

Farm Credit Administration

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must state the extent of management's authority and responsibilities for managing your investments in Farmer Mac securities. The board of directors must also ensure that appropriate internal controls are in place to prevent loss, in accordance with § 615.5133(e). Management must submit quarterly reports to the board of directors on the performance of all investments in Farmer Mac securities. Annually, your board of directors must review these policies and the performance of your Farmer Mac securities and make any changes that are needed.

(c) *Policies.* Your board of directors must establish investment policies for Farmer Mac securities that include your:

(1) *Objectives* for holding Farmer Mac securities.

(2) *Credit risk* parameters including:

(i) The quantities and types of Farmer Mac mortgage securities that are collateralized by qualified agricultural mortgages, rural home loans, and loans guaranteed by the Farm Service Agency.

(ii) Product and geographic diversification for the loans that underlie the security; and

(iii) Minimum pool size, minimum number of loans in each pool, and maximum allowable premiums or discounts on these securities.

(3) *Liquidity risk* tolerance and the liquidity characteristics of Farmer Mac securities that are suitable to meet your institutional objectives. A bank may not include Farmer Mac mortgage securities in the liquidity reserve maintained to comply with § 615.5134.

(4) *Market risk* limits based on the effects that the Farmer Mac securities have on your capital and earnings.

(d) *Stress Test.* You must perform stress tests on mortgage securities that are issued or guaranteed by Farmer Mac in accordance with the requirements of § 615.5141(b) and (c). If a Farmer Mac security fails a stress test, you must divest it as required by § 615.5143.

[64 FR 28899, May 28, 1999, as amended at 70 FR 51590, Aug. 31, 2005]

§ 615.5175 Investments in Farm Credit System institution preferred stock.

Except as provided for in § 615.5171, Farm Credit banks, associations and

service corporations may only purchase preferred stock issued by another Farm Credit System institution, including the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, with the written prior approval of the Farm Credit Administration. The request for approval should explain the terms and risk characteristics of the investment and the purpose and objectives for making the investment.

[70 FR 53908, Sept. 13, 2005]

Subpart G—Risk Assessment and Management

SOURCE: 63 FR 39225, July 22, 1998, unless otherwise noted.

§ 615.5180 Interest rate risk management by banks—general.

The board of directors of each Farm Credit Bank, bank for cooperatives, and agricultural credit bank shall develop and implement an interest rate risk management program tailored to the needs of the institution and consistent with the requirements set forth in § 615.5135 of this part. The program shall establish a risk management process that effectively identifies, measures, monitors, and controls interest rate risk.

§ 615.5181 Bank interest rate risk management program.

(a) The board of directors of each Farm Credit Bank, bank for cooperatives, and agricultural credit bank is responsible for providing effective oversight to the interest rate risk management program and must be knowledgeable of the nature and level of interest rate risk taken by the institution.

(b) Senior management is responsible for ensuring that interest rate risk is properly managed on both a long-range and a day-to-day basis.

§ 615.5182 Interest rate risk management by associations and other Farm Credit System institutions other than banks.

Any association or other Farm Credit System institution other than banks, excluding the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, with interest rate risk that could lead to significant

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declines in net income or in the market value of capital shall comply with the requirements of §§ 615.5180 and 615.5181. The interest rate risk management program required under § 615.5181 shall be commensurate with the level of interest rate risk of the institution.

Subpart H—Capital Adequacy

SOURCE: 53 FR 39247, Oct. 6, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

§ 615.5200 Capital planning.

(a) The Board of Directors of each Farm Credit System institution shall determine the amount of total capital, core surplus, total surplus, and unallocated surplus needed to assure the institution's continued financial viability and to provide for growth necessary to meet the needs of its borrowers. The minimum capital standards specified in this part are not meant to be adopted as the optimal capital level in the institution's capital adequacy plan. Rather, the standards are intended to serve as minimum levels of capital that each institution must maintain to protect against the credit and other general risks inherent in its operations.

(b) Each Board of Directors shall establish, adopt, and maintain a formal written capital adequacy plan as a part of the financial plan required by § 618.8440 of this chapter. The plan shall include the capital targets that are necessary to achieve the institution's capital adequacy goals as well as the minimum permanent capital and surplus standards. The plan shall address any projected dividends, patronage distribution, equity requirements, or other action that may decrease the institution's capital or the components thereof for which minimum amounts are required by this part. The plan shall set forth the circumstances in which retirements or revolvments of stock or equities may occur. If the plan provides for retirement or revolvment of equities included in core surplus, in connection with a loan default or the death of a former borrower, the plan must require the institution to make a prior determination that such retirement or revolvment is in the best interest of the institution, and also re-

quire the institution to charge off an amount of the indebtedness on the loan equal to the amount of the equities that are retired or canceled. In addition to factors that must be considered in meeting the minimum standards, the board of directors shall also consider at least the following factors in developing the capital adequacy plan:

- (1) Capability of management and the board of directors;
- (2) Quality of operating policies, procedures, and internal controls;
- (3) Quality and quantity of earnings;
- (4) Asset quality and the adequacy of the allowance for losses to absorb potential loss within the loan and lease portfolios;
- (5) Sufficiency of liquid funds;
- (6) Needs of an institution's customer base; and
- (7) Any other risk-oriented activities, such as funding and interest rate risks, potential obligations under joint and several liability, contingent and off-balance-sheet liabilities or other conditions warranting additional capital.

[53 FR 39247, Oct. 6, 1988, as amended at 62 FR 4446, Jan. 30, 1997; 71 FR 5763, Feb. 2, 2006]

§ 615.5201 Definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart, the following definitions apply:

Allocated investment means earnings allocated but not paid in cash by a System bank to an association or other recipient.

Bank means an institution that:

- (1) Engages in the business of banking;
- (2) Is recognized as a bank by the bank supervisory or monetary authority of the country of its organization or principal banking operations;
- (3) Receives deposits to a substantial extent in the regular course of business; and
- (4) Has the power to accept demand deposits.

Commitment means any arrangement that legally obligates an institution to:

- (1) Purchase loans or securities;
- (2) Participate in loans or leases;
- (3) Extend credit in the form of loans or leases;
- (4) Pay the obligation of another;
- (5) Provide overdraft, revolving credit, or underwriting facilities; or