<u>\$ 1,415</u>

The following table sets forth the effect of derivative (loss) gain recognized in AOCL for the three months ended March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025:

	Gain (Loss) Recognized in AOCL on Derivatives			Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCL into Income	
	Three Months Ended March 31,			Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025		2026	2025
Interest rate caps	\$ (1)	\$ (60)	Interest expense	\$ (33)	\$ (48)
Pay-fixed swaps	12,575	(22,885)	Other income, net	—	—
	<u>\$ 12,574</u>	<u>\$ (22,945)</u>		<u>\$ (33)</u>	<u>\$ (48)</u>

NOTE 9 – CAPITAL

The FCA sets minimum regulatory capital requirements, including capital conservation buffers, for banks and associations. These requirements are split into minimum requirements for risk-adjusted ratios and non-risk-adjusted ratios. The risk-adjusted ratios include common equity tier 1, tier 1 capital, total capital and permanent capital ratios. The non-risk-adjusted ratios include tier 1 leverage and unallocated retained earnings (URE) and URE equivalents (UREE) leverage ratios that are applicable to both the banks and associations. As of March 31, 2026, the Bank exceeded all regulatory capital requirements, including the capital conservation buffers.

The following table reflects the Bank's capital ratios:

	Regulatory Requirements Including Capital Conservation Buffers	As of March 31, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
Risk-adjusted:			
Common equity tier 1 ratio	7.00 %	8.91 %	9.08 %
Tier 1 capital ratio	8.50	13.09	13.25
Total capital ratio	10.50	13.37	13.59
Permanent capital ratio	7.00	13.12	13.29
Non-risk-adjusted:			
Tier 1 leverage ratio	5.00 %	5.62 %	5.70 %
UREE leverage ratio	1.50	1.86	2.03

Risk-adjusted assets have been defined by FCA regulations as the Balance Sheet assets and off-balance sheet commitments adjusted by various percentages ranging from 0 to 1,250, depending on the level of risk inherent in the various types of assets.

If the capital ratios fall below the minimum regulatory requirements, capital distributions (equity redemptions, dividends and patronage) and discretionary bonus payments to senior officers are restricted or prohibited without prior FCA approval.

The components of the Bank's risk-adjusted capital, based on 90-day average balances, were as follows at March 31, 2026:

	Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Total Capital Ratio	Permanent Capital Ratio
Numerator:				
Unallocated retained earnings	\$ 935,524	\$ 935,524	\$ 935,524	\$ 935,524
Adjustments for patronage or dividend accrued receivables and payables	(19,107)	(19,107)	(19,107)	(19,107)
Common Cooperative Equities:				
Purchased other required stock ≥ 7 years	668,283	668,283	668,283	668,283
Allocated stock ≥ 7 years	36,042	36,042	36,042	36,042
Allocated equities:				
Allocated equities held ≥ 7 years	116,464	116,464	116,464	116,464
Noncumulative perpetual preferred stock	—	750,000	750,000	750,000
Allowance for credit losses on loans and allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments subject to certain limitations	—	—	49,459	—
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	(139,900)	(139,900)	(139,900)	(139,900)
Other regulatory required deductions	(98)	(98)	(98)	(98)
Total	<u>\$ 1,597,208</u>	<u>\$ 2,347,208</u>	<u>\$ 2,396,667</u>	<u>\$ 2,347,208</u>
Denominator:				
Risk-adjusted assets excluding allowance	\$ 17,930,047	\$ 17,930,047	\$ 17,930,047	\$ 17,930,047
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Allowance for credit losses on loans	—	—	—	(42,748)
Total	<u>\$ 17,930,047</u>	<u>\$ 17,930,047</u>	<u>\$ 17,930,047</u>	<u>\$ 17,887,299</u>

The components of the Bank's non-risk-adjusted capital, based on 90-day average balances, were as follows at March 31, 2026:

	Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	UREE Leverage Ratio
Numerator:		
Unallocated retained earnings	\$ 935,524	\$ 935,524
Adjustments for patronage or dividend accrued receivables and payables	(19,107)	(19,107)
Common Cooperative Equities:		
Purchased other required stock ≥ 7 years	668,283	—
Allocated stock ≥ 7 years	36,042	—
Allocated equities:		
Allocated equities held ≥ 7 years	116,464	—
Noncumulative perpetual preferred stock	750,000	—
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:		
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	(139,900)	(139,900)
Other regulatory required deductions	(98)	(98)
Total	<u>\$ 2,347,208</u>	<u>\$ 776,419</u>
Denominator:		
Total assets	\$ 41,927,312	\$ 41,927,312
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:		
Regulatory deductions included in tier 1 capital	(169,746)	(169,746)
Total	<u>\$ 41,757,566</u>	<u>\$ 41,757,566</u>

The components of the Bank's risk-adjusted capital, based on 90-day average balances, were as follows at December 31, 2025:

	Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Total Capital Ratio	Permanent Capital Ratio
Numerator:				
Unallocated retained earnings	\$ 992,788	\$ 992,788	\$ 992,788	\$ 992,788
Adjustments for patronage or dividend accrued receivables and payables	(4,919)	(4,919)	(4,919)	(4,919)
Common Cooperative Equities:				
Purchased other required stock ≥ 7 years	640,569	640,569	640,569	640,569
Allocated stock ≥ 7 years	36,042	36,042	36,042	36,042
Allocated equities:				
Allocated equities held ≥ 7 years	109,037	109,037	109,037	109,037
Noncumulative perpetual preferred stock	—	750,000	750,000	750,000
Allowance for credit losses on loans and allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments subject to certain limitations	—	—	62,489	—
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	(139,170)	(139,170)	(139,170)	(139,170)
Other regulatory required deductions	(115)	(115)	(115)	(115)
Total	<u>\$ 1,634,232</u>	<u>\$ 2,384,232</u>	<u>\$ 2,446,721</u>	<u>\$ 2,384,232</u>
Denominator:				
Risk-adjusted assets excluding allowance	\$ 17,997,675	\$ 17,997,675	\$ 17,997,675	\$ 17,997,675
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Allowance for credit losses on loans	—	—	—	(55,383)
Total	<u>\$ 17,997,675</u>	<u>\$ 17,997,675</u>	<u>\$ 17,997,675</u>	<u>\$ 17,942,292</u>

The components of the Bank's non-risk-adjusted capital, based on 90-day average balances, were as follows at December 31, 2025:

	Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	UREE Leverage Ratio
Numerator:		
Unallocated retained earnings	\$ 992,788	\$ 992,788
Adjustments for patronage or dividend accrued receivables and payables	(4,919)	(4,919)
Common Cooperative Equities:		
Purchased other required stock ≥ 7 years	640,569	—
Allocated stock ≥ 7 years	36,042	—
Allocated equities:		
Allocated equities held ≥ 7 years	109,037	—
Noncumulative perpetual preferred stock	750,000	—
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:		
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	(139,170)	(139,170)
Other regulatory required deductions	(115)	(115)
Total	<u>\$ 2,384,232</u>	<u>\$ 848,584</u>
Denominator:		
Total assets	\$ 42,009,628	\$ 42,009,628
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:		
Regulatory deductions included in tier 1 capital	(150,654)	(150,654)
Total	<u>\$ 41,858,974</u>	<u>\$ 41,858,974</u>

NOTE 10 — EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

In addition to pension benefits, the Bank provides certain health care benefits to qualifying retired employees (other postretirement benefits). These benefits are not characterized as multiemployer, and consequently, the liability for these benefits is included in other liabilities on the Balance Sheet. Bank employees hired after January 1, 2004, may be eligible for retiree medical benefits for themselves and their spouses at their expense and will be responsible for 100 percent of the related premiums. The following table summarizes the components of net periodic benefit costs for the Bank's other postretirement benefit costs for the three months ended March 31:

	2026	2025
Service cost	\$ 21	\$ 26
Interest cost	140	142
Amortization of:		
Net actuarial gains	(36)	—
Total	<u>\$ 125</u>	<u>\$ 168</u>

The components of net periodic benefit cost other than the service cost component are included in other components of net periodic postretirement benefit cost on the Statements of Comprehensive Income.

The structure of the Texas District's defined benefit pension plan is characterized as multiemployer, since neither the assets, liabilities nor cost of any plan is segregated or separately accounted for by participating employers (Bank and District Associations).

NOTE 11 — ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

AOCL includes the accumulated balance of certain gains, losses or costs for which values are included in assets or liabilities on the Balance Sheet, but which have not yet been recognized in earnings. For the Bank, these elements include unrealized gains or losses on the Bank's AFS investment portfolio, amortization of postretirement benefit elements and changes in the value of cash flow derivative instruments.

The following is a summary of the components of AOCL and the changes that occurred during the three months ended March 31, 2026:

	Total	Investments	Postretirement Benefit Plans	Cash Flow Derivative Instruments
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$ (363,855)	\$ (390,016)	\$ 1,851	\$ 24,310
Change in net unrealized losses on AFS securities:				
Net change in unrealized losses on AFS securities	(24,762)	(24,762)		
Net change in unrealized losses on AFS securities	(24,762)	(24,762)		
Change in postretirement benefit plans:				
Amounts amortized into net periodic expense:				
Amortization of actuarial gains	(36)		(36)	
Net change in postretirement benefit plans	(36)		(36)	
Change in cash flow derivative instruments:				
Net change in unrealized gains on cash flow derivative instruments	12,574			12,574
Reclassification of loss recognized in interest expense	33			33
Net change in cash flow derivative instruments	12,607			12,607
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(12,191)	(24,762)	(36)	12,607
Balance at March 31, 2026	\$ (376,046)	\$ (414,778)	\$ 1,815	\$ 36,917

The following is a summary of the components of AOCL and the changes that occurred during the three months ended March 31, 2025:

	Total	Investments	Postretirement Benefit Plans	Cash Flow Derivative Instruments
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ (466,147)	\$ (532,253)	\$ 1,019	\$ 65,087
Change in net unrealized losses on AFS securities:				
Net change in unrealized losses on AFS securities	60,754	60,754		
Net change in unrealized losses on AFS securities	60,754	60,754		
Change in postretirement benefit plans:				
Amounts amortized into net periodic expense:				
Amortization of prior service credits and actuarial gains	—		—	
Net change in postretirement benefit plans	—		—	
Change in cash flow derivative instruments:				
Net change in unrealized gains on cash flow derivative instruments	(22,945)			(22,945)
Reclassification of loss recognized in interest expense	48			48
Net change in cash flow derivative instruments	(22,897)			(22,897)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	37,857	60,754	—	(22,897)
Balance at March 31, 2025	\$ (428,290)	\$ (471,499)	\$ 1,019	\$ 42,190

The following table summarizes reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income to current earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025:

Description	Amount Reclassified from AOCL		Location of Gain or Loss Recognized on the Statements of Comprehensive Income
	2026	2025	
Amortization of net credits on postretirement benefit plan	\$ (36)	\$ —	Salaries and employee benefits
Amortization of cash flow hedges	33	48	Interest expense
Total	<u>\$ (3)</u>	<u>\$ 48</u>	

NOTE 12 — SEGMENT REPORTING

The Bank's operations fall under one reportable segment. As per regulation and as discussed in Note 1, "Organization and Operations" in the 2025 Annual Report, our business activities are primarily focused on providing financial services and credit to borrowers in the farming, ranching, agribusiness and rural community sectors. The Bank provides funding either by directly financing the eligible borrowers through affiliated District Associations or indirectly financing through the purchase of participation loans in collaboration with District Associations, other Farm Credit entities and financial institutions. The Bank also provides other services to its affiliated District Associations in credit, accounting, technology, compliance, risk management, human resources and other areas.

The Bank's major customer includes a District Association with revenue in excess of 10 percent of the Bank's total revenue, which includes interest income and noninterest income. For the three months ended March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025, the Bank revenue included \$98.3 million and \$90.8 million, respectively, from this District Association.

The accounting policies for this segment are the same as those discussed in Note 2, "Summary of Significant Policies" in the 2025 Annual Report. The Bank's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) is its chief executive officer who uses net income, as presented on the Statements of Comprehensive Income, as the reportable measures of segment profit or loss, to monitor actual versus plan results and benchmarking the Bank's performance with peers. The benchmarking analysis along with the monitoring of actual versus plan results are used in assessing the performance of the Bank and in establishing recommendations on management's compensation. The measure of segment assets is reported on the Balance Sheet as total assets. There is no separate segment financial information as the Bank only has one segment.

NOTE 13 — SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Bank has evaluated subsequent events through May 8, 2026, which is the date the financial statements were issued. There are no subsequent events requiring disclosure as of May 8, 2026.

NOTE 14 — COMBINED DISTRICTWIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying financial statements relate solely to the Bank and exclude financial information of the District Associations. The Bank separately publishes certain unaudited combined financial information of the Texas District, including the Combined Balance Sheets and Combined Statements of Income, which can be found on the Bank's website at www.farmcreditbank.com.

Additional Regulatory Information

(Unaudited, dollar amounts in thousands, except as otherwise noted)

Disclosure Map

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

Disclosure Requirement	Description	March 31, 2026 Quarterly Report Reference
Scope of Application	Corporate entity and structure	Page 51
Capital Structure	Regulatory capital components	Page 52
Capital Adequacy	Risk-weighted assets	Page 53
	Regulatory capital ratios	Page 53
Capital Buffers	Quantitative disclosures	Page 53
Credit Risk	Summary of exposures	Page 54
	Industry distribution	Page 54
	Contractual maturity	Page 55
	Geographic distribution	Page 55
	Nonperforming loans	Note 3 on Page 33
	Allowance for credit losses on loans	Note 3 on Pages 34-35
Counterparty Credit Risk-Related Exposures	Counterparty exposures	Page 55
Credit Risk Mitigation	Exposures with reduced capital requirements	Page 56
Securitization	Securitization exposures	Page 56
Equities	General description	Page 56
Interest Rate Risk for Nontrading Activities	Interest rate sensitivity	Page 57

SCOPE OF APPLICATION

The following disclosures contain regulatory disclosures as required under FCA Regulation §628.63 for risk-adjusted ratios: common equity tier 1, tier 1 capital and total capital. Refer to Note 9 of the accompanying financial statements for information regarding the statutorily required permanent capital ratio. As required, these disclosures are made available for at least three years and can be accessed at Farm Credit Bank of Texas' website at www.farmcreditbank.com. FCA Regulation §628.62(a) requires each System bank to provide timely public disclosures at the end of each calendar quarter. Qualitative disclosures that typically do not change each quarter may be disclosed annually after the end of the fourth quarter, provided that any significant changes are disclosed in the interim.

The disclosures herein relate solely to the Bank and exclude financial information of the District Associations. The Bank has no subsidiaries; therefore, the financial statements are only those of the Bank and are not consolidated with any other entity.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The following table provides a summary of the Bank's capital structure at March 31, 2026:

	Three-Month Average Daily Balance
Common equity tier 1 capital (CET1):	
Common cooperative equities:	
Purchased other required stock ≥ 7 years	\$ 668,283
Allocated stock ≥ 7 years	36,042
Allocated equities:	
Qualified allocated equities subject to retirement	116,464
Nonqualified allocated equities subject to retirement	—
Nonqualified allocated equities not subject to retirement	—
Unallocated retained earnings	935,524
Adjustments for patronage or dividend accrued receivables and payables	(19,107)
Paid-in capital	—
Regulatory adjustments and deductions made to CET1	(139,998)
Total CET1 capital	<u>\$ 1,597,208</u>
Additional tier 1 capital (AT1):	
Noncumulative perpetual preferred stock	\$ 750,000
Regulatory adjustments and deductions made to AT1 capital	—
Total AT1 capital	<u>750,000</u>
Total tier 1 capital	<u>\$ 2,347,208</u>
Tier 2 capital (T2):	
Common cooperative equities not included in CET1	\$ —
T2 capital elements (allowance for credit losses on loans)	49,459
Regulatory adjustments and deductions made to T2 capital	—
Total T2 Capital	<u>49,459</u>
Total capital	<u>\$ 2,396,667</u>

Capital Adequacy and Capital Buffers

The Bank's risk-adjusted regulatory capital ratios are calculated by dividing the relevant total capital elements by risk-weighted assets. The following table provides the Bank's risk-weighted assets at March 31, 2026:

	Three-Month Average Daily Balance
On-Balance Sheet Assets:	
Exposures to sovereign entities	\$ —
Exposures to supranational entities and Multilateral Development Banks	—
Exposures to government-sponsored entities (direct notes to District Associations)	4,880,176
Exposures to depository institutions, foreign banks and credit unions	3,906
Exposures to public sector entities	—
Corporate exposures, including borrower loans and exposures to other financing institutions	9,598,058
High Volatility Commercial Real Estate exposures	1,246
Residential mortgage exposures	—
Past due and nonaccrual exposures	100,701
Securitization exposures	85,568
Exposures to other assets	613,665
Total Risk-Weighted Assets, On-Balance Sheet Assets	<u>\$ 15,283,320</u>
Off-Balance Sheet Assets:	
Letters of Credit	\$ 151,521
Commitments	2,484,852
High Volatility Commercial Real Estate exposures	415
Repo-styled transactions	272
Over-the-counter derivatives	8,944
Unsettled transactions	—
Cleared transactions	—
All other off-Balance Sheet exposures	723
Total Risk-Weighted Assets, Off-Balance Sheet Assets	<u>2,646,727</u>
Total Risk-Weighted Assets Before Adjustments	<u>\$ 17,930,047</u>
Additions:	
Intra-system equity investments	\$ 139,998
Deductions:	
Regulatory capital deductions	(139,998)
Total Standardized Risk-Weighted Assets	<u>\$ 17,930,047</u>

Capital and Leverage Ratios

As of March 31, 2026, the Bank was well-capitalized and exceeded all capital requirements. The Bank currently has no limitations on its distributions and discretionary bonus payments as the capital and leverage ratios exceeded the minimum regulatory requirements of 8.00 percent and 4.00 percent, respectively.

	Regulatory Minimums	Capital Conservation Buffers	Ratios as of March 31, 2026	Calculated Buffers
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	4.50 %	2.50 %	8.91 %	4.41 %
Tier 1 capital ratio	6.00	2.50	13.09	7.09
Total capital ratio	8.00	2.50	13.37	5.37
Tier 1 leverage ratio	4.00	1.00	5.62	1.62

CREDIT RISK

System entities have specific lending authorities within their chartered territories. The Bank is chartered to serve its District Associations in Alabama, Mississippi, New Mexico, Louisiana and Texas. Our chartered territory is referred to as the Texas District. The Bank serves its chartered territory by lending to the Federal Land Credit Association (FLCA) and Agricultural Credit Associations (ACAs). The allowance for credit losses on loans (ACLL) is determined based on a periodic evaluation of the loan portfolio, which identifies loans that may be impaired based on characteristics such as probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD). Allowance needs by geographic region are only considered in circumstances that may not otherwise be reflected in the PD and LGD, such as flooding or drought. There was no allowance attributed to a geographic area as of March 31, 2026.

Refer to the Risk-Adjusted Asset table below for the Bank's total and average loans, investment securities, off-balance sheet commitments and over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives. The following table illustrates the Bank's total exposure (including commitments) by loan type as of March 31, 2026.

	Total Exposure
Direct notes receivable from District Associations	\$ 30,128,866
Real estate mortgage	1,409,712
Production and intermediate-term	2,007,542
Agribusiness	
Loans to cooperatives	1,351,483
Processing and marketing	4,778,072
Farm-related business	435,975
Communications	1,012,634
Energy (rural utilities)	2,930,302
Water and waste disposal	281,788
Mission-related	1,885
Rural home	783
International	239,131
Leases	3,208
Loans to other financing institutions	95,000
Total	<u>\$ 44,676,381</u>

The following table provides an overview of the remaining contractual maturity of the Bank's credit risk portfolio categorized by exposure at March 31, 2026. The remaining contractual maturity for the Bank's direct notes from the District Associations is included in the loans line item based on the contractual terms of the underlying association retail loans. Unfunded commitments for direct notes from District Associations reflects the aggregate remaining amount that the District Associations can borrow from the Bank and is included in the unfunded commitments line item within the due in one year or less column.

	Due in one year or less	Due after one year through five years	Due after five years	Total
Loans	\$ 7,244,477	\$ 9,720,292	\$ 17,207,559	\$ 34,172,328
Off-Balance Sheet commitments:				
Financial letters of credit	185,316	56,336	—	241,652
Performance letters of credit	3,362	5,925	—	9,287
Commercial letters of credit	5,669	109	1,577	7,355
Unfunded commitments	7,419,568	2,648,851	177,340	10,245,759
Equity investment commitments	2,899	—	—	2,899
Investments	838,415	1,505,883	4,390,428	6,734,726
Derivatives (notional)	50,000	1,550,000	775,000	2,375,000
Total	\$ 15,749,706	\$ 15,487,396	\$ 22,551,904	\$ 53,789,006

The following table illustrates the Bank's total exposure (including commitments) by geographic distribution as of March 31, 2026:

State*	Percentage
Texas	60 %
Mississippi	7
Alabama	7
Louisiana	4
California	2
All other states	20
Total	100 %

*The geographic distribution is based on the state in which the borrower is headquartered and may not be representative of their operations or business activities.

Refer to Note 3 of the accompanying financial statements for amounts of loans in nonaccrual status and greater than 90 days past due and still accruing, nonaccrual loans with or without a related allowance for credit losses, the allowance at the end of each reporting period, charge-offs during the period, and changes in components of our allowance for credit losses.

Counterparty Credit Risk and Credit Risk Mitigation

The table below shows the notional value of derivatives, segregated by interest rate caps and pay-fixed swaps, which are traded in OTC markets as of March 31, 2026, and the fair value of these derivatives with excess variation margin for cleared activities.

	Notional Amount	Fair Value Positive (Negative)
Interest rate caps	\$ 75,000	\$ 3
Pay-fixed swaps	2,300,000	(2,983)
Total	\$ 2,375,000	\$ (2,980)

The following table provides the total exposure covered by guarantees for each separately disclosed credit risk portfolio and the risk-weighted asset amount associated with that exposure. The Bank did not hold eligible financial collateral for its loan, investment and derivative portfolios at March 31, 2026.

Government-Guaranteed Asset Type	90-Day Average Balance	Risk Weighting	Risk-Weighted Amount
Investments	\$ 5,069,303	0%	\$ —
Loans	2,685	0%	—
Total	<u>\$ 5,071,988</u>		<u>\$ —</u>

SECURITIZATION

The Bank currently only participates in credit-related securitizations as an investor through the purchase of highly rated asset-backed securities (ABS) as included in its investment portfolio. The Bank also holds securitization exposures through the purchase of U.S. government and agency guaranteed securities. The Bank has not transferred any exposures that it has originated or purchased from a third party in connection with a securitization of assets as of March 31, 2026, nor does it have any outstanding exposures that it intends to be securitized at March 31, 2026. The Bank did not recognize any gain or loss on securitized assets for the three months ended March 31, 2026.

Below is an overview of the Bank's purchased securitization exposures held as of March 31, 2026, by exposure type and categorized by risk-weighting band and risk-based capital approach. Refer to Note 2 of the accompanying financial statements for additional information.

Description of Securitization	Risk-Based Capital Approach	Exposure Amount	Risk Weighting
Agency MBS:			
GNMA	Standardized risk weighting	\$ 2,973,407	0%
FNMA and FHLMC	Standardized risk weighting	2,662,272	0%-20%
Total		<u>\$ 5,635,679</u>	
Asset-backed securities:			
Small Business Administration	Standardized risk weighting	\$ 141,246	0%
Asset-backed securities	Gross-up	82,895	20%-100%
Total		<u>\$ 224,141</u>	

EQUITIES

The Bank has certain exposure to equity investments. The Bank is a limited partner in certain Rural Business Investment Companies (RBICs) for various relationship and strategic reasons. These RBICs facilitate equity and debt investments in agriculture-related businesses that create growth and job opportunities in rural America. There have been no sales or liquidations of these investments during the period.

As of March 31, 2026	Disclosed in Other Assets	Life-to-Date Losses Recognized in Retained Earnings*
RBICs	\$ 16,778	\$ 14,350

*Retained earnings is included in common equity tier 1 and total capital ratios.

The Bank also holds an investment in an unincorporated business entity (UBE), as defined by FCA regulation. The Bank holds this investment to manage an unusual and complex collateral associated with a loan workout.

The investments in the RBICs and UBE are not publicly traded and are accounted for under the equity method. The book value approximates fair value. The Bank had no unrealized gains or losses either carried on the Balance Sheet or recognized through earnings.

INTEREST RATE RISK

The following table sets forth the Bank's projected annual net interest income and market value of equity sensitivities for interest rate movements as prescribed by policy, based on the Bank's interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities at March 31, 2026. When the 3-month Treasury bill is below 4.00 percent, the 200 downward shock scenario is replaced with a downward shock equal to half of the 3-month Treasury bill.

	+200	+100	-100	-184
Change in net interest income	2.68%	1.78%	0.19%	3.08%
Change in market value of equity	(13.89)	(7.40)	10.32	19.83

OUR MISSION is to serve as a dependable provider of credit and other financial services to agriculture and rural communities.



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