

National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corp.

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National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corp.

Major Rating Factors

Issuer Credit Rating
A/Stable/A-1

Strengths:	Weaknesses:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Very strong business stability as a result of decades of providing financing to member electric utility cooperatives• Low credit risk of electric utility loans• Access to low cost funding from the Federal Financing Bank, Farmer Mac, and its members	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Relatively high leverage and modest earnings• Single-borrower and industry concentrations

Outlook

The stable outlook on National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corp. (CFC) reflects S&P Global Ratings' expectation that, over the 18-24 month outlook horizon, the company will maintain its role as an important source of financing for the rural electric utility industry, a risk-adjusted capital (RAC) ratio of 7.0% or better, minimal credit losses, and diversified funding that includes the Federal Financing Bank, the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corp. (Farmer Mac), and CFC's members.

Downside scenario

We could lower our ratings if the company's RAC ratio declines below 7.0% on a consistent basis or if the company's unique business position or funding becomes eroded, in our view.

Upside scenario

Though less likely, we could raise our ratings if the company's RAC ratio rises well above 10.0% while it maintains minimal credit risk in its loan portfolio and maintains its funding from the Federal Financing Bank, Farmer Mac, and its members. The company's concentrated business model and use of short-term debt limits the probability of a higher rating.

Rationale

Our ratings on CFC reflect the company's strong market position in lending to rural electric utility cooperatives; the low credit risk of its loan portfolio; and its funding from the Federal Financing Bank, Farmer Mac, and its members. The company's relatively high leverage and modest earnings, as well as its single-borrower and industry concentrations, are weaknesses to the ratings.

Anchor: Reflects CFC's unique competitive position among finance companies

Our starting point--or anchor--for our ratings on nonbank financial institution finance companies (fincos) in the U.S. is currently 'bb+'. We initially set the anchor for fincos three notches below the anchor for banks in the same country to reflect the typical lack of central bank access, lower regulatory oversight, and higher competitive risk for fincos relative to banks. U.S. fincos typically rely on bank facilities, secured and unsecured debt, and other wholesale funding, whereas U.S. banks mainly rely on deposit funding. While consumer finance companies generally are subject to consumer protection laws, U.S. fincos are not subject to the significant prudential regulatory oversight of banks' capital and liquidity, which we view as generally supportive of creditworthiness. While U.S. fincos may compete with banks, they often focus on higher-risk lending than banks and are subject to greater cyclical volatility. Like banks, the U.S. fincos' anchor reflects the country's diversified and high-income economy.

Given CFC's unique competitive position, we raise the finco anchor one notch to 'bbb-', reflecting its lower competitive risk relative to other fincos. CFC supplements financing offered by the Rural Utilities System (RUS) to not-for-profit rural electric utilities and has few direct competitors. Moreover, CFC has access to low-cost government funding from Federal Financing Bank and low-cost funding from Farmer Mac, a government-sponsored enterprise.

Business position: Strong market position in lending to rural electric utility cooperatives

CFC, a not-for-profit cooperative, has played an important role--even though it is not government sanctioned--for decades in financing the rural electric utility industry because many of its members have limited direct access to the capital markets. CFC makes loans to its members so they can acquire, construct, and operate electric distribution, generation, transmission, and related facilities. Its members, who are dispersed throughout the U.S. and its territories, often borrow from the federal government's RUS. CFC and its main competitor, CoBank ACB, provide most of these electric cooperatives' supplementary financing needs. Some members borrow from CFC even when they have additional capacity with the RUS, and an increasing number have been borrowing solely from CFC. We believe CFC's focus on and knowledge of the industry--as well as some of the ancillary services it provides to members--has engendered loyalty over many years. As of Nov. 30, 2018, CFC had 1,449 members and 215 associates. As a member owned co-operative, CFC's objective is not to maximize profit but to provide cost-based financial products and services to its members.

Capital, leverage, and earnings: Adequate for the risk profile

We view CFC as adequately capitalized on a risk-adjusted basis, as reflected in a RAC ratio of 8.0% as of Nov. 30, 2018. We generally consider a RAC ratio of 7%-10% to be indicative of adequate capital. We adjust CFC's adjusted common equity for the prior-year cumulative derivative forward value adjustment and current year-to-date derivative forward value gains or losses, which totaled gains of \$60 million as of Nov. 30, 2018. These adjustments are related to

interest-rate swaps that CFC uses to hedge interest-rate risk related to differences in the repricing characteristics of its loan portfolio and its borrowings. Those hedges create some timing asymmetry in the company's financial reporting under generally accepted accounting principles. Although CFC has not sought the hedge accounting treatment necessary to have its interest-rate swaps classified as cash flow hedges for financial reporting, we believe these hedges are economically effective, so we adjust reported equity in the same manner that we do for cash flow hedges. If market interest rates rise and the forward value adjustments convert to gains, we would deduct such gains from TAC.

The company's business model historically has generated relatively modest--yet stable--earnings. It aims to provide its members with attractively priced loans and allows them to benefit from CFC's relatively low-cost funding. The loan portfolio had average yield of 4.34%, and the net interest spread was 1.12% for the six months ended Nov. 30, 2018.

CFC also reports a "times interest earned ratio" (TIER), a measure of its ability to cover its interest expense. Adjusted for noncash derivative items, it is essentially a ratio of net income plus interest expense over interest expense. The company targets a minimum annual adjusted TIER of 1.10x. Under a covenant on the company's revolving credit lines, the ratio over a six-quarter period cannot drop below 1.025x. For the six months ended Nov. 30, 2018, the company's adjusted TIER ratio is 1.17x. Adjusted TIER is calculated based on adjusted net income plus adjusted interest expense for the period divided by adjusted interest expense for the period.

Risk position: Low credit risk in the electric utility loan portfolio

CFC has a low-risk loan portfolio, strong asset quality metrics, and prudent risk-management policies, in our view. We believe CFC's loans to electric utilities have low risk of default, which is reflected in the modest charge-offs the company historically has reported on mostly senior secured loans. We have seen a consistent improvement in the asset quality metrics as the company reduced its exposure to telecom loans--totaling at \$355 million as of Nov. 30, 2018, compared to \$2.99 billion reported as of May 31, 2005. The company did not have any nonperforming loans, excluding total debt restructurings (TDR) as of Nov. 30, 2018, and TDR loans were 0.05% of the loan portfolio.

However, borrower concentration remains a risk, though CFC's senior secured position mitigates expected losses in a default. Although the company has reduced its exposure to individual borrowers in recent years, its 20 largest borrowers still accounted for 21% of its loans as of Nov. 30, 2018. CFC, however, continues to maintain a strong quality portfolio with no nonperforming loans.

Funding and liquidity: Stable funding sources and improving liquidity profile

We believe CFC has adequate funding and liquidity, given its access to stable funding sources, short-term debt usage, and improving liquidity profile. The Federal Financing Bank, a government entity, and Farmer Mac, a government-sponsored entity, provide CFC with 31% of its debt, offering a source of relatively low-cost, long-term financing to help fund rural utility lending. While the company's funding profile is adequately diversified, the company is very active issuing debt in the capital markets. Debt from capital markets makes up 50% of the company's current debt outstanding, giving the company some sensitivity to potential changes in investor confidence or credit ratings.

The company now has about \$2.74 billion in availability with Farmer Mac, \$1.875 billion with the Federal Financing Bank program, and \$227 million in cash and equivalents. Also, it has access to \$2.97 billion in unsecured revolving credit facilities with a group of banks, as well as a liquid fixed income investment portfolio of roughly \$560 million.

Comparable ratings adjustment: Benefits from favorable access to funding, and member subordinated debt provides a cushion to senior creditors

The Federal Financing Bank and Farmer Mac provide CFC with about 32% of its total debt, offering a source of relatively low-cost, long-term financing to help fund rural utility lending. Members not only borrow from CFC, but they also provide about 19% of its total debt, including members' subordinated certificates. CFC's member subordinated debt is subordinated to all other debt issues, including nonmember subordinated securities. Member subordinated debt consists of membership subordinated certificates (\$630 million), loan and guarantee subordinated certificates (\$525 million), and member capital securities (\$221 million).

External influence: None

We don't factor any external influence into the ratings.

Ratings Score Snapshot

Ratings Score Snapshot--National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corp.	
Issuer Credit Rating	A/Stable/A-1
SACP	a
Anchor	bb+
Entity-Specific Anchor Adjustment	1
Business Position	Very Strong (+2)
Capital, Leverage, and Earnings	Adequate (0)
Risk Position	Strong (+1)
Funding and Liquidity	Adequate and Adequate (0)
Comparable Ratings Adjustment	1
External Influence	0
Government Influence	0
Group Influence	0
Rating Above the Sovereign	0

Related Criteria

- Criteria | Financial Institutions | General: Risk-Adjusted Capital Framework Methodology, July 20, 2017
- General Criteria: Methodology For Linking Long-Term And Short-Term Ratings, April 7, 2017
- Criteria | Financial Institutions | Banks: Bank Hybrid Capital And Nondeferrable Subordinated Debt Methodology And Assumptions, Jan. 29, 2015
- Criteria | Financial Institutions | General: Issue Credit Rating Methodology For Nonbank Financial Institutions And Nonbank Financial Services Companies, Dec. 9, 2014
- Criteria | Financial Institutions | General: Nonbank Financial Institutions Rating Methodology, Dec. 9, 2014
- General Criteria: Group Rating Methodology, Nov. 19, 2013
- Criteria | Financial Institutions | Banks: Quantitative Metrics For Rating Banks Globally: Methodology And Assumptions, July 17, 2013

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- Criteria | Financial Institutions | Banks: Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment Methodology And Assumptions, Nov. 9, 2011
- General Criteria: Use Of CreditWatch And Outlooks, Sept. 14, 2009
- Criteria | Financial Institutions | Banks: Commercial Paper I: Banks, March 23, 2004
- Criteria | Financial Institutions | Finance Companies: Commercial Paper II: Finance Companies, March 22, 2004

Ratings Detail (As Of April 12, 2019)*

National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corp.

Issuer Credit Rating	A/Stable/A-1
Commercial Paper	
<i>Local Currency</i>	A-1
Senior Secured	A
Short-Term Debt	A-1
Subordinated	BBB+

Issuer Credit Ratings History

12-Apr-2016	A/Stable/A-1
06-Jul-2015	A/Negative/A-1
20-Jan-2015	A/Stable/A-1
12-Dec-2014	A/Negative/A-1

Sovereign Rating

United States	AA+/Stable/A-1+
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*Unless otherwise noted, all ratings in this report are global scale ratings. S&P Global Ratings' credit ratings on the global scale are comparable across countries. S&P Global Ratings' credit ratings on a national scale are relative to obligors or obligations within that specific country. Issue and debt ratings could include debt guaranteed by another entity, and rated debt that an entity guarantees.

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