
AgCarolina Farm Credit, ACA
THIRD QUARTER 2025

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certify that we have reviewed the September 30, 2025 quarterly report of AgCarolina Farm Credit, ACA, that the report has been prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and in accordance with all applicable statutory or regulatory requirements, and that the information contained herein is true, accurate, and complete to the best of our knowledge and belief.

/s/ Nash Johnson II
Chairman of the Board

/s/ Evan J. Kleinhans
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Matthew J. McFarlin
Chief Financial Officer

November 7, 2025

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Association’s principal executives and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Association’s Consolidated Financial Statements. For purposes of this report, “internal control over financial reporting” is defined as a process designed by, or under the supervision of the Association’s principal executives and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by its Board of Directors, management and other personnel. This process provides reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting information and the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Internal control over financial reporting 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 Association, (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial information in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Association, and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Association’s assets that could have a material effect on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Association’s management has completed an assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2025. In making the assessment, management used the framework in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)*, promulgated by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, commonly referred to as the “COSO” criteria.

Based on the assessment performed, the Association’s management concluded that as of September 30, 2025, the internal control over financial reporting was effective based upon the COSO criteria. Additionally, based on this assessment, the Association’s management determined that there were no material weaknesses in the internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2025.

/s/ Evan J. Kleinhans
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Matthew J. McFarlin
Chief Financial Officer

November 7, 2025

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

(dollars in thousands)

The following commentary reviews the financial condition and results of operations of AgCarolina Farm Credit, ACA (Association) for the period ended September 30, 2025, with comparisons to prior periods. These comments should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements, notes to the financial statements and the 2024 Annual Report of the Association. The accompanying consolidated financial statements were prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

LOAN PORTFOLIO

The Association provides funds to farmers, rural homeowners and farm-related businesses for financing of short and intermediate-term loans and long-term real estate mortgage loans. The Association's loan portfolio encompasses a well-diversified range of agricultural commodities, including poultry, field crops, forestry, swine, and corn. The risk in the portfolio associated with commodity concentration and large loans is reduced by the range of diversity of enterprises in the Association's portfolio. Farm size varies and many of the borrowers in the region have diversified farming operations. This factor, along with the opportunities for non-farm income, lessens the level of dependency on any single given commodity. Concentration risk is further mitigated by a portfolio of participation loans purchased or originated and sold as well as through the Association's use of USDA and Farmer Mac guarantees. Additional risk mitigation strategies include geographic diversification across lending regions, the establishment of internal hold limits to manage exposure to individual borrowers and sectors, and the provision of borrower education programs to strengthen financial literacy and operational resilience. The Association also maintains disciplined underwriting standards to ensure sound credit decisions and conducts regular stress testing to evaluate portfolio performance under adverse economic and environmental conditions.

The total loan volume of the Association as of September 30, 2025, was \$2,939,741, an increase of \$121,408 or 4.31 percent as compared to \$2,818,333 at December 31, 2024. The change in loan volume was primarily driven by growth in the production and intermediate term portfolio, real estate mortgage portfolio, agribusiness portfolio, and rural residential real estate portfolio.

ASSET QUALITY AND LOAN LOSS RESERVES

There is an inherent risk in the extension of any type of credit. While overall credit quality continues to be maintained at an acceptable level and credit administration remains satisfactory, the portfolio has experienced stress in recent periods due to low commodity prices, high input costs, and volatility in demand resulting from tariff impacts and global competition. Nonaccrual loans increased to \$20,972 at September 30, 2025 from \$9,797 at December 31, 2024. As a percent of total loans, nonaccrual loans were 0.71 percent and 0.35 percent at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. The change in nonaccrual loans was attributed to the transfer of several accounts from accrual to nonaccrual status.

Association management maintains an allowance for loan losses in an amount considered sufficient to absorb estimated current and expected credit losses over the financial assets expected life. The allowance for loan losses at September 30, 2025, was \$16,503 or 0.56 percent of total loans compared to \$13,915 or 0.49 percent of total loans at December 31, 2024, and is considered by management to be adequate to cover estimated current and expected losses within the loan portfolio. See further detail on the Association's allowance for loan losses within the Association's Annual Report and discussion of provision for loan losses within the *Results of Operations* below.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the three months ended September 30, 2025

Net income for the three months ended September 30, 2025, was \$16,633, an increase of \$1,345 as compared to net income of \$15,288 for the same period ended in 2024. Major changes in the components of net income are identified as follows:

For the three months ended September 30, 2025, net interest income was \$24,346, an increase of \$281, and the net interest margin was 3.29 percent, a decrease of 22 basis points as compared to the same period ended in 2024. The increase in net interest income was primarily attributable to a \$3,062 increase in interest income on loans, partially offset by a \$2,779 increase in interest expense. The decline in net interest margin was primarily driven by a decrease in the impact of the fair value merger valuation adjustment.

The reversal of loan losses for the three months ended September 30, 2025, was \$1,533, a decrease of \$3,067 from the provision for loan losses of \$1,534 for the same period ended during the prior year.

Noninterest income decreased \$898 to \$5,969 during the three months ended September 30, 2025 compared to the same period ended during the prior year primarily due to an \$840 decrease in patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions and a \$102 decrease in loan fees, partially offset by a \$73 increase in gains on sales of premises and equipment.

For the three months ended September 30, 2025, noninterest expense increased \$1,105 to \$15,197 compared to the same period ended in 2024 primarily due to a \$572 increase in salaries and employee benefits, a \$259 increase in other operating expenses, a \$122 increase in occupancy and equipment expenses, a \$100 increase in purchased services, and a \$53 increase in insurance fund premiums.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2025

Net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, was \$46,138, a decrease of \$3,158 as compared to net income of \$49,296 for the same period ended in 2024. Major changes in the components of net income are identified as follows:

For the nine months ended September 30, 2025, net interest income was \$72,431, an increase of \$1,541, and the net interest margin was 3.39 percent, a decrease of 19 basis points as compared to the same period ended in 2024. The increase in net interest income was primarily attributable to a \$10,918 increase in interest income on loans, partially offset by a \$9,372 increase in interest expense. The decline in net interest margin was primarily driven by a decrease in the impact of the fair value merger valuation adjustment.

The provision for loan losses for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, was \$2,904, a decrease of \$285 from the provision for loan losses of \$3,189 for the same period ended during the prior year.

Noninterest income decreased \$514 to \$21,191 during the first nine months of 2025 compared with the first nine months of 2024 primarily due to a \$1,470 decrease in patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions and a \$266 decrease in insurance fund refunds, offset by a \$681 increase in fees for financially related services, a \$336 increase in loan fees, and a \$257 increase in gains on sales of premises and equipment.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2025, noninterest expense increased \$4,470 to \$44,524 compared to the same period ended in 2024 primarily due to a \$1,996 increase in purchased services, a \$1,548 increase in salaries and employee benefits, a \$599 increase in other operating expenses, a \$160 increase in insurance fund premiums, an \$88 increase in data processing expenses, and an \$82 increase in occupancy and equipment expenses.

FUNDING SOURCES

The principal source of funds for the Association is the borrowing relationship established with AgFirst Farm Credit Bank (the Bank) through a General Financing Agreement. The General Financing Agreement utilizes the Association's credit and fiscal performance as criteria for establishing a line of credit on which the Association may draw funds. The Bank advances funds to the Association in the form of notes payable. The notes payable are segmented into variable rate and fixed rate sections. The variable rate note is utilized by the Association to fund variable rate loan advances and operating funds requirements. The fixed rate note is used specifically to fund fixed rate loan advances made by the Association. The total notes payable to the Bank at September 30, 2025, was \$2,481,377 as compared to \$2,351,268 at December 31, 2024.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

Total members' equity at September 30, 2025, was \$558,768, an increase of \$47,030 or 9.19 percent from a total of \$511,738 at December 31, 2024. The increase was attributed to total comprehensive income of \$46,148, as well as net member capital stock and participation certificates issued of \$884, offset by a \$2 adjustment to the 2024 patronage distribution accrual. Total capital stock and participation certificates were \$22,315 on September 30, 2025, compared to \$21,058 on December 31, 2024.

FCA sets minimum regulatory capital requirements with a capital conservation buffer for System banks and associations. Capital adequacy is evaluated using a number of regulatory ratios.

The following sets forth the regulatory capital ratios:

	Regulatory Minimum Including Buffer*	9/30/25	12/31/24	9/30/24
Permanent Capital Ratio	7.00%	16.32%	17.27%	17.21%
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital Ratio	7.00%	15.73%	16.63%	16.54%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	8.50%	15.73%	16.63%	16.54%
Total Regulatory Capital Ratio	10.50%	16.32%	17.14%	17.02%
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio**	5.00%	16.06%	16.94%	16.86%
Unallocated Retained Earnings (URE) and URE Equivalents	1.50%	15.82%	16.68%	16.61%

*Include full capital conservation buffers.

**The Tier 1 Leverage Ratio must include a minimum of 1.50% of URE and URE equivalents.

If the capital ratios fall below the minimum regulatory requirements, including the buffer amounts, capital distributions (equity redemptions, dividends, and patronage) and discretionary senior executive bonuses are restricted or prohibited without prior FCA approval. For all periods presented, the Association exceeded minimum regulatory requirements for all of the ratios.

REGULATORY MATTERS

On November 29, 2024, the Farm Credit Administration (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 Banks, to obtain annual attestation 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% or more of total System assets; 15% or more of its' District Bank's direct loans 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% risk-weighting to such exposures, instead of the current 100% to reflect their increased risk characteristics. The rule further ensures comparability between the FCA's risk-weightings and the federal banking regulators, with deviations as appropriate to accommodate the different regulatory, operational and credit considerations of the System. The final rule excludes 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 adds an exclusion for loans originated for less than \$500,000. On October 16, 2024, the FCA extended the implementation date of this rule from January 1, 2025 to January 1, 2026.

On October 5, 2023, the FCA approved a final rule on cyber risk management that requires each System institution to develop and implement a comprehensive, written cyber risk management program. Each institution's cyber risk plan must require the institution to take the necessary actions to assess internal and external risk factors, identify potential system and software vulnerabilities, establish a risk management program for the risks identified, develop a cyber risk training program, set policies for managing third-party relationships, maintain robust internal controls and establish institution board reporting requirements. The final rule became effective on January 1, 2025.

NOTE: Shareholder investment in the Association is materially affected by the financial condition and results of operations of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank. Copies of AgFirst's annual and quarterly reports are available upon request free of charge by calling 1-800-845-1745, ext. 2764, or writing Matthew Miller, AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, P.O. Box 1499, Columbia, SC 29202. Information concerning AgFirst Farm Credit Bank can also be obtained at their website, www.agfirst.com. Copies of the Association's annual and quarterly reports are also available upon request free of charge by calling 1-800-951-3276, ext. 7189, or writing Matthew J. McFarlin, AgCarolina Farm Credit, ACA, P. O. Box 14789, Raleigh, NC 27620, or accessing the website, www.agcarolina.com. The Association prepares a quarterly report within 40 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, except that no report need be prepared for the fiscal quarter that coincides with the end of the fiscal year of the institution.

AgCarolina Farm Credit, ACA

Consolidated Balance Sheets

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	September 30, 2025 <i>(unaudited)</i>	December 31, 2024 <i>(audited)</i>
Assets		
Cash	\$ 5	\$ 41
Investments in debt securities:		
Held to maturity	2,238	2,313
Loans	2,939,741	2,818,333
Allowance for loan losses	(16,503)	(13,915)
Net loans	2,923,238	2,804,418
Accrued interest receivable	47,166	41,837
Equity investments in other Farm Credit institutions	55,274	44,811
Premises and equipment, net	19,774	19,780
Other property owned	346	641
Accounts receivable	13,627	21,819
Other assets	4,039	3,979
Total assets	\$ 3,065,707	\$ 2,939,639
Liabilities		
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$ 2,481,377	\$ 2,351,268
Accrued interest payable	8,894	8,147
Patronage refunds payable	1	48,782
Accounts payable	2,220	3,293
Advanced conditional payments	578	31
Other liabilities	13,869	16,380
Total liabilities	2,506,939	2,427,901
Commitments and contingencies (Note 6)		
Members' Equity		
Capital stock and participation certificates	22,315	21,058
Additional paid-in-capital	65,531	65,531
Retained earnings		
Allocated	348,062	347,247
Unallocated	123,014	78,066
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(154)	(164)
Total members' equity	558,768	511,738
Total liabilities and members' equity	\$ 3,065,707	\$ 2,939,639

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

AgCarolina Farm Credit, ACA

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(unaudited)

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Interest Income				
Loans	\$ 52,735	\$ 49,673	\$ 152,463	\$ 141,545
Investments	33	35	101	106
Total interest income	52,768	49,708	152,564	141,651
Interest Expense	28,422	25,643	80,133	70,761
Net interest income	24,346	24,065	72,431	70,890
Provision for (reversal of) allowance for loan losses	(1,533)	1,534	2,904	3,189
Net interest income after provision for (reversal of) allowance for loan losses	25,879	22,531	69,527	67,701
Noninterest Income				
Loan fees	1,297	1,399	4,965	4,629
Fees for financially related services	1	1	702	21
Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions	4,487	5,327	14,681	16,151
Gains (losses) on sales of rural home loans, net	—	12	—	28
Gains (losses) on sales of premises and equipment, net	171	98	375	118
Gains (losses) on other transactions	12	9	14	17
Insurance Fund refunds	—	—	452	718
Other noninterest income	1	21	2	23
Total noninterest income	5,969	6,867	21,191	21,705
Noninterest Expense				
Salaries and employee benefits	8,194	7,622	24,628	23,080
Occupancy and equipment	556	434	1,534	1,452
Insurance Fund premiums	624	571	1,798	1,638
Purchased services	3,378	3,278	9,708	7,712
Data processing	282	278	786	698
Other operating expenses	2,157	1,898	6,061	5,462
(Gains) losses on other property owned, net	6	11	9	12
Total noninterest expense	15,197	14,092	44,524	40,054
Income before income taxes	16,651	15,306	46,194	49,352
Provision for income taxes	18	18	56	56
Net income	\$ 16,633	\$ 15,288	\$ 46,138	\$ 49,296
Employee benefit plans adjustments	4	3	10	10
Comprehensive income	\$ 16,637	\$ 15,291	\$ 46,148	\$ 49,306

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

AgCarolina Farm Credit, ACA

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Members' Equity

(unaudited)

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Capital Stock and Participation Certificates	Additional Paid-in-Capital	Retained Earnings		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Members' Equity
			Allocated	Unallocated		
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 26,442	\$ 65,531	\$ 333,127	\$ 74,972	\$ (187)	\$ 499,885
Comprehensive income				49,296	10	49,306
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	(4,089)					(4,089)
Dividends declared/paid	412			(412)		—
Patronage distribution adjustment			756	(757)		(1)
Balance at September 30, 2024	\$ 22,765	\$ 65,531	\$ 333,883	\$ 123,099	\$ (177)	\$ 545,101
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 21,058	\$ 65,531	\$ 347,247	\$ 78,066	\$ (164)	\$ 511,738
Comprehensive income				46,138	10	46,148
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	884					884
Dividends declared/paid	373			(373)		—
Patronage distribution adjustment			815	(817)		(2)
Balance at September 30, 2025	\$ 22,315	\$ 65,531	\$ 348,062	\$ 123,014	\$ (154)	\$ 558,768

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

*(dollars in thousands, except as noted)
(unaudited)*

Note 1 — Organization, Significant Accounting Policies, and Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Organization

The accompanying financial statements include the accounts of AgCarolina Farm Credit, ACA and its Production Credit Association (PCA) and Federal Land Credit Association (FLCA) subsidiaries (collectively, the Association). Descriptions of the organization and operations, the significant accounting policies followed, and the financial condition and results of operations for the Association as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024, are contained in the 2024 Annual Report to Shareholders. These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the latest Annual Report to Shareholders.

Basis of Presentation

In the opinion of management, the accompanying consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments necessary for a fair statement of results for the periods presented. These adjustments are of a normal recurring nature, unless otherwise disclosed.

Certain amounts in the prior period's consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. Such reclassifications had no effect on the prior period net income or total capital as previously reported.

The results of any interim period are not necessarily indicative of those to be expected for a full year.

Significant Accounting Policies

The Association's accounting and reporting policies conform with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and practices in the financial services industry. To prepare the financial statements in conformity with GAAP, management must make estimates based on assumptions about future economic and market conditions (for example, unemployment, market liquidity, real estate prices, etc.) that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, income and expenses during the reporting period, and the related disclosures. Although these estimates contemplate current conditions and expectations of change in the future, it is reasonably possible that actual conditions may be different than anticipated, which could materially affect results of operations and financial condition.

Management has made significant estimates in several areas, including loans and allowance for loan losses (Note 2, *Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses*) and financial instruments (Note 5, *Fair Value Measurement*). Actual results could differ from those estimates.

For further details of significant accounting policies, see Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, from the latest Annual Report.

Recently Issued or Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-05 Financial Instruments – Credit Losses – Measurement of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets. The amendments in this update provide (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 Topic 606. 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 accounting policy election allows an entity to consider collection activity after the balance sheet date when estimating expected credit losses. The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2025, and interim periods within those annual reporting periods under a prospective approach. Early adoption is permitted for interim or annual periods in which financial statements have not yet been issued. The Association is currently assessing the potential impact of this standard on its disclosures.

In December 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2023-09 - Income Taxes: Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures. The amendments in this standard require more transparency about income tax information through improvements to income tax disclosures primarily related to the rate reconciliation and income taxes paid information. The amendments in this standard require qualitative disclosure about specific categories of reconciling items and individual jurisdictions that result in a significant difference between the statutory tax rate and the effective tax rate. Income taxes paid will require disaggregated disclosure by federal, state and foreign jurisdictions for amounts exceeding a quantitative threshold of greater than five percent of total income taxes paid. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2025. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Association's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Note 2 — Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

A summary of loans outstanding at period end follows:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,579,207	\$ 1,546,990
Production and intermediate-term	895,918	841,886
Agribusiness:		
Loans to cooperatives	35,259	29,738
Processing and marketing	225,144	204,044
Farm-related business	67,193	70,128
Rural infrastructure:		
Communication	32,315	33,673
Power and water/waste disposal	16,559	18,451
Rural residential real estate	72,421	64,838
Other:		
International	12,383	5,097
Lease receivables	3,302	3,447
Other (including mission related)	40	41
Total loans	\$ 2,939,741	\$ 2,818,333

A substantial portion of the Association's lending activities is collateralized, and exposure to credit loss associated with lending activities is reduced accordingly. The Association may purchase or sell participation interests with other parties in order to diversify risk, manage loan volume, and comply with FCA regulations.

The following table shows loans, classified under the FCA Uniform Loan Classification System, as a percentage of total loans by loan type as of:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Real estate mortgage:		
Acceptable	93.15%	93.03%
OAEM	3.61	3.59
Substandard/doubtful/loss	3.24	3.38
	100.00%	100.00%
Production and intermediate-term:		
Acceptable	87.03%	88.39%
OAEM	5.99	5.53
Substandard/doubtful/loss	6.98	6.08
	100.00%	100.00%
Agribusiness:		
Acceptable	86.47%	92.63%
OAEM	7.49	3.99
Substandard/doubtful/loss	6.04	3.38
	100.00%	100.00%
Rural infrastructure:		
Acceptable	99.39%	99.40%
OAEM	0.61	0.60
Substandard/doubtful/loss	—	—
	100.00%	100.00%
Rural residential real estate:		
Acceptable	98.50%	97.99%
OAEM	0.86	1.57
Substandard/doubtful/loss	0.64	0.44
	100.00%	100.00%
Other:		
Acceptable	99.82%	99.86%
OAEM	—	—
Substandard/doubtful/loss	0.18	0.14
	100.00%	100.00%
Total loans:		
Acceptable	90.81%	91.85%
OAEM	4.63	4.10
Substandard/doubtful/loss	4.56	4.05
	100.00%	100.00%

Accrued interest receivable on loans of \$47,155 and \$41,826 at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively, has been excluded from the amortized cost of loans and reported separately in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The following tables provide an aging analysis of past due loans as of:

	September 30, 2025					
	30 Through 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	> 90 Days or More Past Due and Accruing
Real estate mortgage	\$ 8,486	\$ 3,655	\$ 12,141	\$ 1,567,066	\$ 1,579,207	\$ —
Production and intermediate-term	4,543	5,135	9,678	886,240	895,918	—
Agribusiness	479	793	1,272	326,324	327,596	—
Rural infrastructure	—	—	—	48,874	48,874	—
Rural residential real estate	372	130	502	71,919	72,421	—
Other	—	—	—	15,725	15,725	—
Total	\$ 13,880	\$ 9,713	\$ 23,593	\$ 2,916,148	\$ 2,939,741	\$ —

	December 31, 2024					
	30 Through 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	> 90 Days or More Past Due and Accruing
Real estate mortgage	\$ 4,127	\$ 2,929	\$ 7,056	\$ 1,539,934	\$ 1,546,990	\$ –
Production and intermediate-term	2,108	2,690	4,798	837,088	841,886	11
Agribusiness	110	166	276	303,634	303,910	–
Rural infrastructure	–	–	–	52,124	52,124	–
Rural residential real estate	677	–	677	64,161	64,838	–
Other	–	12	12	8,573	8,585	–
Total	\$ 7,022	\$ 5,797	\$ 12,819	\$ 2,805,514	\$ 2,818,333	\$ 11

The following tables provide the amortized cost for nonaccrual loans with and without a related allowance for loan losses as of:

	September 30, 2025		
	Amortized Cost with Allowance	Amortized Cost without Allowance	Total
Nonaccrual loans:			
Real estate mortgage	\$ 3,626	\$ 5,032	\$ 8,658
Production and intermediate-term	8,527	2,646	11,173
Agribusiness	918	93	1,011
Rural residential real estate	–	130	130
Total	\$ 13,071	\$ 7,901	\$ 20,972

	December 31, 2024		
	Amortized Cost with Allowance	Amortized Cost without Allowance	Total
Nonaccrual loans:			
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,543	\$ 2,853	\$ 4,396
Production and intermediate-term	2,936	1,712	4,648
Agribusiness	636	106	742
Other	–	11	11
Total	\$ 5,115	\$ 4,682	\$ 9,797

The Association recognized \$132 and \$443 of interest income on nonaccrual loans during the three months ended September 30, 2025 and September 30, 2024, respectively. The Association recognized \$1,334 and \$1,029 of interest income on nonaccrual loans during the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and September 30, 2024, respectively.

Reversals of interest income on loans that moved to nonaccrual status were not material for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024.

A summary of changes in the allowance for loan losses is as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024
Allowance for Loan Losses:		
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 18,149	\$ 13,635
Charge-offs	(128)	(240)
Recoveries	15	26
Provision for loan losses	(1,533)	1,534
Balance at end of period	\$ 16,503	\$ 14,955

		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
		2025	2024
Allowance for Loan Losses:			
Balance at beginning of period	\$	13,915	\$ 12,418
Charge-offs		(458)	(692)
Recoveries		142	40
Provision for loan losses		2,904	3,189
Balance at end of period	\$	16,503	\$ 14,955

Loan modifications may be granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty. Qualifying disclosable modifications are one, or a combination of, principal forgiveness, interest rate reduction, or a term or payment extension. Covenant waivers and modifications of contingent acceleration clauses are not considered term extensions.

The following tables show the amortized cost basis at the end of the reporting period for loan modifications granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, disaggregated by loan type and type of modification granted:

For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2025						
	Interest Rate Reduction	Maturity Extension	Payment Deferral	Combination – Maturity Extension and Payment Deferral	Total	Percentage of Total by Loan Type
Real estate mortgage	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 357	\$ –	\$ 357	0.02%
Production and intermediate-term	–	2,113	4,095	–	6,208	0.69%
Total	\$ –	\$ 2,113	\$ 4,452	\$ –	\$ 6,565	0.22%

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025						
	Interest Rate Reduction	Maturity Extension	Payment Deferral	Combination – Maturity Extension and Payment Deferral	Total	Percentage of Total by Loan Type
Real estate mortgage	\$ –	\$ 2,024	\$ 3,287	\$ 356	\$ 5,667	0.36%
Production and intermediate-term	97	17,548	249	3,847	21,741	2.43%
Agribusiness	–	1,633	–	–	1,633	0.50%
Total	\$ 97	\$ 21,205	\$ 3,536	\$ 4,203	\$ 29,041	0.99%

The following tables show the amortized cost basis at the end of the reporting period for loan modifications granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, disaggregated by loan type and type of modification granted:

For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2024				
	Maturity Extension	Payment Deferral	Total	Percentage of Total by Loan Type
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,917	\$ –	\$ 1,917	0.13%
Production and intermediate-term	6,067	–	6,067	0.73%
Agribusiness	1,982	–	1,982	0.69%
Total	\$ 9,966	\$ –	\$ 9,966	0.36%

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2024				
	Maturity Extension	Payment Deferral	Total	Percentage of Total by Loan Type
Real estate mortgage	\$ 5,639	\$ 8,090	\$ 13,729	0.90%
Production and intermediate-term	14,535	3,388	17,923	2.15%
Agribusiness	1,982	–	1,982	0.69%
Total	\$ 22,156	\$ 11,478	\$ 33,634	1.21%

The following tables describe the financial effects of the modifications made to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty during the three months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024:

Maturity Extension		
Financial Effect		
	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024
Real estate mortgage	–	Added a weighted average 8.6 years to the life of loans
Production and intermediate-term	Added a weighted average 3.7 months to the life of loans	Added a weighted average 3.1 years to the life of loans
Agribusiness	–	Added a weighted average 4.0 months to the life of loans

Payment Deferral		
Financial Effect		
	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024
Real estate mortgage	Provided a weighted average 2.0 months of payment deferrals	–
Production and intermediate-term	Provided a weighted average 2.1 months of payment deferrals	–

The following tables describe the financial effects of the modifications made to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty during the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024:

Interest Rate Reduction		
Financial Effect		
	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024
Production and intermediate-term	Reduced weighted average contractual interest rate from 8.48% to 8.07%	–

Maturity Extension		
Financial Effect		
	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024
Real estate mortgage	Added a weighted average 14.7 years to the life of loans	Added a weighted average 3.7 years to the life of loans
Production and intermediate-term	Added a weighted average 9.2 months to the life of loans	Added a weighted average 1.8 years to the life of loans
Agribusiness	Added a weighted average 1.0 year to the life of loans	Added a weighted average 4.0 months to the life of loans

Payment Deferral		
Financial Effect		
	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024
Real estate mortgage	Provided a weighted average 1.1 months of payment deferrals	Provided a weighted average 4.0 months of payment deferrals
Production and intermediate-term	Provided a weighted average 3.0 months of payment deferrals	Provided a weighted average 4.0 months of payment deferrals

Combination – Maturity Extension and Payment Deferral		
Financial Effect		
	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024
Real estate mortgage	Added a weighted average 2.0 months to the life of loans and provided a weighted average 2.0 months of payment deferrals	–
Production and intermediate-term	Added a weighted average 2.0 months to the life of loans and provided a weighted average 2.0 months of payment deferrals	–

There were no loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that had a modification in the preceding twelve months and subsequently defaulted during the three months ended September 30, 2025.

The following table sets forth the amortized cost of loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that defaulted during the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and received a modification in the twelve months before default:

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025	
	Maturity Extension
Production and intermediate-term	\$ 1,661
Total	\$ 1,661

The following tables set forth the amortized cost of loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that defaulted during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024 and received a modification in the twelve months before default:

For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2024	
Maturity Extension	
Production and intermediate-term	\$ 133
Total	\$ 133

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2024	
Maturity Extension	
Production and intermediate-term	\$ 548
Total	\$ 548

The following tables set forth an aging analysis of loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that were modified during the twelve months prior to September 30, 2025 and 2024:

September 30, 2025				
	Current	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total
Real estate mortgage	\$ 6,897	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6,897
Production and intermediate-term	20,080	—	1,661	21,741
Agribusiness	4,905	—	—	4,905
Total	\$ 31,882	\$ —	\$ 1,661	\$ 33,543

September 30, 2024				
	Current	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total
Real estate mortgage	\$ 13,766	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 13,766
Production and intermediate-term	17,126	—	548	17,674
Agribusiness	1,982	—	—	1,982
Total	\$ 32,874	\$ —	\$ 548	\$ 33,422

Accrued interest receivable at the end of the reporting period related to loan modifications granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty during the three months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 were \$227 and \$80, respectively. Accrued interest receivable at the end of the reporting period related to loan modifications granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty during the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 were \$606 and \$549, respectively. Additional commitments to lend to borrowers experiencing financial difficulties whose loans have been modified were \$2,972 and \$613 at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

The Association had no loans held for sale at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

Note 3 — Investments

Investments in Debt Securities

The Association's investments consist primarily of Rural America Bonds (RABs), which are private placement securities purchased under the Mission Related Investment (MRI) program approved by the FCA. In its Conditions of Approval for the program, the FCA generally considers a RAB ineligible if its investment rating, based on the internal 14-point risk rating scale used to also grade loans, falls below 9 and requires System institutions to provide notification to FCA when a security becomes ineligible. Any other bonds purchased under the MRI program, approved on a case-by-case basis by FCA, may have different eligibility requirements. At September 30, 2025, the Association held no RABs whose credit quality had deteriorated beyond the program limits.

A summary of the amortized cost of investment securities held-to-maturity follows:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	Amortized Cost	
RABs	\$ 2,238	\$ 2,313

A summary of the contractual maturity and amortized cost of investment securities follows:

	Amortized Cost
In one year or less	\$ —
After one year through five years	—
After five years through ten years	—
After ten years	2,238
Total	\$ 2,238

For the securities listed above, expected maturities can differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to prepay obligations with or without prepayment penalties.

The Association evaluates investment securities with unrealized losses for impairment on a quarterly basis. As part of this assessment, it was concluded that the Association does not intend to sell the security, or it is not more likely than not that the Association would be required to sell the security prior to recovery of the amortized cost basis. The Association also evaluates whether credit impairment exists by comparing the present value of expected cash flows to the amortized cost basis of the security. Credit impairment, if any, is recorded as an ACL for debt securities. At September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Association does not consider any unrealized losses to be credit-related and an allowance for credit losses on investments is not necessary.

Equity Investments in Other Farm Credit Institutions

Equity investments in other Farm Credit System institutions are generally nonmarketable investments consisting of stock and participation certificates, allocated surplus, and reciprocal investments in other institutions regulated by the FCA. These investments are carried at cost and evaluated for impairment based on the ultimate recoverability of the par value rather than by recognizing temporary declines in value.

Associations are required to maintain ownership in AgFirst (AgFirst or the Bank) in the form of Class B or Class C stock as determined by the Bank. The Bank may require additional capital contributions to maintain its capital requirements. The Association owned 7.92% of the issued stock and allocated retained earnings of the Bank as of September 30, 2025, net of any reciprocal investment. As of that date, the Bank's assets totaled \$49.2 billion and shareholders' equity totaled \$2.2 billion. The Bank's earnings were \$203 million for the first nine months of 2025. In addition, the Association held investments of \$1,371 related to other Farm Credit institutions.

Note 4 — Members' Equity

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI)

	Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income by Component (a)			
	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Employee Benefit Plans:				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ (158)	\$ (180)	\$ (164)	\$ (187)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	—	—	—	—
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	4	3	10	10
Net current period other comprehensive income	4	3	10	10
Balance at end of period	\$ (154)	\$ (177)	\$ (154)	\$ (177)

	Reclassifications Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (b)				
	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,		Income Statement Line Item
	2025	2024	2025	2024	
Defined Benefit Pension Plans:					
Periodic pension costs	\$ (4)	\$ (3)	\$ (10)	\$ (10)	Salaries and employee benefits
Net amounts reclassified	\$ (4)	\$ (3)	\$ (10)	\$ (10)	

(a) Amounts in parentheses indicate debits to AOCI.

(b) Amounts in parentheses indicate debits to profit/loss.

Note 5 — Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is defined 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* of the most recent Annual Report to Shareholders for additional information.

Fair values are estimated at each period end date for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The following tables summarize assets measured at fair value at period end.

September 30, 2025				
	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Recurring assets				
Assets held in trust funds	\$ 3,073	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,073
Nonrecurring assets				
Nonaccrual loans*	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 10,067	\$ 10,067
Other property owned	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 346	\$ 346

December 31, 2024				
	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Recurring assets				
Assets held in trust funds	\$ 3,352	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,352
Nonrecurring assets				
Nonaccrual loans**	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,819	\$ 3,819
Other property owned	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 663	\$ 663

*Carrying value of nonaccrual loans is the balance of loans with a related specific reserve (\$13,071) less related specific reserves (\$4,579) associated with nonaccrual loans plus nonaccrual loans with no specific reserve with an associated charge-off (\$1,575).

**Carrying value of nonaccrual loans is the balance of loans with a related specific reserve (\$5,115) less related specific reserves (\$1,962) associated with nonaccrual loans plus nonaccrual loans with no specific reserve with an associated charge-off (\$666).

Valuation Techniques

As more fully discussed in Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* of the most recent Annual Report to Shareholders, 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 in active markets 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 of the 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. The following represent a brief summary of the valuation techniques used by the System institution for assets and liabilities:

Assets held in trust funds

Assets held in trust funds, related to deferred compensation plans, are classified as Level 1. The trust funds include investments in securities that are actively traded and have quoted net asset value prices that are directly observable in the marketplace.

Nonaccrual loans

For certain loans evaluated for credit loss under FASB impairment guidance, the fair value is based upon the underlying collateral since the loans are collateral-dependent loans for which real estate is the collateral. The fair value measurement process uses independent appraisals and other market-based information, but in many cases, it also requires significant input based on management's knowledge of and judgment about current market conditions, specific issues relating to the collateral and other matters. As a result, a majority of these loans have fair value measurements that fall within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. When the value of the real estate, less estimated costs to sell, is less than the principal balance of the loan, a specific reserve is established.

Other property owned

Other property owned is generally classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The process for measuring the fair value of other property owned involves the use of independent appraisals or other market-based information. Costs to sell represent transaction costs and are not included as a component of the asset's fair value.

Note 6 — Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

From time to time, legal actions are pending against the Association in which claims for money damages are asserted. On at least a quarterly basis, the Association assesses its liabilities and contingencies in connection with outstanding legal proceedings utilizing the latest information available. While the outcome of legal proceedings is inherently uncertain, on the basis of information presently available, management, after consultation with legal counsel, is of the opinion that the ultimate liability, if any, from these actions, would not be material in relation to the financial position of the Association. Because it is remote the Association will incur a loss or the loss is not estimable, no liability has been recorded for any claims that may be pending.

Note 7 — Subsequent Events

The Association evaluated subsequent events and determined there were none requiring disclosure through November 7, 2025, which was the date the financial statements were issued.