Southwest Georgia Farm Credit, ACA
2022 ANNUAL REPORT

Management
Paxton W. Poitevint..Chief Executive Officer
Patrick N. Deen..Chief Credit Officer
E. Tarrell Bennett.. Chief Lending Officer
Ryan G. Burtt..Chief Financial Officer
Liz M. Nogowski……………………………………………..…Chief Marketing Officer
Allison H. Godwin..................................Director of Human Resources-Corporate Secretary

Board of Directors
James H. Dixon, Jr..Chairman
Rex LaDon Durham..Vice Chairman
William A. Bell, III.. Director
John M. Bridges, Jr. .... Director
Lee N. Bush. .... Director
Roland E. Cohen... Director
George T. Harrison, Jr. .... Director
Edward D. Milliron.. Director

President's Message From Paxton W. Poitevint

The year 2022 underscored the importance agriculture plays in rural communities. A continuation of worldwide supply chain disruptions, labor shortages, rising interest rates and inflation were part of the uncertainty that pressed our producers and slowed our economies. Despite these challenges, we witnessed farmers and ranchers remain as resilient as ever by taking advantage of improvements in market pricing, optimal harvest conditions, and favorable production yields.

During such a challenging operating environment, our focus as a cooperative remains, more than ever, on maintaining and improving the quality of life in rural America and on the farm, through our constant commitment to competitive lending and expert financial services. Like farmers, it's built into our character to fulfill our mission.

Our Association has been deliberate about leveraging our financial strength to meet the needs of our customers today, while also furthering our investments in the future of agriculture and rural communities. As a cooperative, we continue to adhere to sustainable principles and values that guide our business decisions and highlight our century of support for agribusinesses and property owners. Our team's ability to grow earning assets in 2022 once again fueled strong financial performance, which ensures we are delivering adequate value to our customers. The distribution of these profits through our Patronage Program continues to be one of the strongest advantages of financing through Southwest Georgia Farm Credit. As a matter of fact, in 2022 we celebrated 32 years of Patronage distribution to our member-owners. Such longevity is a measure of our long-term dedication, financial stability, and commitment to our members in good times and in tougher times.

The strength of our financial cooperative extends well beyond our balance sheet. Our experienced and talented staff continues to pursue innovative ways to achieve success as we work to generate a meaningful return on investment and deliver an exceptional customer experience. Our Association remains focused on technology enhancement, growth opportunities, and serving rural communities with uninterrupted boots-on-the-ground support. We have tremendous opportunities to continue advancing Southwest Georgia Farm Credit services as we grow in size and scale with evolutions to our online banking platform, loan origination system, and plans to build a new Thomasville branch and open a new location in Blakely, Georgia.

Looking at 2022 and beyond, we are mindful of generational changes occurring on farms across our footprint as younger growers, landowners, and homeowners reshape our customer base. As a result, we are making strategic moves to ensure the long-term resilience and relevance of the Association. We continue to focus efforts on building continuity and ensuring key strategies and outreach efforts are successfully executed by supporting industry events, hosting educational webinars for young, beginning, and small operations, awarding scholarships to high school graduates, delivering grants to small producers, and launching a new podcast, HERE WE GROW.

While we've all witnessed and withstood unprecedented times over the past several years – we are charting a course together for both current and future generations to rely on. When we succeed, we succeed together. We give our thanks for your partnership and the opportunity to serve you.

Paxton W. Poitevint
President and Chief Executive Officer

March 9, 2023

Report of Management

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements and related financial information appearing throughout this Annual Report have been prepared by management of Southwest Georgia Farm Credit, ACA (Association) in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles appropriate in the circumstances. Amounts, which must be based on estimates, represent the best estimates and judgments of management. Management is responsible for the integrity, objectivity, consistency, and fair presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements and financial information contained in this report.

Management maintains and depends upon an internal accounting control system designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized and recorded, the financial records are reliable as the basis for the preparation of all financial statements, and the assets of the Association are safeguarded. The design and implementation of all systems of internal control are based on judgments required to evaluate the costs of controls in relation to the expected benefits and to determine the appropriate balance between these costs and benefits. The Association maintains an internal audit program to monitor compliance with the systems of internal accounting control. Audits of the accounting records, accounting systems and internal controls are performed and internal audit reports, including appropriate recommendations for improvement, are submitted to the Board of Directors.

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been audited by Independent Auditors, whose report appears elsewhere in this Annual Report. The Association is also subject to examination by the Farm Credit Administration.

The Consolidated Financial Statements, in the opinion of management, fairly present the financial condition of the Association. The undersigned certify that we have reviewed the 2022 Annual Report of Southwest Georgia 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.

James H. Dixon, Jr.
Chairman of the Board

Paxton W. Poitevint
President and Chief Executive Officer

Ryan G. Burtt
Chief Financial Officer

March 9, 2023

Consolidated Five - Year Summary of Selected Financial Data

(dollars in thousands)	2022	2021	December 31, 2020	2019	2018
Balance Sheet Data					
Cash	**$ 2**	$ 2	$ 2	$ 1,348	$ 2,220
Investments in debt securities	**4,231**	4,354	4,470	5,819	5,956
Loans	**686,295**	609,993	540,105	499,432	454,983
Allowance for loan losses	**(4,294)**	(4,622)	(4,959)	(4,412)	(4,025)
Net loans	**682,001**	605,371	535,146	495,020	450,958
Equity investments in other Farm Credit institutions	**15,432**	11,972	13,529	14,370	14,846
Other property owned	**77**	78	694	765	222
Other assets	**21,051**	26,206	24,358	21,127	21,618
Total assets	**$ 722,794**	$ 647,983	$ 578,199	$ 538,449	$ 495,820
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank*	**$ 585,138**	$ 522,972	$ 463,934	$ 433,972	$ 393,455
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities with maturities of less than one year	**17,078**	13,929	16,068	14,216	15,686
Total liabilities	**602,216**	536,901	480,002	448,188	409,141
Capital stock and participation certificates	**1,605**	1,616	1,567	1,464	1,370
Retained earnings					
Allocated	**9,707**	9,707	9,707	9,707	12,452
Unallocated	**109,266**	99,759	86,923	79,090	72,857
Total members' equity	**120,578**	111,082	98,197	90,261	86,679
Total liabilities and members' equity	**$ 722,794**	$ 647,983	$ 578,199	$ 538,449	$ 495,820
Statement of Income Data					
Net interest income	**$ 16,147**	$ 14,807	$ 13,074	$ 11,587	$ 10,531
Provision for (reversal of) allowance for loan losses	**(339)**	(323)	947	571	171
Noninterest income, net	**929**	4,740	3,618	729	1,818
Net income	**$ 17,415**	$ 19,870	$ 15,745	$ 11,745	$ 12,178
Key Financial Ratios					
Rate of return on average:					
Total assets	**2.60%**	3.28%	2.80%	2.25%	2.62%
Total members' equity	**14.88%**	19.04%	16.52%	13.26%	14.15%
Net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets	**2.49%**	2.54%	2.44%	2.34%	2.39%
Net (chargeoffs) recoveries to average loans	**0.002%**	(0.002)%	(0.075)%	(0.038)%	(0.047)%
Total members' equity to total assets	**16.68%**	17.14%	16.98%	16.76%	17.48%
Debt to members' equity (:1)	**4.99**	4.83	4.89	4.97	4.72
Allowance for loan losses to loans	**0.63%**	0.76%	0.92%	0.88%	0.88%
Permanent capital ratio	**15.68%**	15.60%	15.47%	14.43%	14.89%
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	**15.57%**	15.47%	15.34%	14.31%	13.98%
Tier 1 capital ratio	**15.57%**	15.47%	15.34%	14.31%	13.98%
Total regulatory capital ratio	**16.36%**	16.40%	16.16%	15.13%	15.65%
Tier 1 leverage ratio**	**14.78%**	14.49%	14.21%	13.48%	13.44%
Unallocated retained earnings (URE) and URE equivalents leverage ratio	**14.55%**	15.88%	15.84%	15.24%	15.60%
Net Income Distribution					
Estimated patronage refunds:					
Cash	**$ 6,836**	$ 7,017	$ 7,654	$ 5,371	$ 5,027

** General financing agreement is renewable on a one-year cycle. The next renewal date is December 31, 2023.*

*** Tier 1 leverage ratio must include a minimum of 1.50% of URE and URE equivalents.*

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

(dollars in thousands, except as noted)

GENERAL OVERVIEW

The following commentary summarizes the financial condition and results of operations of Southwest Georgia Farm Credit, ACA, (Association) for the year ended December 31, 2022 with comparisons to the years ended December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020. This information should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements, Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements and other sections in this Annual Report. The accompanying consolidated financial statements were prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. For a list of the Audit Committee members, refer to the "Report of the Audit Committee" reflected in this Annual Report. Information in any part of this Annual Report may be incorporated by reference in answer or partial answer to any other item of the Annual Report.

The Association is an institution of the Farm Credit System (System), which was created by Congress in 1916 and has served agricultural producers for over 100 years. The System's mission is to maintain and improve the income and well-being of American farmers, ranchers, and producers or harvesters of aquatic products and farm-related businesses. The System is the largest agricultural lending organization in the United States. The System is regulated by the Farm Credit Administration, (FCA), which is an independent safety and soundness regulator.

The Association is a cooperative, which is owned by the members (also referred to throughout this Annual Report as stockholders or shareholders) served. The territory of the Association extends across a diverse agricultural region of Southwest Georgia. Refer to Note 1, *Organization and Operations*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for counties in the Association's territory. The Association provides credit to farmers, ranchers, rural residents, and agribusinesses. Our success begins with our extensive agricultural experience and knowledge of the market.

The Association obtains funding from AgFirst Farm Credit Bank (AgFirst or Bank). The Association is materially affected and shareholder investment in the Association could be affected by the financial condition and results of operations of the Bank. Annually the Association publishes its annual report on its website when it sends the annual report electronically to the FCA. Copies of the Bank's Annual and unaudited Quarterly Reports are on the AgFirst website, ***www.agfirst.com,*** or may be obtained at no charge by calling 1-800-845-1745, extension 2832, or writing Susanne Caughman, AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, P. O. Box 1499, Columbia, SC 29202. Copies of the Association's Annual and unaudited Quarterly reports are also available upon request free of charge on the Association's website, ***www.swgafarmcredit.com***, or by calling 1-866-304-3276, extension 1150, or writing Belinda Ott , Southwest Georgia Farm Credit, ACA, 305 Colquitt Highway, Bainbridge, Georgia 39817. The Association prepares an electronic version of the Annual Report, which is available on the website, within 75 days after the end of the fiscal year and distributes the Annual Reports to shareholders within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year. The Association prepares an electronic version of the Quarterly Report, which is available on the internet, within 40 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, except that no report needs to be prepared for the fiscal quarter that coincides with the end of the fiscal year of the Association.

FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

This annual information statement contains forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Words such as "anticipates," "believes," "could," "estimates," "may," "should," "will," or other variations of these terms are intended to identify the forward-looking statements. These statements are based on assumptions and analyses made in light of experience and other historical trends, current conditions, and expected future developments. However, actual results and developments may differ materially from our expectations and predictions due to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to:

- political, legal, regulatory and economic conditions and developments in the United States and abroad;
- economic fluctuations in the agricultural, rural utility, international, and farm-related business sectors;
- weather-related, disease, and other adverse climatic or biological conditions that periodically occur that impact agricultural productivity and income;
- changes in United States government support of the agricultural industry and the Farm Credit System, as a government-sponsored enterprise, as well as investor and rating-agency reactions to events involving other government-sponsored enterprises and other financial institutions; and
- actions taken by the Federal Reserve System in implementing monetary policy.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Production agriculture is a cyclical business that is heavily influenced by commodity prices, weather, government policies (including, among other things, tax, trade, immigration, crop insurance and periodic aid), interest rates, input costs and various other factors that affect supply and demand.

The following United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) analysis provides a general understanding of the U.S. agricultural economic outlook. However, this outlook does not take into account all aspects of the Association's business. References to USDA information in this section refer to the U.S. agricultural market data and are not limited to information/data for the Association.

The USDA's February 2023 forecast estimates net farm income (income after expenses from production in the current year; a broader measure of profits) for 2022 at $162.7 billion, a $21.8 billion increase from 2021 and $70.0 billion above the 10-year average. The forecasted increase in net farm income for 2022, compared with 2021, is primarily due to increases in cash receipts for animals and animal products of $61.9 billion to $257.7 billion and crop receipts of $44.7 billion to 285.7 billion, partially offset by a decrease of $10.3 billion to $15.6 billion in direct government payments and an increase in cash expenses of $65.7 billion to $411.1 billion. If realized, 2022 net farm income (in real dollars of $167.3 billion) would be the highest level since 1973 when net farm income was $172.9 billion adjusted for real dollars.

The USDA's outlook projects net farm income for 2023 at $136.9 billion, a $25.8 billion or 15.9 percent decrease from 2022, but $44.2 billion above the 10-year average. The forecasted decrease in net farm income for 2023 is primarily due to an expected decrease in cash receipts for animals and animal products of $14.7 billion, crop receipts of $8.8 billion and direct government payments of $5.4 billion, as well as an increase in cash expenses of $13.7 billion. The decrease in cash receipts for animals and animal products are predicted for milk, hogs, broilers and eggs, while cattle receipts are forecast to increase. The expected decline in cash receipts for crops is primarily driven by decreases in corn, soybeans, vegetables and melon receipts, while receipts for wheat are expected to increase. Most production expenses are expected to remain elevated, while feed expenses are projected to decline in 2023 after rising significantly in 2022. Fertilizer-lime-soil conditioner expenses are expected to have peaked in 2022 but remain high in 2023. In addition, interest and labor are forecasted to increase, while fuel and oil expenses are projected to decline.

Working capital (which is defined as cash and cash convertible assets minus liabilities due to creditors within 12 months) is forecasted to increase 5.4 percent in 2022 to $133.4 billion from $126.5 billion in 2021. Although working capital increased, it remains far below the peak of $165 billion in 2012.

The value of farm real estate accounted for 84 percent of the total value of the U.S. farm sector assets for 2022 according to the USDA in its February 2023 forecast. Because real estate is such a significant component of the balance sheet of U.S. farms, the value of farm real estate is a critical measure of the farm sector's financial performance. Changes in farmland values also affect the financial well-being of agricultural producers because farm real estate serves as the principal source of collateral for farm loans.

USDA's forecast projects (in nominal dollars) that farm sector equity, the difference between farm sector assets and debt, will rise 10.6 percent in 2022. Farm real estate value is expected to increase 10.1 percent and non-real estate farm assets are expected to increase 9.7 percent, while farm sector debt is forecast to increase 6.3 percent in 2022. Farm real estate debt as a share of total debt has been rising since 2014 and is expected to account for 69.3 percent of total farm debt in 2022.

The USDA is forecasting farm sector solvency ratios to improve in 2022 to 15.1 percent for the debt-to-equity ratio and 13.1 percent for the debt-to-asset ratio, which are well below the peak of 28.5 percent and 22.2 percent in 1985.

Expected agricultural commodity prices can influence production decisions of farmers and ranchers on planted/harvested acreage of crops or inventory of livestock and thus, affect the supply of agricultural commodities. Actual production levels are sensitive to weather conditions that may impact production yields. Livestock and dairy profitability are influenced by crop prices as feed is a significant input to animal agriculture.

Global economic conditions, government actions (including tariffs, war, and response to disease) and weather volatility in key agricultural production regions can influence export and import flows of agricultural products between countries. U.S. exports and imports may periodically shift to reflect short-term disturbances to trade patterns and long-term trends in world population demographics. Also impacting U.S. agricultural trade are global agricultural and commodity supplies and prices, changes in the value of the U.S. dollar and the government support for agriculture.

The following table sets forth the commodity prices per bushel for certain crops, by hundredweight for hogs, milk, and beef cattle, and by pound for broilers and turkeys from December 31, 2019 to December 31, 2022:

Commodity	**12/31/22**	**12/31/21**	**12/31/20**	**12/31/19**
Hogs	$ 62.50	$ 56.50	$ 49.10	$ 47.30
Milk	$ 24.70	$ 21.70	$ 18.30	$ 20.70
Broilers	$ 0.71	$ 0.74	$ 0.44	$ 0.45
Turkeys	$ 1.20	$ 0.84	$ 0.72	$ 0.62
Corn	$ 6.58	$ 5.47	$ 3.97	$ 3.71
Soybeans	$ 14.40	$ 12.50	$ 10.60	$ 8.70
Wheat	$ 8.98	$ 8.59	$ 5.46	$ 4.64
Beef Cattle	$ 154.00	$ 137.00	$ 108.00	$ 118.00

Geographic and commodity diversification across the District coupled with existing government safety net programs, ad hoc support programs and additional government disaster aid payment for many borrowers help to mitigate the impact of challenging agricultural conditions. The District's financial performance and credit quality are expected to remain sound overall due to strong capital levels and favorable credit quality position at the end of 2022. Additionally, while the District benefits overall from diversification, individual District entities may have higher geographic, commodity, and borrower concentrations which may accentuate the negative impact on those entities' financial performance and credit quality. Non-farm income support for many borrowers also helps to mitigate the impact of periods of less favorable agricultural conditions. However, agricultural borrowers who are more reliant on non-farm income sources may be more adversely impacted by a weakened general economy.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements are reported in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our significant accounting policies are critical to the understanding of our results of operations and financial position because some accounting policies require us to make complex or subjective judgments and estimates that may affect the value of certain assets or liabilities. We consider these policies critical because management must make judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain. For a complete discussion of significant accounting policies, see Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The following is a summary of certain critical policies.

- *Allowance for loan losses* — The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level considered adequate by management to provide for probable and estimable losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The allowance for loan losses is increased through provisions for loan losses and loan recoveries and is decreased through allowance reversals and loan charge-offs. The allowance for loan losses is determined based on a periodic evaluation of the loan portfolio by management in which numerous factors are considered, including economic and political conditions, loan portfolio composition, credit quality and prior loan loss experience.

  Significant individual loans are evaluated based on the borrower's overall financial condition, resources, and payment record, the prospects for support from any financially responsible guarantor, and, if appropriate, the estimated net realizable value of any collateral. The allowance for loan losses encompasses various judgments, evaluations and appraisals with respect to the loans and their underlying security that, by nature, contains elements of uncertainty and imprecision. Changes in the agricultural economy and their borrower repayment capacity will cause these various judgments, evaluations and appraisals to change over time. Accordingly, actual circumstances could vary from the Association's expectations and predictions of those circumstances.

  Management considers the following factors in determining and supporting the levels of allowance for loan losses: the concentration of lending in agriculture, combined with uncertainties in farmland values, commodity prices, exports, government assistance programs, regional economic effects and weather-related influences. Changes in the factors considered by management in the evaluation of losses in the loan portfolios could result in a change in the allowance for loan losses and could have a direct impact on the provision for loan losses and the results of operations.

- *Valuation methodologies* — Management applies various valuation methodologies to assets and liabilities that often involve a significant degree of judgment, particularly when liquid markets do not exist for the particular items being valued. Quoted market prices are referred to when estimating fair values for certain assets for which an observable liquid market exists, such as most investment securities. Management utilizes significant estimates and assumptions to value items for which an observable liquid market does not exist. Examples of these items include impaired loans, other property owned, pension and other postretirement benefit obligations, and certain other financial instruments. These valuations require the use of various assumptions, including, among others, discount rates, rates of return on assets, repayment rates, cash flows, default rates, costs of servicing and liquidation values. The use of different assumptions could produce significantly different results, which could have material positive or negative effects on the Association's results of operations.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The economy in Southwest Georgia is made up of a multitude of varying industries – ranging from large industrial companies to farms and farm businesses, to small, family-owned operations. The Association's portfolio is impacted by two key economic factors: the local unemployment rate and the strength of the agricultural industry.

Unemployment rates have the greatest impact on the small and part-time farming sectors of the Association's portfolio. Essentially, these sectors of the portfolio have a larger dependence on non-farm income and are influenced to a greater extent by the general economy. The unemployment rate for 2022 yearend in Georgia is estimated to be 4.84%, while, the U.S. unemployment rate is estimated at 3.5%. Unemployment rates for both Georgia and the U.S. are projected to remain flat for 2023.

Agriculture and Agri-business are the single largest industries in Georgia, which is indicative to our LSA. According to the 2022 farm income and expense, estimates released by the USDA's Economic Research Service, the U.S. and Georgia farm sectors have had an increase in net farm income. The increase in net farm income is due to increases in commodity prices and improved weather conditions during harvest. However, input prices continue to put pressure on yield in order to generate profitability. Farm asset values continue to show little to no change. A significant amount of the loan demand in agriculture will come from the utilization of existing operating lines of credit and increases in operating needs.

Planted acreage for Georgia will remain primarily in peanuts, corn and cotton. The overall strength of the 2023 agricultural industry will depend greatly on production yield and production cost management as market prices are only expected to remain relatively consistent with prices at yearend.

The forecast below is provided by the UGA College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences as part of the 2023 Georgia Ag Forecast.

Corn, Soybean and Wheat

- The Russia-Ukraine war and Mexico's plan to ban genetically modified corn from the United States will increase uncertainty regarding corn prices.

- The United States and the world will continue to have a tight wheat supply in 2023, supporting higher than average wheat prices.

- The low ending stocks of U. S. soybeans indicate the need for more soybeans. Ending stocks might improve in 2023, leading to softer soybean prices

Peanuts

- Planted acres are expected to increase in 2023 in the United States and Georgia, a reversal of the 2-year decline in planted acres.
- Peanut disappearance of the 2022-2023 crop is projected to remain strong at 3 million tons; this is supported by forecasted increases in food use and exports over last year.
- Georgia forward contract prices are expected to be down with an estimated season average price of $475 per ton (ranging $450-$500 per ton).

Cotton

- Reduction in consumer demand for cotton related products will suppress cotton prices in 2023.
- The cotton production profit margin likely will be lower in 2023 with high input costs and low cotton prices.
- U.S. cotton acreage and production likely will decline in 2023 because of lower relative-price expectations with competing crops.

Timber

- Inflation remains a persistent challenge
- Housing activity is beginning to moderate
- U.S. South softwood lumber market share is increasing along with production capacity. Plentiful timber supplies and capital expenditures are positives.

Poultry

- The domestic chicken market is strong with a good supply in the short-term midterm though highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) continues to loom large in the United States and could be a major impact in 2023.
- High building costs and increasing interest rates are obstacles to expansion on the live side.
- Future changes to the contract-grower pay model could be beneficial to growers, but caution is warranted.
- HPAI and California Proposition 12 ruling likely to have an impact on future table egg prices.

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 through numerous product types.

The diversification of the Association loan volume by type for each of the past three years is shown below.

	December 31,					
Loan Type	**2022**		**2021**		**2020**	
	(dollars in thousands)					
Real estate mortgage	$ 386,934	55.63 %	$ 364,078	58.95 %	$ 323,402	59.07 %
Production and intermediate-term	176,837	25.42	163,435	26.46	150,805	27.54
Loans to cooperatives	1,765	.25	1,718	.29	3,214	.59
Processing and marketing	82,003	11.79	56,879	9.21	37,373	6.83
Farm-related business	26,092	3.75	21,296	3.45	21,022	3.84
Communication	10,166	1.46	2,238	.36	4,067	.74
Power and water/waste disposal	4,282	.62	545	.09	395	.07
Rural residential real estate	2,574	.37	2,731	.44	3,807	.70
International	2,736	.39	1,935	.31	1,935	.35
Lease Receivables	2,150	.32	2,703	.44	1,476	.27
Total	$ 695,539	100.00 %	$ 617,558	100.00 %	$ 547,496	100.00 %

While we make loans and provide financially related services to qualified borrowers in the agricultural and rural sectors and to certain related entities, our loan portfolio is diversified. The geographic distribution of the loan volume by county/branch for the past three years is as follows:

	December 31,		
County/Branch	2022	2021	2020
Baker	.95%	1.28%	1.49%
Calhoun	.52	.46	.24
Chattahoochee	.04	.05	.06
Clay	1.26	.15	.14
Decatur*	9.60	10.95	11.13
Dougherty	3.67	4.44	3.62
Early	3.36	2.80	3.79
Grady	3.91	4.02	3.53
Lee	2.60	2.84	4.02
Marion	1.12	.70	.80
Miller	2.44	2.87	2.44
Mitchell*	8.33	9.49	9.43
Quitman	.19	.19	.07
Randolph	2.45	2.94	3.08
Schley	.18	.22	.27
Seminole	4.11	4.92	4.39
Stewart	.66	.80	.97
Sumter*	4.07	5.23	4.87
Terrell*	1.88	2.38	2.88
Thomas*	5.30	5.09	5.47
Webster	.57	.81	.94
Other**	42.79	37.37	36.37
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Branch Locations*
***The Other category above consists of loans originated and participated outside our territory.*

Commodity and industry categories are based upon the Standard Industrial Classification system published by the federal government. The system is used to assign commodity or industry categories based upon the largest agricultural commodity of the customer. The major commodities in the Association's loan portfolio are shown below. The predominant commodities are timber, cotton, landlords, peanuts, fruit and nuts, row crops, farm supply and services, and livestock which constitute over 86 percent of the entire portfolio. The commodity group landlords is primarily on real estate purchased and leased for agriculture production.

Commodity Group	December 31, 2022		2021		2020	
	(dollars in thousands)					
Timber	$ 155,830	22%	$ 153,938	25%	$ 142,327	26%
Cotton	99,555	14	100,929	16	95,081	17
Landlords	109,441	16	91,171	15	85,821	16
Peanuts	68,157	10	65,264	10	40,615	7
Fruit & Nut	50,700	7	45,162	7	42,169	8
Poultry	27,947	4	16,692	3	15,652	3
Farm Supply & Services	38,968	6	20,930	3	16,016	3
Livestock	31,538	5	30,810	5	29,327	5
Dairy	21,307	3	18,203	3	15,397	3
Vegetables	15,739	2	17,250	3	10,450	2
Row Crops	36,641	5	30,000	5	26,845	5
Rural Home	2,971	1	3,152	1	4,023	1
Horticulture	6,175	1	5,376	1	4,636	1
Other	30,570	4	18,681	3	19,137	3
Total	$ 695,539	100%	$ 617,558	100%	$ 547,496	100%

Repayment ability is closely related to the commodities produced by our borrowers, and increasingly, the off-farm income of borrowers. The Association's loan portfolio contains a concentration of timber, cotton, landlords, poultry, peanut, and livestock producers. Although a large percentage of the loan portfolio is concentrated in these enterprises, many of these operations are diversified within their enterprise and/or with crop production that reduces overall risk exposure. Within the timber commodity group there are significant numbers of less than full time timber producers. As such, the risk in this group is more diversified than appears from the nominal percentage. Even though the concentration of large loans has increased over the past several years, the agricultural enterprise mix of these loans is diversified and similar to that of the overall portfolio. 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 territory.

In 2022 the Association continued to focus on leveraging capital and strengthening the earning position.

For the past few years, the Association has experienced a shift in loan assets. The long-term volume trend has been downward while the short and intermediate-term loan volume trend is upward. The short-term portfolio, which is heavily influenced by operating loans, normally reaches a peak balance in August and rapidly declines in the fall months as our primary agriculture commodities are converted to cash which is used to repay the debt.

During 2022, the Association continued activity in the buying and selling of loan participations within and outside of the System in order to leverage the balance sheet and improve the income producing potential.

Loan Participations:	December 31, 2022	2021	2020
	(dollars in thousands)		
Participations Purchased – FCS Institutions	$ 159,601	$ 112,229	$ 108,643
Participations Purchased – Non-FCS Institutions	9,999	8,981	–
Participations Sold	(259,369)	(283,150)	(234,142)
Total	$ (89,769)	$ (161,940)	$ (125,499)

The Association did not have any loans sold with recourse, retained subordinated participation interests in loans sold, or interests in pools of subordinated participation interests for the period ended December 31, 2022.

The Association sells qualified long-term mortgage loans into the secondary market. For the period ended December 31, 2022, the Association originated loans for resale totaling $9.7 million, which were subsequently sold into the secondary market. The Association also utilizes the Farmer Mac Long Term Stand-By repurchase agreements. Farmer Mac was established by Congress to provide liquidity to agricultural lenders. At December 31, 2022, the Association had loans amounting to $48.5 million which were 100 percent guaranteed by Farmer Mac. The Association additionally has purchased portions of loans that are guaranteed by the United States Department of Agriculture. These loans are held for the purposes of reducing interest rate risk and managing surplus short-term funds as allowable under FCA regulations. At December 31, 2022, the balance of these loans, including the unamortized premium, was $57, compared to $71 at December 31, 2021 and $86 at December 31, 2020.

MISSION RELATED INVESTMENTS

During 2005, the FCA initiated an investment program to stimulate economic growth and development in rural areas. The FCA outlined a program to allow System institutions to hold such investments, subject to approval by the FCA on a case-by-case basis. FCA approved the Rural America Bonds pilot program under the Mission Related Investments umbrella, as described below.

In October 2005, the FCA authorized AgFirst and the Association to make investments in Rural America Bonds. Rural America Bonds may include debt obligations issued by public and private enterprises, corporations, cooperatives, other financing institutions, or rural lenders where the proceeds would be used to support agriculture, agribusiness, rural housing, or economic development, infrastructure, or community development and revitalization projects in rural areas. Examples include investments that fund value-added food and fiber processors and marketers, agribusinesses, commercial enterprises that create and maintain employment opportunities in rural areas, community services, such as schools, hospitals, and government facilities, and other activities that sustain or revitalize rural communities and their economies. The objective of this pilot program is to help meet the growing and diverse financing needs of agricultural enterprises, agribusinesses, and rural communities by providing a flexible flow of money to rural areas through bond financing. These bonds are classified as Loans or Investment Securities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets depending on the nature of the investment. As of December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, the Association had $8,833, $9,162, and $9,622, respectively, in Rural America Bonds.

	December 31,		
Mission Related Investments	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**
	(dollars in thousands)		
Loans	$ 4,602	$ 4,808	5,118
Investment Securities	4,231	4,354	4,504
Total	$ 8,833	$ 9,162	$ 9,622

Effective December 31, 2020, the FCA concluded each pilot program approved as part of the Investment in Rural America program. Each institution participating in such programs may continue to hold its investment through the maturity dates for the investments, provided the institution continues to meet all approval conditions. Although the pilot programs are concluding, the FCA can consider future requests on a case-by-case basis.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

As permitted under FCA regulations, the Association is authorized to hold eligible investments for the purposes of reducing interest rate risk and managing surplus short-term funds. The Bank is responsible for approving the investment policies of the Association. The Bank annually reviews the investment portfolio of every Association that it funds. Currently the Association holds no asset backed securities on its balance sheet.

CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT

Credit risk arises from the potential inability of an obligor to meet its repayment obligation. As part of the process to evaluate the success of a loan, the Association continues to review the credit quality of the loan portfolio on an ongoing basis. With the approval of the Association Board of Directors, the Association establishes underwriting standards and lending policies that provide direction to loan officers. Underwriting standards include, among other things, an evaluation of:

- Character – borrower integrity and credit history
- Capacity – repayment capacity of the borrower based on cash flows from operations or other sources of income
- Collateral – protection for the lender in the event of default and a potential secondary source of repayment
- Capital – ability of the operation to survive unanticipated risks
- Conditions – intended use of the loan funds

The credit risk management process begins with an analysis of the borrower's credit history, repayment capacity, and financial position. Repayment capacity focuses on the borrower's ability to repay the loan based upon cash flows from operations or other sources of income, including non-farm income. Real estate loans must be collateralized by first liens on the real estate (collateral). As required by FCA regulations, each institution that makes loans on a collateralized basis must have collateral evaluation policies and procedures. Real estate mortgage loans may be advanced in amounts up to 85 percent of the appraised value of the property taken as collateral 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. Appraisals are required for loan originations of more than $250 thousand. In addition, each loan is assigned a credit risk rating based upon the underwriting standards. This credit risk rating process incorporates objective and subjective criteria to identify inherent strengths, weaknesses, and overall risk level in a particular relationship.

We review the credit quality of the loan portfolio on an ongoing basis as part of our risk management practices. Each loan is classified according to the Uniform Classification System, which is used by all Farm Credit System institutions. Below are the classification definitions.

* 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, and/or collateral pledged on the loan.
* Doubtful – Assets exhibit similar weaknesses to substandard assets. However, doubtful assets have additional weaknesses in existing facts, conditions and values that make collection in full highly questionable.
* Loss – Assets are considered uncollectible.

The following table presents selected statistics related to the credit quality of loans including accrued interest at December 31.

Credit Quality	2022	2021	2020
Acceptable & OAEM	98.53%	99.03%	99.13%
Substandard	1.47%	.97%	.87%
Doubtful	–%	–%	–%
Loss	–%	–%	–%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Nonperforming Assets

The Association's loan portfolio is divided into performing and high-risk categories. A Special Assets Management Department is responsible for servicing loans classified as high-risk. The high-risk assets, including accrued interest, are detailed below:

	December 31,		
High-risk Assets	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**
	(dollars in thousands)		
Nonaccrual loans	$ 9,718	$ 4,258	$ 2,322
Restructured loans	1,223	1,183	1,868
Accruing loans 90 days past due	–	–	–
Total Non-Performing Loans	10,941	5,441	4,190
Total high-risk loans	10,941	5,441	4,190
Other property owned	77	78	694
Total high-risk assets	$ 11,018	$ 5,519	$ 4,884
Ratios			
Nonaccrual loans to total loans	1.42%	.70%	.43%
High-risk assets to total assets	1.52%	.85%	.84%

Nonaccrual loans represent all loans where there is a reasonable doubt as to the collection of principal and/or future interest accruals, under the contractual terms of the loan. In substance, nonaccrual loans reflect loans where the accrual of interest has been suspended. Over the last several years the Association made concentrated efforts to reduce the high risk assets by setting attainable goals and timelines. The significant increase is due to one large relationship transferring to nonaccrual during this year (2022). Non-Performing loans increased $5,500 or 99.66 percent in 2022. Of the $9,718 in nonaccrual volume at December 31, 2022, $4,389 or 45.16 percent was current as to scheduled principal and interest payments, but did not meet all regulatory requirements to be transferred into accrual status. This compares to 43.2 percent and 66.4 percent at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Loan restructuring is available to financially distressed borrowers. Restructuring of loans occurs when the Association grants a concession to a borrower based on either a court order or good faith in a borrower's ability to return to financial viability. The concessions can be in the form of a modification of terms or rates, a compromise of amounts owed, or deed in lieu of foreclosure. Other receipts of assets and/or equity to pay the loan in full or in part are also considered restructured loans. The type of alternative financing structure chosen is based on minimizing the loss incurred by both the Association and its stockholders.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses at each period end was considered by Association management to be adequate to absorb expected losses inherent to its loan portfolio for the next twelve month period.

The following table presents the activity in the allowance for loan losses for the most recent three years:

	Year Ended December 31,		
Allowance for Loan Losses Activity:	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**
	(dollars in thousands)		
Balance at beginning of year	$ 4,622	$ 4,959	$ 4,412
Charge-offs:			
Agribusiness	(9)	(4)	–
Production and intermediate term	(11)	(48)	(434)
Rural Residential Real Estate	–	(1)	(1)
Real estate mortgage	(27)	(23)	(3)
Total charge-offs	(47)	(76)	(438)
Recoveries:			
Energy	–	–	–
Real estate mortgage	13	24	1
Production and intermediate term	45	38	37
Total recoveries	58	62	38
Net (charge-offs) recoveries	11	(14)	(400)
Provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	(339)	(323)	947
Balance at end of year	$ 4,294	$ 4,622	$ 4,959
Ratio of net (charge-offs) recoveries during the period to average loans outstanding during the period	.002%	(.0002)%	(.075)%

The net loan recoveries were primarily associated with several bankruptcy payments and settlements during the year.

Provisions to the allowance for loan losses were made to the general reserve after the allowance analysis and review of economic indicators.

The allowance for loan losses by loan type for the most recent three years is as follows:

	December 31,		
Allowance for Loan Losses by Type	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**
	(dollars in thousands)		
Real estate mortgage	$ 2,401	$ 2,732	$ 2,903
Production and intermediate-term	1,086	1,222	1,407
Agribusiness	671	593	545
Power and Waste	27	4	4
Rural residential real estate	15	20	34
Communication	64	17	36
International	17	14	17
Loans to Cooperatives	–	–	–
Lease Receivables	13	20	13
Total allowance	$ 4,294	$ 4,622	$ 4,959

The allowance for loan losses as a percentage of loans outstanding and as a percentage of certain other credit quality indicators is shown below:

Allowance for Loan Losses	December 31,		
as a Percentage of:	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**
Total loans	.63%	.76%	.92%
Nonperforming loans	39.25%	.85%	118.38%
Nonaccrual loans	44.19%	1.08%	213.66%

Please refer to Note 3, *Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, for further information concerning the allowance for loan losses.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net Interest Income

Net interest income was $16.15 million, $14.81 million and $13.07 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Net interest income is the difference between interest income and interest expense. Net interest income is the principal source of earnings for the Association and is impacted by volume, yields on assets and cost of debt. The effects of changes in average volume and interest rates on net interest income over the past two years are presented in the following table:

Change in Net Interest Income:

	Volume*	Rate	Nonaccrual Income	Total
12/31/22 - 12/31/21				
Interest income	$ 2,872	$ 2,308	$ –	$ 5,180
Interest expense	1,130	2,710	–	3,840
Change in net interest income	$ 1,742	$ (402)	$ –	$ 1,340
12/31/21 - 12/31/20				
Interest income	$ 2,172	$ (1,267)	$ –	$ 905
Interest expense	885	(1,712)	–	(827)
Change in net interest income	$ 1,287	$ 445	$ –	$ 1,732

** Volume variances can be the result of increased/decreased loan volume or from changes in the percentage composition of assets and liabilities between periods.*

Noninterest Income

Noninterest income for each of the three years ended December 31 is shown in the following table:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022	2021	2020	Percentage Increase/(Decrease) 2022/2021	2021/2020
	(dollars in thousands)				
Loan fees	$ 1,050	$ 1,050	$ 841	– %	24.85 %
Fees for financially related services	75	4	8	1,775	(50.00)
Patronage refund from other Farm Credit Institutions	11,745	15,447	13,716	(23.97)	12.62
Gains (losses) on sales of rural home loans, net	–		(1)	–	100
Gains (losses) on sales of premises and equipment, net	47	40	(4)	(17.50)	(1,100)
Gains (losses) on sales of investment securities	(42)	(120)	(486)	(65.00)	(75.31)
Other than temporary impairment	–	–	–	–	–
Insurance Fund refund	–	–	105	–	(100)
Other noninterest income	34	41	44	(17.07)	(6.82)
Total noninterest income	$ 12,909	$ 16,462	$ 14,223	(21.58)%	15.74 %

Patronage refund from other Farm Credit Institutions experienced an increase in 2021 due to a larger than normal special Patronage distribution from AgFirst Farm Credit Bank as compared to prior year. The Insurance refund was $0 in 2022 and $0 in 2021. The $105 in 2020 was an extraordinary distribution due to the overage above the 2% secure base amount.

Noninterest Expense

Noninterest expense for each of the three years ended December 31 is shown in the following table:

Noninterest Expense	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022	2021	2020	Percentage Increase/(Decrease) 2022/2021	2021/2020
	(dollars in thousands)				
Salaries and employee benefits	$ 7,248	$ 7,738	$ 7,189	-6.33 %	7.64%
Postretirement benefits (Note 2 and 9)	–	–	–	–	–
Occupancy and equipment	500	526	517	-4.94	1.74
Insurance Fund premiums	1,059	762	424	38.98	79.72
(Gains) Losses on other property owned, net	33	3	22	1,000	(86.36)
Other operating expenses	3,125	2,693	2,461	16.04	9.43
Total noninterest expense	$ 11,965	$ 11,722	$ 10,613	2.07 %	10.45%

The Association participates in three District sponsored qualified benefit plans. These plans include a multiemployer defined benefit pension plan, the AgFirst Farm Credit Retirement Plan, which is a final average pay plan (FAP Plan). In addition, the Association participates in a multiemployer defined benefit other postretirement benefits plan (OPEB Plan), the Farm Credit Benefits Alliance (FCBA) retiree and Disabled Medical and Dental Plan, and a defined contribution 401(k) plan. Refer to Note 9, Employee Benefit Plans, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, for further information concerning postretirement benefit expenses.

Insurance Fund premiums increased slightly in 2022 & 2021 due to increases in premium rates. The FCSIC set premiums to 16 basis points on adjusted insured debt outstanding for 2022. In addition there is a continued 10 basis point premium on the average principal outstanding of nonaccrual loans and any other-than-temporarily impaired investments.

Income Taxes

The Association did not record a benefit for income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2022, as compared to a benefit of $0 for 2021 and $(8) for 2020. Refer to Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Income Taxes*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, for more information concerning Association income taxes.

Key Results of Operations Comparisons

Key results of operations comparisons for each of the twelve months ended December 31 are shown in the following table:

Key Results of Operations Comparisons	**For the 12 Months Ended 12/31/22**	**12/31/21**	**12/31/20**
Return on average assets	2.60%	3.28%	2.80 %
Return on average members' equity	14.88%	19.04%	16.52 %
Net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets	2.49%	2.54%	2.44 %
Net (charge-offs) recoveries to average loans	.002%	(.002)%	(.075)%

A key factor in the growth of net income for future years will be continued improvement in net interest and noninterest income. Our goal is to generate earnings sufficient to fund operations, adequately capitalize the Association, and achieve an adequate rate of return for our members. To meet this goal the Association must attract and maintain high quality loan volume priced at competitive rates and to manage credit risk in our entire portfolio, while efficiently meeting the credit needs of our members.

LIQUIDITY AND FUNDING SOURCES

Liquidity and Funding

The principal source of funds for the Association is the borrowing relationship established with the Bank through a General Financing Agreement (GFA). The GFA 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 the funds to the Association, creating notes payable (or direct loans) to the Bank. The Bank manages interest rate risk through direct loan pricing and asset/liability management. The notes payable are segmented into variable rate and fixed rate components. 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. Association capital levels effectively create a borrowing margin between the amount of loans outstanding and the amount of notes payable outstanding. This margin is commonly referred to as "Loanable Funds."

Total notes payable to the Bank at December 31, 2022, was $585,138 as compared to $522,972 at December 31, 2021 and $463,934 at December 31, 2020. The increase of 11.89 percent compared to December 31, 2021 was attributable to the growth in loan volume and rising interest rates during the year. The increase of 12.73 percent in 2021 when compared to December 31, 2020, was also attributable to loan volume growth. The average volume of outstanding notes payable to the Bank was $546,618, $495,549, and $460,944 for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020 respectively. Refer to Note 6, *Notes Payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, for weighted average interest rates and maturities, and additional information concerning the Association's notes payable.

Liquidity management is the process whereby funds are made available to meet all financial commitments including the extension of credit, payment of operating expenses and payment of debt obligations. The Association receives access to funds through its borrowing relationship with the Bank and from income generated by operations. The liquidity policy of the Association is to manage cash balances to maximize debt reduction and to increase loan volume. As borrower payments are received, they are applied to the Association's note payable to the Bank. The Association's participation in the Farmer Mac, stand by purchase program, investments, and other secondary market programs provides additional liquidity.

The Association's indebtedness to the Bank represents borrowings by the Association primarily to fund its loan portfolio. This indebtedness is collateralized by a pledge of substantially all of the Association's assets and the terms of the revolving line of credit are governed by the General Financing Agreement (GFA). The GFA defines Association performance criteria for borrowing from the Bank, which includes borrowing base margin, earnings, and capital covenants.

The Association had no lines available under lines of credit from third party financial institutions as of December 31, 2022.

Funds Management

The Bank and the Association manage assets and liabilities to provide a broad range of loan products and funding options, which are designed to allow the Association to be competitive in all interest rate environments. The primary objective of the asset/liability management process is to provide stable and rising earnings, while maintaining adequate capital levels by managing exposure to credit and interest rate risks.

Demand for loan types is a driving force in establishing a funds management strategy. The Association offers fixed, adjustable and variable rate loan products that are marginally priced according to financial market rates. Variable rate loans may be indexed to market indices such as the Prime Rate or the 30-day London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). Adjustable rate mortgages are indexed to U.S. Treasury Rates.

Fixed rate loans are priced based on the current cost of System debt of similar terms to maturity.

The majority of the interest rate risk in the Association's Consolidated Balance Sheets is transferred to the Bank through the notes payable structure. The Bank, in turn, actively utilizes funds management techniques to identify, quantify and control risk associated with the loan portfolio.

LIBOR Transition

In 2017, the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority (UK FCA), which regulates LIBOR, announced its intention to stop persuading or compelling the group of major banks that sustains LIBOR to submit rate quotations after 2021. As a result, it was uncertain whether LIBOR would continue to be quoted after 2021.

On March 5, 2021, ICE Benchmark Administration (IBA) (the entity that is responsible for calculating LIBOR) announced its intention to cease the publication of the one-week and two-month US dollar LIBOR settings immediately following the LIBOR publication on December 31, 2021, and the remaining US dollar LIBOR settings immediately following the LIBOR publication on June 30, 2023. On the same day, the UK FCA announced that the IBA had notified the UK FCA of its intent, among other things, to cease providing certain US dollar LIBOR settings as of June 30, 2023. In its announcement, the UK FCA confirmed that all 35 LIBOR tenors (including with respect to US dollar LIBOR) will be discontinued or declared nonrepresentative as of either: (a) immediately after December 31, 2021 or (b) immediately after June 30, 2023.

The Association has exposure to LIBOR arising from loans made to customers, investment securities purchased, and Systemwide Debt Securities issued by the Funding Corporation on the Bank's behalf. Alternative reference rates that replace LIBOR may not yield the same or similar economic results over the lives of the financial instruments, which could adversely affect the value of, and return on, instruments held.

The FCA has issued guidance like that of the U.S. prudential regulators but applicable for System institutions to follow as they prepare for the expected phase-out of LIBOR. The guidelines direct each System institution to develop a LIBOR transition plan designed to provide an orderly roadmap of actions that will reduce LIBOR exposure, stop the inflow of new LIBOR volume, and adjust operating processes to implement alternative reference rates.

The Association has implemented LIBOR transition plans and continue to analyze potential risks associated with the LIBOR transition, including, but not limited to, financial, market, accounting, operational, legal, tax, reputational, and compliance risks.

On December 16, 2022, the Federal Reserve Board adopted a final rule implementing certain provisions of the LIBOR Act ("Regulation ZZ"). Regulation ZZ specifies that on the LIBOR replacement date, which is the first London banking day after June 30, 2023, the Federal Reserve Board-selected benchmark replacement, based on SOFR and including any tenor spread adjustment as provided by Regulation ZZ, will replace references to overnight, one-month, three-month, six-month, and 12-month LIBOR in certain contracts that do not mature before the LIBOR replacement date and that do not contain adequate fallback language. While substantially all contracts, including Systemwide Debt Securities and loans made by District institutions, have adequate fallbacks to replace LIBOR, the LIBOR Act and Regulation ZZ could apply to certain Systemwide Debt Securities and investments, and loans that reference LIBOR and have no or inadequate fallback provisions.

The following is a summary of outstanding variable-rate financial instruments tied to LIBOR at December 31, 2022:

(dollars in thousands)	**Due in 2022**	**Due in 2023 (On or Before June 30)**	**Due After June 30, 2023**	**Total**
Loans	$ 49	$ 534	$ 11,935	12,518
Total	$ 49	$ 534	$ 11,935	$ 12,518
Note Payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	$ 41	$ 447	$ 9,993	$ 10,481
Total	$ 41	$ 447	$ 9,993	$ 10,481

The LIBOR transition plan includes implementing fallback language into variable-rate financial instruments maturing after June 30, 2023 which provides the ability to move these instruments to another index if the LIBOR market is no longer viable.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

Capital serves to support asset growth and provide protection against unexpected credit and interest rate risk and operating losses. Capital is also needed for future growth and investment in new products and services.

The Association's Board of Directors establishes, adopts, and maintains a formal written capital adequacy plan to ensure that adequate capital is maintained for continued financial viability, to provide for growth necessary to meet the needs of members/borrowers, and to ensure that all stockholders are treated equitably.

Total members' equity at December 31, 2022, increased 8.55 percent to $120,578 from the December 31, 2021, total of $111,082. At December 31, 2021, total members' equity increased 13.12 percent from the December 31, 2020 total of $98,197. During 2022 and 2021 the Association experienced an increase in net income from the increase in average loan volume and the special patronage distributions from AgFirst both events had a direct impact on the increase in member's equity.

Total capital stock and participation certificates were $1,606 on December 31, 2022, compared to $1,616 on December 31, 2021 and $1,567 on December 31, 2020. The trend is attributed to the purchase of protected stock and participation certificates on new loans in the normal course of business.

The regulatory capital requirements for System Banks and associations ensure that the System's capital requirements are comparable to the Basel III framework and the standardized approach that the federal banking regulatory agencies have adopted. Regulatory Ratios include common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital, tier 1 capital, and total capital risk-based capital ratios. The regulations also include a tier 1 leverage ratio and an unallocated retained earnings equivalents (UREE) leverage ratio. The permanent capital ratio (PCR) remains in effect.

Risk-adjusted assets have been defined by FCA Regulations as the Balance Sheet assets and off-balance-sheet commitments adjusted by various percentages, depending on the level of risk inherent in the various types of assets. The primary changes which generally have the effect of increasing risk-adjusted assets (decreasing risk-based regulatory capital ratios) were as follows:

- Inclusion of off-balance-sheet commitments less than 14 months
- Increased risk-weighting of most loans 90 days past due or in nonaccrual status

FCA sets minimum regulatory capital requirements for System banks and associations. Capital adequacy is evaluated using a number of regulatory ratios. According to the FCA regulations, each institution's permanent capital ratio is calculated by dividing permanent capital by a risk-adjusted asset base. Risk adjusted assets means the total dollar amount of the institution's assets are adjusted by an appropriate credit conversion factor as defined by regulation. For all periods represented, the Association exceeded minimum regulatory standard for all the ratios. The Association's capital ratios as of December 31 and the FCA minimum requirements follow:

The following sets forth the regulatory capital ratios:

Ratio	Minimum Requirement	Capital Conservation Buffer*	Minimum Requirement with Capital Conservation Buffer	Capital Ratios as of 2022	2021	2020
Risk-adjusted ratios:						
CET1 Capital Ratio	4.5%	2.5%	7.0%	15.57%	15.47%	15.34%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	6.0%	2.5%	8.5%	15.57%	15.47%	15.34%
Total Capital Ratio	8.0%	2.5%	10.5%	16.36%	16.40%	16.16%
Permanent Capital Ratio	7.0%	–%	7.0%	15.68%	15.60%	15.47%
Non-risk-adjusted:						
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	4.0%	1.0%	5.0%	14.78%	14.49%	14.21%
UREE Leverage Ratio	1.5%	–%	1.5%	14.55%	15.88%	15.84%

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.

The Association applied several tools during 2021 to help manage capital levels. The capital levels have stabilized between 2022 and 2021. The Association's analysis and business plan forecast does not indicate any trends, commitments, contingencies, or events that are likely to affect the Association's ability to meet regulatory minimum capital standards and capital adequacy requirements. The Association will continue to use several tools if necessary to manage capital levels such as guarantees for loans, participating with other institutions, and selling to the AgFirst Capital Participation Pool (CPP).

These tools allow the Association to better leverage capital. When a loan is guaranteed the Association only capitalizes the nonguaranteed portion. Loans or portions of loans sold into the AgFirst CPP program are capitalized by AgFirst and not the Association. Any loans sold into the CPP program require a stock investment in AgFirst (currently 8 percent) based on the sold balance outstanding. This benefits the Association's capital levels as the stock investment in AgFirst is only a percentage of the loan balance sold, which positively impacts regulatory capital ratios due to the average total asset and risk-weighted asset reductions. In addition, the program's pool patronage distribution targets to provide for the same net impact to the Association's net income as if the loan remained on the Association's books. Annual declaration of this patronage is at the sole discretion of AgFirst's Board of Directors. See Note 7, Members' Equity, of the Consolidated Financial Statements, for further information concerning capital resources.

The Farm Credit Administration (the "FCA") provides rules designated Capital Regulations relating to regulatory capital requirements for Farm Credit System banks and associations, including Southwest Georgia Farm Credit (the "Association").

The Association Board of Directors adopted a resolution in accordance to the provisions of the FCA Capital Regulation. The board determined that the regulations are consistent with the Association's capital management strategy and are in the Association's best interest.

DIVIDEND PROGRAM

Prior to the beginning of any fiscal year, the Association's Board of Directors, by adoption of a resolution, may establish a Dividend Allocation Program to distribute its available consolidated net earnings. This resolution provides for the application of net earnings in the manner described in the Association's Bylaws. This includes the setting aside of funds to increase surplus to meet minimum capital adequacy standards established by FCA Regulations, to increase surplus to meet Association capital adequacy standards to a level necessary to support competitive pricing at targeted earnings levels, and for reasonable reserves for necessary purposes of the Association. After excluding net earnings attributable to (a) the portion of loans participated to another institution, and (b) participation loans purchased, remaining consolidated net earnings are eligible for allocation to borrowers. Refer to Note 7, *Members' Equity*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, for more information concerning the dividend distributions. The Association distributed $7,017 of dividends in 2022 based on 2021 earnings, $7,654 of dividends in 2021 based on 2020 earnings and an estimated $6,836 in dividends based on 2022 earnings is expected to be distributed in 2023.

YOUNG, BEGINNING AND SMALL (YBS) FARMERS AND RANCHERS PROGRAM

Southwest Georgia Farm Credit focuses on offering education, training, mentoring and sponsorship of young, beginning and small-scale producers in order to serve their credit and related needs. The definitions of young, beginning and small farmers and ranchers follow:

- Young: A farmer, rancher, or producer or harvester of aquatic products who is age 35 or younger as of the loan transaction date.
- Beginning: A farmer, rancher, or producer or harvester of aquatic products who has 10 years or less farming or ranching experience as of the loan transaction date.
- Small: A farmer, rancher or producer or harvester of aquatic products who normally generates less than $250,000 in annual gross sales of agricultural or aquatic products.

Mission Statement

To be the preeminent young, beginning and small farmer lender throughout Southwest Georgia by providing a competitive source of financing and offering programs designed to meet the needs of such applicants to the fullest extent of their credit worthiness.

Board Policy to Complete Mission Statement

The Southwest Georgia Farm Credit Board of Directors understands the importance of the development, education and financial success of young, beginning and small farmers, ranchers or harvesters of aquatic products is essential to the future of the Association, as well as the future of agriculture and the local economies in our territory. Therefore, in order to accomplish our YBS mission, it is imperative that we develop, execute, and evaluate a program that targets this specific group of borrowers.

There are several components to this plan, which include advertising, educational opportunities, scholarships and community events, as well as outreach via social media. We also value and leverage a strong relationship with FSA.

The following table outlines the Association's 2022 goals, loan volume and number of YBS loans in the loan portfolio for the Association:

	As of December 31, 2022*			
	Number of Loans		$ Amount of Loans	
	2022 Goal	2022 Actual	2022 Goal	2022 Actual
Young	458	440	$78,856	$81,005
Beginning	958	935	$155,898	$177,352
Small	1,282	1,209	$182,722	$185,058

Note: For purposes of the above table, a loan could be classified in more than one category, depending upon the characteristics of the underlying borrower.

Each year, the Association establishes goals for the portfolio and for new loans to YBS borrowers. 2022 goals and accomplishments follow:

	As of December 31, 2022*			
	Number of New Loans		$ Amount of New Loans	
	2022 Goal	2022 Actual	2022 Goal	2022 Actual
Young	141	102	$30,286	$28,885
Beginning	284	204	$67,369	$66,791
Small	384	229	$76,900	$51,001

Note: For purposes of the above table, a loan could be classified in more than one category, depending upon the characteristics of the underlying borrower.

The 2017 USDA Ag Census data has been used as a benchmark to measure penetration of the Association's marketing efforts. The census data indicated that within the Association's chartered territory (counties), there were 4,259 reported number of farms, with 1,456 having debt. Census data suggests that the total number of young and small farmers has seen modest gains since 2012, while the number of beginning farmers has risen as a percentage of the total Census. Since 2002, the percentage of small and young farmers has dropped significantly, perhaps signaling the increase in the number of larger farms.

In 2022, the Association planned, executed, and evaluated the following tactics put in place to accomplish YBS goals:

Marketing/Business Development

- Relationship Building and Networking – Through the Association's territory, the organization focuses on developing personal relationships with producers, as well as with organizations that support opportunities for young, beginning, and small scale producers. The Association sponsors, and advocates for, agricultural education and training, through programs like FFA and 4-H and Young Farmers groups.
- The Association's website serves as a source of information for YBS farmers to find resources for YBS farmers related to educational opportunities, programs and services.
- The Association's quarterly magazines provides regular updates on training and education offered by the Association and other local resources. It also serves as a source of information for the Association, and the Farm Credit System, and its commitment to serve young, beginning, and small scale farmers.

- The Association uses its social platforms to promote young farmer activities throughout the territory, as well as to educate about programs and services, such as those offered through FSA.

Credit/Underwriting/Guarantees

- Southwest Georgia Farm Credit does have a Beginning Farmer Program in conjunction with USDA (Farm Service Agency, "FSA"). This program allows for as little as 5% down payment and financing from FSA and Farm Credit of 45% and 50% respectively. FSA financing is for 20 years with fixed interest rates as low as 1.5% and Farm Credit provides financing for 30 years (FSA requirement) with fixed rates at 1.50% over Cost of Funds supported by a 95% FSA Guarantee (FSA fees waived). The FSA FO loan is subordinate to the Farm Credit loan. While this program is available to all Beginning Farmers (less than 10 years' experience), the majority of applicants will also meet the "Young" and "Small" definition. The Association understands and embraces the importance of these farmers to the longevity, and continued success, of the Association.
- Loan Guarantees – Risk within the Young, Beginning and Small Farms is mitigated through the use of FSA Guarantees. The Association encourages the use of FSA Guarantees in all categories of its portfolio but most particularly within its Young, Beginning and Small Farmer portfolio as evidenced by the level of guarantees overall and the new guarantees issued each year. In addition to the standard FSA guarantee and the Beginning Farmer guarantee (referenced above), the Association also promotes the 50/50 FSA Guarantee, a financing option in which FSA provides 50% of the financing through a Farm Ownership loan and Farm Credit provides the other 50% of financing, with an FSA 90% guarantee. The FSA FO loan is subordinate to the Farm Credit loan.

Education/Outreach

- Young Farmers Association Chapters – Within the Association's territory and statewide, the Association supports young farmer education and events, as well as the statewide convention.
- Fresh from the Farm – The Association offers a mini-grant program for ag producers and farmers' markets in the Association's territory, providing funding for marketing and advertising of their operations.
- The Association, on an annual basis, sponsors a farm family to attend TEPAP, The Executive Program for Agricultural Producers. The focus of this education is on managing personnel, evaluating new market opportunities, negotiating mergers and acquisitions and adapting to regulatory and technology changes.
- Sponsorship of FFA and 4-H events throughout the Association's territory and statewide continues to be a priority.
- Scholarships to colleges and universities - The Association, in conjunction with the other Farm Credit associations in the state, are committed to supporting ag education at the college level. The Association also offered five scholarships to deserving high school seniors in the Association's territory, who are interested in pursuing a career in agriculture or who want to return to support the quality of life in our rural communities, including a scholarship for a student attending an HBCU.
- Sunbelt Ag Expo – The Association works with other Farm Credit associations to sponsor a special dinner for young farmers and provide educational opportunities at this event, which is the premier farm show in the southeast.
- The Association sponsored an AgAware course in 2022, which was attended by several young farmers and held in Albany, GA. The goal of this course is to educate young, beginning and small farmers about finances, risk mitigation, marketing, and more.
- The Farm Credit Associations of Georgia play an active role in, and have a loan officer on the board of Team Agriculture Georgia (TAG). TAG's purpose is to identify opportunities for collaborative outreach in the form of educational workshops for small, beginning and limited resource farms. The Associations collectively sponsor a TAG workshop at least once a year, providing financial education sessions as part of the workshop.
- Through its podcast, Make It Yours, the Association focused on offering tips on how to work with a lender for young, beginning and small farmers.

REGULATORY MATTERS

On April 14, 2022, the FCA approved a final rule that amends certain regulations to address changes in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Such changes reflect the Current Expected Credit Losses (CECL) methodology that will replace the incurred loss methodology upon adoption. Credit loss allowances related to loans, lessor's net investments in leases, and held-to-maturity debt securities would be included in a System institution's Tier 2 capital up to 1.25 percent of the System institution's total risk weighted assets. Credit loss allowances for available-for-sale debt securities and purchased credit impaired assets would not be eligible for inclusion in a System institution's Tier 2 capital. The regulation does not include a transition phase-in period for the CECL day 1 cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings on a System institution's regulatory capital ratios. In addition, the regulation does not include an exclusion for the CECL day 1 cumulative effective adjustment from the "safe harbor" deemed prior approval provision. The rule became effective on January 1, 2023.

On August 26, 2021, the FCA issued a proposed rule to revise its regulatory capital requirements to define and establish risk-weightings for High Volatility Commercial Real Estate (HVCRE) by assigning a 150 percent risk-weighting to such exposures, instead of the current 100 percent. The proposed rule would ensure that the FCA's rule remains comparable with the capital rule of other federal banking regulatory agencies and recognizes the increased risk posed by HVCRE exposures. The public comment period ended on January 24, 2022.

On June 30, 2021, the FCA issued an advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM) that seeks public comments on whether to amend or restructure the System bank liquidity regulations. The purpose of this advance notice is to evaluate the applicability of the Basel III framework to the Farm Credit System and gather input to ensure that System banks have the liquidity to withstand crises that adversely impact liquidity and threaten their viability. The public comment period ended on November 27, 2021.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Please refer to Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for recently issued accounting pronouncements.

The following Accounting Standards Updates (ASUs) were issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) but have not yet been adopted:

Summary of Guidance	Adoption and Potential Financial Statement Impact
Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments	
• Replaces multiple existing impairment standards by establishing a single framework for financial assets to reflect management's estimate of current expected credit losses (CECL) over the entire remaining life of the financial assets. • Changes the present incurred loss impairment guidance for loans to an expected loss model. • Modifies the other-than-temporary impairment model for debt securities to require an allowance for credit impairment instead of a direct write-down, which allows for reversal of credit impairments in future periods based on improvements in credit quality. • Eliminates existing guidance for purchased credit impaired (PCI) loans, and requires recognition of an allowance for expected credit losses on these financial assets. • Modifies and enhances financial instruments disclosures. • Eliminates the accounting guidance for TDRs by creditors in Subtopic 310-40, Receivables—Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors, while enhancing disclosure requirements for certain loan refinancings and restructurings by creditors when a borrower is experiencing financial difficulty. Specifically, rather than applying the recognition and measurement guidance for TDRs, an entity must apply the loan refinancing and restructuring guidance in paragraphs 310-20-35-9 through 35-11 to determine whether a modification results in a new loan or a continuation of an existing loan. • Requires a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the reporting period of adoption. • Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application is permitted.	• The Association has established a cross-discipline governance structure utilizing common guidance developed across the Farm Credit System. • The Association has completed development of PD/LGD model and independently validated the model for conceptual soundness. The implementation of processes, internal controls and policy updates are complete. • The Association macroeconomic forecast includes a weighted selection of the Moody's baseline, upside 10th percentile and downside 90th percentile scenarios. • The adoption of the standard will not have a material impact on the Association's investment portfolio. • The guidance has been adopted on January 1, 2023 and did not have a material impact on the Association's consolidated financial statements.

Disclosure Required by Farm Credit Administration Regulations

(In whole dollars)

Description of Business

Descriptions of the territory served, persons eligible to borrow, types of lending activities engaged in, financial services offered and related Farm Credit organizations are incorporated herein by reference to Note 1, *Organization and Operations*, of the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report to shareholders.

The description of significant developments that had or could have a material impact on earnings or interest rates to borrowers, acquisitions or dispositions of material assets, material changes in the manner of conducting the business, seasonal characteristics, and concentrations of assets, if any, is incorporated in "Management's Discussion & Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included in this Annual Report.

Description of Property

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the properties of the reporting entity, all of which are located in Georgia:

Location	Description	Form of Ownership
305 Colquitt Highway Bainbridge	Administrative Office	Owned
40 E. Broad Street Camilla	Office	Owned
1037 E. Forsyth Street Americus	Office	Owned
937 Forrester Drive, SE Dawson	Office	Owned
137 E. Jackson Street Thomasville	Office	Leased*
301 W. Jackson Street Thomasville	Land	Owned*
14 Court Square Blakely	Office	Leased**

**The Thomasville facility is leased by the Association. Lease payments were $1,455 per month.*

**The Thomasville Land has been purchased with the intention of building a future office building.*

***The Blakely facility is leased by the Association. Lease payments were $400 per month.*

Legal Proceedings

Information, if any, to be disclosed in this section is incorporated herein by reference to Note 11, *Commitments and Contingencies*, of the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report.

Description of Capital Structure

Information to be disclosed in this section is incorporated herein by reference to Note 7, *Members' Equity*, of the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report.

Description of Liabilities

The description of liabilities, contingent liabilities and obligations to be disclosed in this section is incorporated herein by reference to Notes 2, 6, 9 and 11 of the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report.

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

"Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," which appears in this Annual Report and is to be disclosed in this section, is incorporated herein by reference.

Senior Officers

The following represents certain information regarding the senior officers of the Association:

Senior Officer	Position
Paxton Poitevint	President/Chief Executive Officer
Patrick Deen	Chief Credit Officer
Ryan Burtt	Chief Financial Officer
Tarrell Bennett	Chief Lending Officer
Liz Nogowski	Chief Marketing Officer
Allison Godwin	Director of Human Resources-Corporate Secretary

Paxton Poitevint, President/Chief Executive Officer:
Paxton Poitevint has served Southwest Georgia Farm Credit for 18 years. Prior to being appointed as the Association's Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Poitevint served in several different capacities including Chief Operating Officer, Chief Relationship Manager, Director of Capital Markets, Director of Special Assets and Director of Marketing. Prior to joining Farm Credit, Mr. Poitevint worked as a financial analyst in the textile industry. Mr. Poitevint earned a bachelor's degree in finance from the University of Georgia and a MBA from Georgia State University. He is also a graduate of the Graduate School of Banking of Louisiana State University.

Patrick Deen, Chief Credit Officer:
Patrick Deen is an 18-year veteran of the Farm Credit System. Prior to being appointed Chief Credit Officer of Southwest Georgia Farm Credit, Mr. Deen served as Director of Credit Administration & Capital Markets and was responsible for the day-to-day management of the Association's Capital Markets portfolio, including both purchased and sold loan participations, as well as overall leadership, vision and direction for the Association's enterprise-wide risk management framework. Mr. Deen began his career with Farm Credit in 2004 as a loan officer and has also served Southwest Georgia Farm Credit in various Analyst roles, including Special Assets Senior Analyst. Mr. Deen holds a bachelor's

degree with a major in accounting from Valdosta State University.

Ryan Burtt, Chief Financial Officer:
Ryan Burtt has served Southwest Georgia Farm Credit for 18 years. As CFO, he is responsible for financial accounting, reporting, technology infrastructures, internal controls, and operations for the organization. He also serves as the Association's Standards of Conduct Officer. Previously, he served as the Association's Director of Credit Administration. Mr. Burtt received a Masters of Business Administration from Troy University in 2008 and graduated from the ABA Stonier Graduate School of Banking in partnership with Wharton in 2015. Mr. Burtt serves on the Board of Directors for the Institute for Georgia Environmental Leadership.

***Tarrell Bennett, Chief Lending Officer*:**
Tarrell Bennett has served Southwest Georgia Farm Credit for 50 years. During that time, he has served as the Association's Credit Manager and worked in the Special Assets Management Department. Mr. Bennett is a 1971 graduate of Valdosta State College with a double major in business management and marketing.

Liz Nogowski, Chief Marketing Officer:
Liz Nogowski has served Southwest Georgia Farm Credit for 16 years. She currently manages the Association's Business Development and Marketing. Ms. Nogowski earned a bachelor's degree in journalism, with a minor in political science, from Southern Connecticut State University, New Haven, CT. Prior to joining Southwest Georgia Farm Credit, Ms. Nogowski served as the Director of Marketing for the St. Joe Land Company, Florida's largest private land owner at the time, and Director of Public Relations and hospital spokesperson for Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare.

Allison Godwin, Director of Human Resources-Corporate Secretary:
Allison Godwin has served Southwest Georgia Farm Credit for 24 years. She is responsible for day-to-day management of the Association's human resources function and duties, including, but not limited to, departmental development, employee relations, payroll and benefits administration, compensation, training, diversity and inclusion, recruitment and on-boarding, performance management, annual staff meetings, and employee assistance programs. In addition, Ms. Godwin serves as the Corporate Secretary. Previously, she spent time as Assistant Controller in the Finance and Operations Department. Ms. Godwin holds a Bachelor of Business Administration in accounting from the University of Georgia.

The total amount of compensation earned by the CEO, senior officers, and other highly compensated employees as a group during the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, is as follows:

Name of Individual or Number in Group	Year	Salary	Bonus	Deferred Comp.	Change in Pension Value[a]	Per/ Other[b]	Total[c]
Paxton W. Poitevint	2022	$ 304,500	$ 103,530	$ 10,134	$ –	$ 10,056	$ 428,220
Paxton W. Poitevint	2021	$ 290,008	$ 113,103	$ 9,397	$ –	$ 10,555	$ 423,063
Paxton W. Poitevint	2020	$ 290,011	$ 104,404	$ 8,980	$ –	$ 9,629	$ 413,024
6	2022	$ 919,657	$ 372,294	$ 4,468	$ (907,116)	$ 26,576	$ 415,879
7[d]	2021	$ 1,006,709	$ 542,852	$ –	$ 174,869	$ 30,700	$ 1,755,130
6	2020	$ 875,226	$ 371,020	$ 216,000	$ 806,289	$ 24,782	$ 2,293,317

(a) The changes in pension values as reflected in the table above resulted primarily from an additional year of benefit accrual, changes in the actuarial assumptions for mortality, discount rate, and the present value adjustment for any withdrawals from the plan.

(b) Amounts in the above table classified as Perquisites/Other include group life insurance premiums and automobile compensation.

(c) The disclosure of information on the total compensation paid during 2022 to any senior officer or to any other employee included in the aggregate group total as reported in the table above is available and will be disclosed to the shareholders of the institution upon request.

(d) The 2021 figures include 5 senior officers and 2 incentive-based employees meeting the definition of "highly compensated". The 2022 and 2020 figures include 5 senior officers and 1 incentive-based employee.

See further discussion in Note 9, Employee Benefit Plans, of the Financial Statements.

The table below provides information on Pension Benefits provided to the CEO, senior officers, and other highly compensated employees as a group.

Pension Benefits Table
As of December 31, 2022

Name of Individual or Number in Group	Year	Plan Name	Number of Years Credited Service	Actuarial Present Value of Accumulated Benefits	Payments During 2022
Senior Officers and Highly Compensated Employees:					
3 Officers, excluding the CEO	2022	AgFirst Retirement Plan	35.25	$ 4,805,871	$ –
				$ 4,805,871	$ –

Current CEO, Paxton Poitevint, does not participate in the AgFirst Retirement Plan.
Additional information can be found in Note 9 of the Notes to the Combined Financial Statements of Southwest Georgia Farm Credit, ACA and District Associations' Annual Reports.

Employees hired prior to January 1, 2003 participate in the AgFirst Farm Credit Retirement Plan. Employees are eligible to retire and begin drawing unreduced pension benefits at age 65 or when years of credited service plus age equal “85” once age 55 is reached. Upon retirement, annual payout is equal to 2 percent of the highest three years average compensation times years of credited service, subject to the Internal Revenue Code limitations. For purposes of determining the payout, “average compensation” is defined as regular salary (i.e., does not include incentive awards compensation). At the election of the retiree, benefits are paid based upon various annuity terms or on a lump sum basis. Benefits under the plan are not subject to an offset for Social Security.

Employees hired on or after January 1, 2003, but prior to November 4, 2014, previously participated in the AgFirst Farm Credit Cash Balance Retirement Plan. Benefit accruals in the plan were frozen as of December 31, 2014, at which time active participants were fully vested regardless of years of credited service. The plan was terminated effective as of December 31, 2015, was submitted to the Internal Revenue Service for review and received a favorable determination letter from the Internal Revenue Service. Benefits in the plan were distributed to plan participants during March 2017.

Employees participate in the Farm Credit Benefits Alliance 401(k) Plan, a qualified 401(k) defined contribution plan which has an employer matching contribution determined by the employee’s date of hire. Employees hired prior to January 1, 2003 receive a maximum employer matching contribution equal to $0.50 for each $1.00 of employee compensation contributed up to 6 percent, subject to the Internal Revenue Code limitation on compensation. Employees hired on or after January 1, 2003 receive a maximum employer matching contribution equal to $1.00 for each $1.00 of employee compensation contributed up to 6 percent, subject to the Internal Revenue Code limitation on compensation. As a result of the termination of the Credit Cash Balance Retirement Plan, beginning January 1, 2015, employees hired on or after January 1, 2003 also receive an employer nonelective contribution equal to 3 percent of employee compensation, subject to the Internal Revenue Code limitation on compensation.

Senior officers and other highly compensated employees participate in the Farm Credit Benefits Alliance Nonqualified Supplemental 401(k) Plan, a nonqualified deferred compensation plan that allows certain key employees to defer compensation and which restores the benefits limited in the qualified 401(k) plan as a result of restrictions in the Internal Revenue Code. The plan also includes a provision for discretionary contributions to be made by the Association.

In addition to a base salary, certain employees may earn additional compensation under employee performance and profit sharing plans. Credit quality goals, the payment of dividend distributions to the Association’s membership, and Association profit goals established in the incentive plan must be met before any incentive is paid. Employee profit sharing and incentives are shown in the year earned, which may be different than the year paid. Profits distributed under the Employee Performance and the Employee Profit Sharing Plans are paid in the first quarter of the year following the fiscal year in which they are earned. The Association’s compensation plans are designed to motivate employees and to help the Association meet and exceed the organizational objectives and financial goals, without taking undue risk.

Distributions under the Employee Profit Sharing Plan are awarded when the profits generated meet or exceed the targets, set by management and have been approved by the Board.

Incentives earned under the Discretionary Incentive Plan will be paid the first pay period following approval. Discretionary incentives may be recommended at any time by any member of the management team, including supervisors of one or more employees, on the behalf of any employee who has demonstrated meritorious performance. Payment under the Discretionary Incentive Plan cannot exceed $250 for any single instance and no more than two within a twelve month period. The plan operates on a calendar year and includes all supervised employees below a specific grade.

The Association’s Relationship Manager Performance Plan is designed to focus on sales and marketing and recognizes each relationship manager on his or her individual sales goals as set by management. The goals set by management are designed to appropriately emphasize and recognize both quality and profitability of the business development effort. The primary goals include new customer volume, new volume and the quality and profitability of the transactions. The volume goals are set at the level necessary to meet projected financial performance. The two additional goals are: (1) Young, Beginning, and Small Farmer, (2) Sold Volume. Each goal is assigned a separate rate of compensation and is aggregated for a total payment. The Relationship Manager Performance Plan is paid quarterly following the quarter in which they are earned.

Annually, the Compensation Committee (board representation) reviews the compensation plans for approval and funding. All Board Compensation Committee minutes are reviewed by the Board of Directors.

The Board Compensation Committee approved the Employee Performance and Profit Sharing Plans, Relationship Manager Performance Plan and Discretionary Incentive Plan on January 26, 2022.

Additionally, senior officers as well as all employees, are reimbursed for all direct travel expenses incurred when traveling on Association business. A copy of the travel policy is available to shareholders upon written request.

Disclosure of information on the total compensation paid during 2022 to any senior officer, or to any other individual included in the aggregate, is available to shareholders upon request.

Directors

Directors and senior officers are reimbursed on an actual cost basis for all reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of official duties. Such expenses may include transportation, lodging, meals, tips, tolls, parking of cars, laundry, registration fees, and other expenses associated with travel on official business. A copy of the policy is available to shareholders of the Association upon request.

The aggregate amount of reimbursement for travel, subsistence and other related expenses for all directors as a group was $107,538 for 2022, $44,002 for 2021 and $28,393 for 2020.

Subject to approval by the board, directors are compensated for board meeting attendance and special assignments. Board Members are paid $700 for attendance at board meetings. The Chairman of the Board receives an additional $100 per board meeting. Stockholder-elected Directors are paid a retainer fee of $2,125 per quarter. Outside Directors are paid a retainer fee of $2,500 per quarter. Board Members are paid $400 for attendance at committee meetings that occur on the same day as Board meetings and $700 for attendance at committee meetings that occur on a day other than a Board meeting day, with the exception of Audit Committee. Board Members are paid $800 for attendance at Audit Committee meetings. The Chairman of the Audit Committee receives an additional $200 per Audit Committee meeting. In addition, Directors on the Executive Committee (Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Board) receive a quarterly fee of $150 for incidental services. Board Members are paid $200 for officially called board and committee meeting telephone conferences, not requiring travel. Board Members are also paid $400 per day for special assignments. Expenses incurred in connection with the attendance of the spouse of a director at a compensable function may be reimbursable upon a determination by the Board Chairman that the attendance of the spouse was or will be beneficial to the purpose of the meeting, and such reimbursement will not be reported as compensation. Total compensation paid to directors, as a group was $211,224 in 2022. No Director received any noncash compensation during 2022.

The following chart details the number of meetings and other activities (if applicable) for each director:

	Days served				
Name of Director	**Regular Board Meetings**	**Other Official Activities[(a)]**	**Committee Meetings Attended**	**Committee Assignments**	**Comp. Paid**
James H. Dixon, Jr., Chairman[(b)]	11	12	11	Compensation, Executive, RIMCO (Risk Management)	$24,700
Rex LaDon Durham, Vice-Chairman[(c)]	10	18	20	Audit, Building, Executive, Governance	30,350
William A. Bell, III.	9	11	8	Governance, RIMCO (Risk Management)	19,029
John M. Bridges, Jr.	9	14	19	Audit, Building, Compensation, Governance	27,200
Lee N. Bush	10	21	21	Audit, Governance, RIMCO (Risk Management)	32,100
R. Eric Cohen	8	12	9	Building, Compensation, RIMCO (Risk Management)	20,129
George T. Harrison, Jr.	11	7	16	Audit, Building, Compensation	26,200
Robert L. Holden, Sr. [(d)]	1	9	4	Audit, Compensation, Governance	7,694
Edward D. Milliron	9	5	15	Compensation, Ethics, RIMCO (Risk Management)	19,900
Kimbley D. Rentz[(e)]	1	1	2	Executive	3,921
				Total	$211,224

(a) Other Official Activities include Miscellaneous Committee Meetings, Director Training, FCC Annual Meeting, ACA Annual Meeting.

(b) Mr. James H. Dixon, Jr. served as Vice-Chairman of the Board from January 2022 until March 2022 at which time he was elected by the Board to serve as Chairman.

(c) Mr. Rex LaDon Durham was elected by the Board to serve as Vice-Chairman of the Board in March 2022.

(d) Mr. Robert L. Holden, Sr.'s term expired in March 2022.

(e) Mr. Kimbley D. Rentz served as Chairman of the Board from January 2022 until March 2022 at which time his term expired.

The following represents certain information regarding the directors of the Association, including their principal occupation and employment for the past five years:

James H. Dixon, Jr., Chairman, is a resident of Camilla in Mitchell County. He is a graduate of the University of Georgia with a bachelor's degree in agricultural economics. Mr. Dixon, who joined the Board in 2011, is a poultry and cattle producer. Mr. Dixon previously served as the Vice-Chairman of the Board and was elected as Chairman by the Board in March 2022. He is presently serving a three-year term, which will expire in 2023.

Rex LaDon Durham, Vice-Chairman, is a native of Blakely in Early County. He joined the Board in 2018 and was elected as Vice-Chairman by the Board in March 2022. He is presently serving a three year term, which will expire in 2024. Mr. Durham is a graduate of Mercer University with a bachelor's degree in accounting. He owns and manages Bluffton Peanut, LLC, a peanut buying point. Mr. Durham also operates a trucking company, Bluffton Freight Company, which primarily provides trucking services to the peanut buying point. He is a licensed grain/seed dealer, and he maintains a beef cattle herd and rents his row crop land to his brother. Mr. Durham serves as a County Commissioner for Early County and also serves as a board member and president of the Early County Farm Bureau, an insurance and farm related services provider.

William A. Bell, III, is a resident of the Climax area in Decatur County. He is a graduate of the University of Georgia with a Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture. Mr. Bell farms in partnership with his brother. Their farm operation includes hay, peanuts, cotton, corn, timber, and cattle. Mr. Bell serves on the board of the Decatur County Farm Bureau and as Treasurer on the board of the American Peanut Grower Group, LLC. He also serves on the Peanut Committee of the Georgia Farm Bureau, as an Advisory Board Member of the Georgia Peanut Commission, and as Vice Chairman of the Decatur County Development Authority. Mr. Bell joined the Board in 2022 and is presently serving a three-year term, which will expire in 2025.

John M. Bridges, Jr., has farmed for more than 40 years. He currently produces cotton, peanuts, sweet corn and timber. Mr. Bridges is a graduate of the University of Georgia with a degree in animal science. He serves on the boards of the Decatur County Farm Bureau, an insurance and farm related services provider; and AFG Feeds. Mr. Bridges resides in Brinson, Georgia. He is presently serving a three-year term, which will expire in 2023.

Lee N. Bush, a resident of Bainbridge in Decatur County, graduated from the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa with a bachelor's degree in commerce and business administration. She is a Certified Public Accountant with Arline & Wiggins, CPAs in Brunswick, Georgia where she practices as a Tax Manager. She has extensive experience in the area of annual income tax leveling of agricultural clients including family farming, large crop production, and agribusiness support. In addition to the tax field, Ms. Bush is also a financial consultant for a regional pharmacy with retail sales in four locations in Southwest Georgia. Ms. Bush's 35-year career in public accounting includes tax preparation and audit experience in areas of business, governmental, community bank, and non-profit entities. Ms. Bush is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Georgia Society of Certified Accountants. She serves on the Board of Trustees and as the Chair of the Audit Committee for Epworth by the Sea, and the Administrative Board as the Chair for the Finance Team for First United Methodist Church in Bainbridge, Georgia. Ms. Bush joined the Board as an Outside Director in 2020 and is currently serving a three-year term which will expire in 2023.

R. Eric Cohen, is a resident of Whigham in Grady County. He is a graduate of the University of Georgia with a Bachelor of Science degree in agricultural economics. Mr. Cohen is a self-employed row crop consultant and a licensed real estate agent with The Wright Group. He is also a pecan producer. Mr. Cohen serves as Chairman of the Board of Grady Electric Membership Corporation and as a trustee of Leadership Georgia. He also serves on the Alumni Board of the University of Georgia and on the board of the Tired Creek Lake Authority. Mr. Cohen joined the Board in 2022 and is presently serving a three-year term which will expire in 2025.

George Thomas Harrison, Jr., is a resident of Thomasville in Thomas County. He is a graduate of Florida State University, with degrees in accounting and finance. He is a Certified Public Accountant and Certified Financial Planner. Mr. Harrison, is a partner in the CPA Firm, Lanigan & Associates P.C., where he practices as a tax partner specializing in taxation with special interest in timber, real estate investment and development, and pass through entities. Mr. Harrison's experience includes working with the accounting and agricultural sectors, specifically pertaining to forest products, farm machinery dealerships, financial planning, and accounting for timber, row crops, peanut and vegetable operations. He also serves as the Chairman on the Board of Directors of the Georgia Society of CPAs. Mr. Harrison joined the Board as an Outside Director in 2017. He is presently serving a three-year term which will expire in 2023.

Robert L. Holden, Sr. is a beef, poultry and row crop producer, and a former dairy producer, who lives near Whigham in Grady County. He joined the board in 1987. Mr. Holden, previously served as Director and Chairman of the Board of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, the funding bank and service provider for associations in 15 states and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; Director and Chairman of the Board of Georgia Milk Producers, tasked with awareness and education for the dairy industry; Director and Chairman of the Board of the American Dairy Association of Georgia, an organization which educates consumers on the importance of consumption, nutrition, and marketing of milk and milk products; the board of the Grady County Farm Bureau, an insurance and farm related services provider; and as Director for the Sunshine State's Dairymen's Cooperative, a cooperative that markets its members' milk. Mr. Holden's term expired in March 2022.

Ted Milliron, is a resident of Randolph County and fifth generation crop and pecan farmer. He graduated from the University of Georgia with a degree in agricultural economics. Mr. Milliron works together with his wife and their son. Their farm operation includes cotton, peanuts, corn, soybeans, oats, wheat, and pecans. Mr. Milliron currently serves on the boards of the Randolph County Farm Bureau, an insurance and farm related services provider; Randolph County Board of Assessors; and Milliron Farms. Mr. Milliron is presently serving a three-year term which will expire in 2024.

Kimbley D. Rentz*, *Chairman, has farmed for 48 years. He joined the Board in 2013 and served as the Board Chairman from 2014 until March of 2022. His farming operation includes approximately 3,000 acres, and he primarily produces cotton and peanuts. He also owns a small cattle operation. A native of Miller County who currently resides in Colquitt, Mr. Rentz attended the University of Georgia for three years, where he majored in accounting. He currently serves on the boards of the Decatur County Farm Bureau, an insurance and farm-related services provider; Three Notch EMC, an electric cooperative; and Decatur Gin, a cotton gin. Mr. Rentz's term expired in March 2022.

Transactions with Senior Officers and Directors

The reporting entity's policies on loans to and transactions with its officers and directors, to be disclosed in this section are incorporated herein by reference to Note 10, *Related Party Transactions*, of the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report. There have been no transactions between the Association and senior officers or directors which require reporting per FCA regulations.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

There were no matters which came to the attention of management or the Board of Directors regarding involvement of current directors or senior officers in specified legal proceedings which should be disclosed in this section. No directors or senior officers have been involved in any legal proceedings during the last five years which require reporting per FCA regulations.

Relationship with Independent Auditors

There were no changes in or material disagreements with our Independent Auditors on any matter of accounting principles or financial statement disclosure during this period.

Aggregate fees incurred by the Association for services rendered by its Independent Auditors for the year ended December 31, 2022 were as follows:

		2022
Independent Auditors		
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP -	$	90,420
Audit services	$	90,420

Audit service fees were for the annual audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Relationship with Third Party Service Provider

		2022
3rd Party Service Provider		
Harper, Rains, Knight & Company		
Nonaudit services	$	128,488
Tax services		22,327
Total	$	150,815

Nonaudit services included internal credit reviews, internal operation review, Sarbanes Oxley compliance review and other miscellaneous reviews as needed.

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Consolidated Financial Statements, together with the report thereon of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP dated March 9, 2023 and the report of management, which appear in this Annual Report, are incorporated herein by reference.

Copies of the Association's Annual and unaudited Quarterly Reports are available upon request free of charge by calling 1-229-246-0384 or toll free 1-866-304-3276, or writing Southwest Georgia Farm Credit, ACA, 305 Colquitt Highway, Bainbridge, Georgia 39817, Attention: Chief Financial Officer, or accessing the web site, ***www.swgafarmcredit.com***. Annually the Association publishes its annual report on its website when it sends the annual report electronically to the FCA. The Association prepares an electronic version of the Annual Report which is available on the Association's web site within 75 days after the end of the fiscal year and distributes the Annual Reports to shareholders within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year. The Association prepares an electronic version of the 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. Should you have questions concerning the financial reports or any other information contained within this Annual Report please contact the Stockholder Relations Department by calling 1-866-304-3276, extension 1142.

Borrower Information Regulations

Since 1972, Farm Credit Administration (FCA) regulations have required that borrower information be held in strict confidence by Farm Credit System (FCS) institutions, their directors, officers and employees. These regulations provide Farm Credit institutions clear guidelines for protecting their borrowers' nonpublic personal information.

On November 10, 1999, the FCA Board adopted a policy that requires FCS institutions to formally inform new borrowers at loan closing of the FCA regulations on releasing borrower information and to address this information in the Annual Report. The implementation of these measures ensures that new and existing borrowers are aware of the privacy protections afforded them through FCA regulations and Farm Credit System institution efforts.

Credit and Services to Young, Beginning, and Small Farmers and Ranchers and Producers or Harvesters of Aquatic Products

Information to be disclosed in this section is incorporated herein by reference to the similarly named section in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section included in this Annual Report to the shareholders.

Shareholder Investment

Shareholder investment in the Association could be materially affected by the financial condition and results of operations of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank (Bank or AgFirst). Copies of the Bank'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 by going to AgFirst's web site at ***www.agfirst.com***. The Bank prepares an electronic version of the Annual Report, which is available on the web site, within 75 days after the end of the fiscal year. The Bank prepares an electronic version of the Quarterly Report within 40 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, except that no report needs to be prepared for the fiscal quarter that coincides with the end of the fiscal year of the Bank.

Report of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors (Committee) is comprised of the directors named below. None of the directors who serve on the Committee is an employee of Southwest Georgia Farm Credit (Association) and in the opinion of the Board of Directors, each is free of any relationship with the Association or management that would interfere with the director's independent judgment on the Committee.

The Committee has adopted a written charter that has been approved by the Board of Directors. The Committee has reviewed and discussed the Association's audited financial statements with management, which has primary responsibility for the financial statements.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC), the Association's Independent Auditors for 2022, is responsible for expressing an opinion on the conformity of the Association's audited financial statements with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Committee has discussed with PwC the matters that are required to be discussed by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 114 *(The Auditor's Communication With Those Charged With Governance)*. The Committee discussed with PwC its independence from the Association. The Committee also reviewed the non-audit services provided by PwC and concluded that these services were not incompatible with maintaining PwC's independence.

Based on the considerations referred to above, the Committee recommended to the Board of Directors that the audited financial statements be included in the Association's Annual Report for 2022. The foregoing report is provided by the following independent directors, who constitute the Committee:

G. Tom Harrison, Jr.
Chairman of the Audit Committee

Members of Audit Committee

Robert L. Holden, Sr.
John M. Bridges
Lee N. Bush

March 9, 2023

Report of Independent Auditors

To the Board of Directors and Management of Southwest Georgia Farm Credit, ACA

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Southwest Georgia Farm Credit, ACA and its subsidiaries (the "Association"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, of changes in members' equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Association as of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Association and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Association's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date the consolidated financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with US GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial

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likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the consolidated financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with US GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Association's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Association's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the information included in the 2022 Annual Report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the consolidated financial statements or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Atlanta, Georgia
March 9, 2023

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022	2021	2020
Assets			
Cash	**$ 2**	$ 2	$ 2
Investments in debt securities:			
Held to maturity (fair value of $4,061, $5,197, and $5,527, respectively)	**4,231**	4,354	4,470
Loans	**686,295**	609,993	540,105
Allowance for loan losses	**(4,294)**	(4,622)	(4,959)
Net loans	**682,001**	605,371	535,146
Accrued interest receivable	**9,277**	7,599	7,426
Equity investments in other Farm Credit institutions	**15,432**	11,972	13,529
Premises and equipment, net	**3,217**	2,929	3,016
Other property owned	**77**	78	694
Accounts receivable	**8,304**	15,379	13,630
Other assets	**253**	299	286
Total assets	**$ 722,794**	$ 647,983	$ 578,199
Liabilities			
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	**$ 585,138**	$ 522,972	$ 463,934
Accrued interest payable	**1,698**	978	910
Patronage refunds payable	**6,876**	7,095	7,719
Accounts payable	**1,233**	811	462
Advanced conditional payments	**—**	—	70
Other liabilities	**7,271**	5,045	6,907
Total liabilities	**602,216**	536,901	480,002
Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)			
Members' Equity			
Capital stock and participation certificates	**1,605**	1,616	1,567
Retained earnings			
Allocated	**9,707**	9,707	9,707
Unallocated	**109,266**	99,759	86,923
Total members' equity	**120,578**	111,082	98,197
Total liabilities and members' equity	**$ 722,794**	$ 647,983	$ 578,199

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

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(dollars in thousands)	For the year ended December 31, 2022	2021	2020
Interest Income			
Loans	**$ 30,692**	$ 25,505	$ 24,586
Investments	**265**	272	285
Total interest income	**30,957**	25,777	24,871
Interest Expense			
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	**14,810**	10,970	11,797
Net interest income	**16,147**	14,807	13,074
Provision for (reversal of) allowance for loan losses	**(339)**	(323)	947
Net interest income after provision for (reversal of) allowance for loan losses	**16,486**	15,130	12,127
Noninterest Income			
Loan fees	**1,050**	1,050	841
Fees for financially related services	**75**	4	8
Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions	**11,745**	15,447	13,716
Gains (losses) on sales of rural home loans, net	**—**	—	(1)
Gains (losses) on sales of premises and equipment, net	**47**	40	(4)
Gains (losses) on other transactions	**(42)**	(120)	(486)
Insurance Fund refunds	**—**	—	105
Other noninterest income	**34**	41	44
Total noninterest income	**12,909**	16,462	14,223
Noninterest Expense			
Salaries and employee benefits	**7,248**	7,738	7,189
Occupancy and equipment	**500**	526	517
Insurance Fund premiums	**1,059**	762	424
Purchased services	**803**	820	731
Data processing	**119**	162	177
Other operating expenses	**2,203**	1,711	1,553
(Gains) losses on other property owned, net	**33**	3	22
Total noninterest expense	**11,965**	11,722	10,613
Income before income taxes	**17,430**	19,870	15,737
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	**15**	—	(8)
Net income	**$ 17,415**	$ 19,870	$ 15,745
Other comprehensive income	**—**	—	—
Comprehensive income	**$ 17,415**	$ 19,870	$ 15,745

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

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Members' Equity

(dollars in thousands)	Capital Stock and Participation Certificates	Retained Earnings Allocated	Retained Earnings Unallocated	Total Members' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ 1,464	$ 9,707	$ 79,090	$ 90,261
Comprehensive income			15,745	15,745
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	103			103
Patronage distribution				
Cash			(7,654)	(7,654)
Patronage distribution adjustment			(258)	(258)
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 1,567	$ 9,707	$ 86,923	$ 98,197
Comprehensive income			19,870	19,870
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	49			49
Patronage distribution				
Cash			(7,017)	(7,017)
Patronage distribution adjustment			(17)	(17)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 1,616	$ 9,707	$ 99,759	$ 111,082
Comprehensive income			**17,415**	**17,415**
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	**(11)**			**(11)**
Patronage distribution				
Cash			**(6,836)**	**(6,836)**
Patronage distribution adjustment			**(1,072)**	**(1,072)**
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 1,605**	**$ 9,707**	**$ 109,266**	**$ 120,578**

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

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(dollars in thousands)	For the year ended December 31, 2022	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	**$ 17,415**	$ 19,870	$ 15,745
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation on premises and equipment	**235**	274	226
Amortization (accretion) of net deferred loan costs (fees)	**(115)**	(186)	(133)
Premium amortization (discount accretion) on investments in debt securities	**—**	—	(4)
Provision for (reversal of) allowance for loan losses	**(339)**	(323)	947
(Gains) losses on other property owned	**—**	1	19
(Gains) losses on sales of premises and equipment, net	**(47)**	(40)	4
(Gains) losses on sales of rural home loans, net	**—**	—	1
(Gains) losses on other transactions	**42**	120	486
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Origination of loans held for sale	**(9,781)**	(12,799)	(9,424)
Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale, net	**9,781**	12,799	9,423
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable	**(1,678)**	(173)	88
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	**7,075**	(1,749)	(3,269)
(Increase) decrease in other assets	**46**	(13)	(235)
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest payable	**720**	68	(274)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	**422**	349	10
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	**2,184**	(1,982)	8
Total adjustments	**8,545**	(3,654)	(2,127)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**25,960**	16,216	13,618
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from maturities of or principal payments received on investments in debt securities, held to maturity	**123**	116	1,353
Net (increase) decrease in loans	**(76,176)**	(69,516)	(41,077)
(Increase) decrease in equity investments in other Farm Credit institutions	**(3,460)**	1,557	841
Purchases of premises and equipment	**(552)**	(187)	(45)
Proceeds from sales of premises and equipment	**76**	40	—
Proceeds from sales of other property owned	**1**	415	189
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	**(79,988)**	(67,575)	(38,739)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Advances on (repayment of) notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, net	**62,166**	59,038	29,962
Net increase (decrease) in advanced conditional payments	**—**	(70)	(664)
Capital stock and participation certificates issued/(retired), net	**(11)**	49	103
Patronage refunds and dividends paid	**(8,127)**	(7,658)	(5,626)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	**54,028**	51,359	23,775
Net increase (decrease) in cash	**—**	—	(1,346)
Cash, beginning of period	**2**	2	1,348
Cash, end of period	**$ 2**	$ 2	$ 2
Supplemental schedule of non-cash activities:			
Financed sales of other property owned	**$ —**	$ 268	$ —
Receipt of property in settlement of loans	**—**	68	137
Estimated cash dividends or patronage distributions declared or payable	**6,836**	7,017	7,654
Supplemental information:			
Interest paid	**$ 14,090**	$ 10,902	$ 12,071
Taxes (refunded) paid, net	**(15)**	—	—

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except as noted)

Note 1 — Organization and Operations

A. **Organization:** Southwest Georgia Farm Credit, ACA (the Association or ACA) is a member-owned cooperative that provides credit and credit-related services to qualified borrowers in the counties of Baker, Calhoun, Chattahoochee, Clay, Decatur, Dougherty, Early, Grady, Lee, Marion, Miller, Mitchell, Quitman, Randolph, Schley, Seminole, Stewart, Sumter, Terrell, Thomas, and Webster in the state of Georgia.

The Association is a lending institution in the Farm Credit System (System), a nationwide network of cooperatively owned banks and associations. It was established by Acts of Congress and is subject to the provisions of the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended (Farm Credit Act). The System specializes in providing financing and related services to qualified borrowers for agricultural and rural purposes.

The nation is served by three Farm Credit Banks (FCBs) and one Agricultural Credit Bank (ACB), (collectively, the System Banks) each of which has specific lending authorities within its chartered territory. The ACB also has additional specific nationwide lending authorities.

Each System Bank serves one or more Agricultural Credit Associations (ACAs) that originate long-term, short-term and intermediate-term loans, Production Credit Associations (PCAs) that originate and service short- and intermediate-term loans, and/or Federal Land Credit Associations (FLCAs) that originate and service long-term real estate mortgage loans. These associations borrow a majority of the funds for their lending activities from their related bank. System Banks are also responsible for supervising the activities of associations within their districts. AgFirst (Bank) and its related associations (Associations or District Associations) are collectively referred to as the AgFirst District. The District Associations jointly own substantially all of AgFirst's voting stock. As of year-end, the District consisted of the Bank and eighteen District Associations. All eighteen were structured as ACA holding companies, with PCA and FLCA subsidiaries. FLCAs are tax-exempt while ACAs and PCAs are taxable.

The Farm Credit Administration (FCA) is delegated authority by Congress to regulate the System banks and associations. The FCA examines the activities of the associations and certain actions by the associations are subject to the prior approval of the FCA and the supervising bank.

The Farm Credit Act also established the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (Insurance Corporation) to administer the Farm Credit Insurance Fund (Insurance Fund). The Insurance Fund is required to be used (1) to ensure the timely payment of principal and interest on Systemwide debt obligations (Insured Debt), (2) to ensure the retirement of protected borrower capital at par or stated value, and (3) for other specified purposes. The Insurance Fund is also available for discretionary uses by the Insurance Corporation to provide assistance to certain troubled System institutions and to cover the operating expenses of the Insurance Corporation. Each System bank has been required to pay premiums, which may be passed on to the Association, into the Insurance Fund, based on its average adjusted outstanding Insured Debt until the assets in the Insurance Fund reach the "secure base amount." The secure base amount is defined in the Farm Credit Act as 2.0 percent of the aggregate insured obligations (adjusted to reflect the reduced risk on loans or investments guaranteed by federal or state governments) or such other percentage of the aggregate obligations as the Insurance Corporation at its sole discretion determines to be actuarially sound. When the amount in the Insurance Fund exceeds the secure base amount, the Insurance Corporation is required to reduce premiums and may return excess funds above the secure base amount to System institutions. However, it must still ensure that reduced premiums are sufficient to maintain the level of the Insurance Fund at the secure base amount.

B. **Operations:** The Farm Credit Act sets forth the types of authorized lending activity and financial services that can be offered by the Association, and the persons eligible to borrow.

The Associations borrow from the Bank and in turn may originate and service short- and intermediate-term loans to their members, as well as long-term real estate mortgage loans.

The Bank primarily lends to the District Associations in the form of a line of credit to fund the Associations' earning assets. These lines of credit (or Direct Notes) are collateralized by a pledge of substantially all of each Association's assets. The terms of the Direct Notes are governed by a General Financing Agreement (GFA) between the Bank and Association. Each advance is structured such that the principal cash flow, repricing characteristics, and underlying index (if any) of the advance match those of the assets being funded. By match-funding the Association loans, the Associations' exposure to interest rate risk is minimized.

In addition to providing funding for earning assets, the Bank provides District Associations with banking and support services such as accounting, human resources, information systems, and marketing. The costs of these support services are included in the cost of the Direct Note, or in some cases billed directly to certain Associations that use a specific service.

The Association is authorized to provide, either directly or in participation with other lenders, credit, credit commitments, and related services to eligible borrowers. Eligible borrowers include farmers, ranchers, producers or harvesters of aquatic products, rural residents, and farm-related businesses.

The Association may sell to any System borrowing member, on an optional basis, credit or term life insurance appropriate to protect the loan commitment in the event of death of the debtor(s). The sale of other insurance necessary to protect a member's farm or aquatic unit is permitted, but limited to hail and multi-peril crop insurance, and insurance necessary to protect the facilities and equipment of aquatic borrowers.

Note 2 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting and reporting policies of the Association conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) and prevailing practices within the banking industry. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes. Significant estimates are discussed in these footnotes, as applicable. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the ACA, PCA and FLCA.

Certain amounts in the prior year financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. Such reclassifications had no effect on net income or total members' equity of prior years.

A. **Cash:** Cash represents cash on hand and on deposit at banks. At the most recent year-end, the Association held no cash in excess of insured amounts.

B. **Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses:** The Association is authorized to make long-term real estate loans with maturities of 5 to 40 years and certain short- and intermediate-term loans for agricultural production or operating purposes with maturities of not more than 10 years.

Loans are carried at their principal amount outstanding adjusted for charge-offs, premiums, discounts, deferred loan fees or costs, and hedging valuation adjustments, if any. Interest on loans is accrued and credited to interest income based upon the daily principal amount outstanding. The difference in the total investment in a loan and its principal amount may be deferred as part of the carrying amount of the loan and the net difference amortized over the life of the related loan as an adjustment to interest income using the effective interest method.

Impaired loans are loans for which it is probable that all principal and interest will not be collected according to the contractual terms of the loan and are generally considered substandard or doubtful, which is in accordance with the loan rating model, as described below. Impaired loans include nonaccrual loans, restructured loans, and loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest. A loan is considered contractually past due when any principal repayment or interest payment required by the loan instrument is not received on or before the due date. A loan remains contractually past due until the entire amount past due, including principal, accrued interest, and penalty interest incurred as the result of past due status, is collected or otherwise discharged in full. A formal restructuring may also cure a past due status.

Loans are generally classified as nonaccrual when principal or interest is delinquent for 90 days (unless adequately collateralized and in the process of collection) or circumstances indicate that collection of principal and/or interest is in doubt. When a loan is placed in nonaccrual status, accrued interest deemed uncollectible is reversed (if accrued in the current year) or charged against the allowance for loan losses (if accrued in the prior year).

When loans are in nonaccrual status, payments are applied against the recorded investment in the loan asset. If collection of the recorded investment in the loan is fully expected and the loan does not have a remaining unrecovered prior charge-off associated with it, the interest portion of payments received in cash may be recognized as interest income. Nonaccrual loans may be returned to accrual status when principal and interest are current, prior charge-offs have been recovered, the ability of the borrower to fulfill the contractual repayment terms is fully expected, and the loan is not classified "doubtful" or "loss." Loans are charged off at the time they are determined to be uncollectible.

In cases where the Association makes certain monetary concessions to the borrower through modifications to the contractual terms of the loan, the loan is classified as a restructured loan. A restructured loan constitutes a troubled debt restructuring (TDR) if for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties the Association grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. If the borrower's ability to meet the revised payment schedule is uncertain, the loan is classified as a nonaccrual loan.

The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level considered adequate by management to provide for probable and estimable incurred losses inherent in the loan portfolio as of the report date. The allowance for loan losses is increased through provisions for loan losses and loan recoveries and is decreased through loan charge-offs and allowance reversals. A review of individual loans in each respective portfolio is performed periodically to determine the appropriateness of risk ratings and to ensure loss exposure to the Association has been identified. The allowance for loan losses is a valuation account used to reasonably estimate incurred loan losses as of the financial statement date. Determining the appropriate allowance for loan losses balance involves significant judgment about when a loss has been incurred and the amount of that loss.

The Association considers the following factors, among others, when determining the allowance for loan losses:

- Changes in credit risk classifications
- Changes in collateral values
- Changes in risk concentrations
- Changes in weather-related conditions
- Changes in economic conditions

A specific allowance may be established for impaired loans under Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) guidance on accounting by creditors for impairment of a loan. Impairment of these loans is measured based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate or, as practically expedient, at the loan's observable market price or fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.

A general allowance may also be established under FASB guidance on accounting for contingencies, to reflect estimated probable credit losses inherent in the remainder of the loan portfolio which excludes impaired loans considered under the specific allowance discussed above. A general allowance can be evaluated on a pool basis for those loans with similar characteristics. The level of the general allowance may be based on management's best estimate of the likelihood of default adjusted for other relevant factors reflecting the current environment.

The credit risk rating methodology is a key component of the Association's allowance for loan losses evaluation, and is generally incorporated into the institution's loan underwriting standards and internal lending limit. The Association uses a two-dimensional loan 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 is 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 estimate as to the anticipated economic loss on a specific loan assuming default has occurred or is expected to occur within the next 12 months.

Each of the ratings carries a distinct percentage of default probability. The 14-point risk rating scale provides for granularity of the probability of default, especially in the acceptable ratings. There are nine acceptable categories that range from a borrower of the highest quality to a borrower of minimally acceptable quality. The probability of default between 1 and 9 is very narrow and would reflect almost no default to a minimal default percentage. The probability of default grows significantly as a loan moves from a 9 to 10 (other assets especially mentioned) and grows more significantly as a loan moves to a substandard viable level of 11. A substandard non-viable rating of 12 indicates that the probability of default is almost certain. Loans risk rated 13 or 14 are generally written off.

C. **Loans Held for Sale:** Loans are classified as held for sale when there is intent to sell the loans within a reasonable period of time. Loans intended for sale are carried at the lower of cost or fair value.

D. **Other Property Owned (OPO):** Other property owned, consisting of real estate, personal property, and other assets acquired through a collection action, is recorded upon acquisition at fair value less estimated selling costs. Any initial reduction in the carrying amount of a loan to the fair value of the collateral received is charged to the allowance for loan losses. Revised estimates to the fair value less cost to sell are reported as adjustments to the carrying amount of the asset, provided that such adjusted value is not in excess of the carrying amount at acquisition. Income, expenses, and carrying value adjustments related to other property owned are included in Gains (Losses) on Other Property Owned, Net in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

E. **Premises and Equipment:** Land is carried at cost. Premises and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Gains and losses on dispositions are reflected in current earnings. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense and improvements are capitalized. Premises and equipment are evaluated for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable.

From time to time, assets classified as premises and equipment are transferred to held for sale for various reasons. These assets are carried in Other Assets at the lower of the recorded investment in the asset or fair value less estimated cost to sell based upon the property's appraised value at the date of transfer. Any write-down of property held for sale is recorded as a loss in the period identified.

F. **Investments:** The Association may hold investments as described below.

Equity Investments in Other Farm Credit System Institutions
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.

Investments in Debt Securities
The Association holds certain investment securities, as permitted under the FCA regulations. These investments are classified based on management's intention on the date of purchase and are generally recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as securities on the trade date.

Securities for which the Association has the intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity (HTM) and carried at amortized cost. Investment securities classified as available-for-sale (AFS) are carried at fair value with net unrealized gains and losses included as a component of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). Purchase premiums and discounts are amortized or accreted ratably over the term of the respective security using the interest method. The amortization of premiums on certain purchased callable debt securities that have explicit, noncontingent call features and that are callable at fixed prices on preset dates are amortized to the earliest call date.

Other Equity Investments
Any equity securities with a readily determinable fair value are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses included in earnings. Equity securities without a readily determinable fair value are carried at cost less any impairment.

The Association holds minority equity interests in a Rural Business Investment Company (RBIC). This investment is carried at cost less any impairment, plus or minus adjustments resulting from any observable price changes.

Impairment
The Association reviews all investments that are in a loss position in order to determine whether the unrealized loss, which is considered an impairment, is temporary or other-than-temporary. As mentioned above, changes in the fair value of AFS investments are reflected in OCI, unless the investment is deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired (OTTI). Impairment is considered to be other-than-temporary if the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the debt security is less than the amortized cost basis of the security (any such shortfall is referred to as a *credit loss*). If the Association intends to sell an impaired debt security or is more likely than not to be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis less any current-period credit loss, the impairment is other-than-temporary and recognized currently in earnings in an amount equal to the entire difference between fair value and amortized cost. If a credit loss exists, but the Association does not intend to sell the impaired debt security and is not more likely than not to be required to sell before recovery, the impairment is other-than-temporary and is separated into (i) the estimated amount relating to credit loss, and (ii) the amount relating to all other factors. Only the estimated credit loss amount is charged to current earnings, with the remainder of the loss amount recognized in OCI.

In subsequent periods, if the present value of cash flows expected to be collected is less than the amortized cost basis, the Association will record additional OTTI and adjust the yield of the security prospectively. The amount of total OTTI for an AFS security that previously was impaired is determined as the difference between its carrying amount prior to the determination of OTTI and its fair value.

Investment Income
Interest on investment securities, including amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts, is included in Interest Income. Realized gains and losses from the sales of investment securities are recognized in current earnings using the specific identification method.

Dividends from Investments in Other Farm Credit Institutions are generally recorded as patronage income and included in Noninterest Income.

G. **Voluntary Advance Conditional Payments:** The Association is authorized under the Farm Credit Act to accept advance payments from borrowers. To the extent the borrower's access to such advance payments is restricted, the advanced conditional payments are netted against the borrower's related loan balance. Amounts in excess of the related loan balance and amounts to which the borrower has unrestricted access are presented as liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. Advanced conditional payments are not insured. Interest is generally paid by the Association on such accounts.

H. **Employee Benefit Plans:** The Association participates in District and multi-district sponsored benefit plans. These plans may include defined benefit final average pay retirement, defined benefit cash balance retirement, defined benefit other postretirement benefits, and defined contribution plans.

Defined Contribution Plans
Substantially all employees are eligible to participate in the defined contribution Farm Credit Benefit Alliance (FCBA) 401(k) Plan, subsequently referred to as the 401(k) Plan, which qualifies as a 401(k) plan as defined by the Internal Revenue Code. Employee deferrals are not to exceed the maximum deferral as determined and adjusted by the Internal Revenue Service. Company contributions to the 401(k) Plan are expensed as funded.

Additional information may be found in Note 9.

Multiemployer Defined Benefit Plans
Substantially all employees hired before January 1, 2003 may participate in the AgFirst Farm Credit Retirement Plan (Plan), which is a defined benefit plan and considered multiemployer under FASB accounting guidance. The Plan is noncontributory and includes eligible Association and District employees. The "Projected Unit Credit" actuarial method is used for financial reporting purposes.

In addition to pension benefits, the Association provides certain health care and life insurance benefits for retired employees (other postretirement benefits) through a multi-district sponsored retiree healthcare plan. Substantially all employees are eligible for those benefits when they reach early retirement age while working for the Association. Authoritative accounting guidance requires the accrual of the expected cost of providing these benefits to employees, their beneficiaries and covered dependents during the years the employees render service necessary to become eligible for benefits.

Since the foregoing plans are multiemployer, the Association does not apply the provisions of FASB guidance on employers' accounting for defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans in its stand-alone financial statements. Rather, the effects of this guidance are reflected in the Annual Information Statement of the Farm Credit System.

Additional information may be found in Note 9 and in the Notes to the Annual Information Statement of the Farm Credit System.

I. **Income Taxes:** The Association evaluates tax positions taken in previous and current years according to FASB guidance. A tax position can result in a permanent reduction of income taxes payable, a deferral of income taxes otherwise currently payable to future years, or a change in the expected realizability of deferred tax assets. The term tax position also encompasses, but is not limited to, an entity's status, including its status as a pass-through entity or tax-exempt entity.

The Association is generally subject to Federal and certain other income taxes. As previously described, the ACA holding company has two wholly-owned subsidiaries, a PCA and a FLCA. The FLCA subsidiary is exempt from federal and state income taxes as provided in the Farm Credit Act. The ACA holding company and the PCA subsidiary are subject to federal, state and certain other income taxes.

The Association is eligible to operate as a cooperative that qualifies for tax treatment under Subchapter T of the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, under specified conditions, the Association can exclude from taxable income amounts distributed as qualified dividend refunds in the form of cash, stock or allocated surplus. Provisions for income taxes are made only on those taxable earnings that will not be distributed as qualified dividend refunds. The Association distributes dividends on the basis of book income.

The Association accounts for income taxes under the asset and liability method, recognizing deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of the temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be realized or settled.

The Association records a valuation allowance at the balance sheet dates against that portion of the Association's deferred tax assets that, based on management's best estimates of future events and circumstances, more likely than not (a likelihood of more than 50 percent) will not be realized. The consideration of valuation allowances involves various estimates and assumptions as to future taxable earnings, including the effects of the expected dividend program, which reduces taxable earnings.

J. **Due from AgFirst Farm Credit Bank:** The Association records patronage refunds from the Bank and certain District Associations on an accrual basis.

K. **Valuation Methodologies:** FASB 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. This guidance also 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. It prescribes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value.

Level 1 inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices in markets that are not active; and inputs that are observable, or can be corroborated, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and supported by little or no market activity. Valuation is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, and could include significant management judgment or estimation. Level 3 assets and liabilities also could include instruments whose price has been adjusted based on dealer quoted pricing that is different than a third-party valuation or internal model pricing.

The Association may use the Bank, internal resources or third parties to obtain fair value prices. Quoted market prices are generally used when estimating fair values of any assets or liabilities for which observable, active markets exist.

A number of methodologies may be employed to value items for which an observable active market does not exist. Examples of these items include: impaired loans, other property owned, and certain derivatives, investment securities and other financial instruments. Inputs to these valuations can involve estimates and assumptions that require a substantial degree of judgment. Some of the assumptions used include, among others, discount rates, rates of return on assets, repayment rates, cash flows, default rates, costs of servicing, and liquidation values. The use of different assumptions could produce significantly different asset or liability values, which could have material positive or negative effects on results of operations. Additional information may be found in Note 8.

L. **Off-Balance-Sheet Credit Exposures:** The credit risk associated with commitments to extend credit and letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved with extending loans to customers and is subject to normal credit policies. Collateral may be obtained based on management's assessment of the customer's credit worthiness.

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to customers, generally having fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses that may require payment of a fee.

Letters of credit are commitments issued to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. These letters of credit are issued to facilitate commerce and typically result in the commitment being funded when the underlying transaction is consummated between the customer and third party.

M. **Revenue Recognition:** The Association generates income from multiple sources.

Financial Instruments
The largest source of revenue for the Association is interest income. Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis driven by nondiscretionary formulas based on written contracts, such as loan agreements or securities contracts. Credit-related fees, including letter of credit fees, finance charges and other fees are recognized in Noninterest Income when earned. Other types of noninterest revenues, such as service charges, professional services and broker fees, are

accrued and recognized into income as services are provided and the amount of fees earned is reasonably determinable.

Contracts with Customers
The Association maintains contracts with customers to provide support services in various areas such as accounting, lending transactions, consulting, insurance, and information technology. As most of the contracts are to provide access to expertise or system capacity that the Association maintains, there are no material incremental costs to fulfill these contracts that should be capitalized. The Association also does not generally incur costs to obtain contracts. Revenue is recognized to reflect the transfer of goods and services to customers in an amount equal to the consideration the Association receives or expects to receive.

Gains and Losses from Nonfinancial Assets
Any gains or losses on sales of Premises and Equipment and OPO are included as part of Noninterest Income or Noninterest Expense. These gains and losses are recognized, and the nonfinancial asset is derecognized, when the Association has entered into a valid contract with a noncustomer and transferred control of the asset. If the criteria to meet the definition of a contract have not been met, the Association does not derecognize the nonfinancial asset and any consideration received is recognized as a liability. If the criteria for a contract are subsequently met, or if the consideration received is or becomes nonrefundable, a gain or loss may be recognized at that time.

N. **Leases:** A contract that conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration is generally considered a lease.

Lessee
Contracts entered into are evaluated at inception to determine if they contain a lease. Assets and liabilities are recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets to reflect the rights and obligations created by any contracts that do. These contracts are then classified as either operating or finance leases.

In the course of normal operations, the Association may enter into leases for various business purposes. Generally, leases are for terms of three to five years and may include options to extend or terminate the arrangement. Any options are assessed individually to determine if it is reasonably certain they will be exercised.

Right-of-use (ROU) assets represent the right to use an underlying asset for the lease term, and lease liabilities represent the obligation to make the payments arising from the lease. ROU assets and lease liabilities are initially recognized based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term. Lease expense for operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease expense for finance leases is recognized on a declining basis over the lease term.

ROU assets are included on the Consolidated Balance Sheets in Premises and Equipment for finance leases and Other Assets for operating leases. Lease liabilities are included in Other Liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Leases with an initial term of 12 months or less are not recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and lease expense is recognized over the lease term.

Lessor
The Association may act as lessor in certain contractual arrangements which relate to office space in an owned property and are considered operating leases. Generally, leases are for terms of three to five years and may include options to extend or terminate the arrangement.

Lease income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease and nonlease components are accounted for separately in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income. Any initial direct costs are deferred and recognized as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as lease income. Any taxes assessed by a governmental authority are excluded from consideration as variable payments.

Lease receivables and income are included in Accounts Receivable on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and Other Noninterest Income in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

O. **Accounting Standards Updates (ASUs):** In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13 Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. This Update, and subsequent clarifying guidance and amendments issued, is intended to improve financial reporting by requiring timelier recording of credit losses on financial instruments. It requires an organization to measure all expected credit losses for financial assets held at the reporting date through the life of the financial instrument. Financial institutions and other organizations will use forward-looking information to estimate their credit losses. Additionally, the ASU amends the accounting for credit losses on available-for-sale debt securities and purchased financial assets with credit deterioration. The ASU became effective on January 1, 2023. The Association adopted Topic 326 on January 1, 2023. The impact of adopting the new accounting standard was not material to the Association's consolidated financial statements.

Note 3 — Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

For a description of the Association's accounting for loans, including impaired loans, and the allowance for loan losses, see Note 2 subsection B above.

Credit risk arises from the potential inability of an obligor to meet its repayment obligation which exists in outstanding loans. The Association manages credit risk associated with lending activities through an assessment of the credit risk profile of an individual obligor. The Association sets its own underwriting standards and lending policies that provide direction to loan officers and are approved by the Board of Directors.

The credit risk management process begins with an analysis of the obligor's credit history, repayment capacity and financial position. Repayment capacity focuses on the obligor's ability to repay the obligation based on cash flows from operations or other sources of income, including non-farm income. Real estate mortgage loans must be secured by first liens on the real estate collateral. As required by FCA regulations, each institution that makes loans on a secured basis must have collateral evaluation policies and procedures.

The credit risk rating process for loans uses a two-dimensional structure, incorporating a 14-point probability of default scale (see further discussion in Note 2 subsection B above) and a separate scale addressing estimated percentage loss in the event of default. The loan rating structure incorporates borrower risk and transaction risk. Borrower risk is the risk of loss driven by factors intrinsic to the borrower. The transaction risk or facility risk is related to the structure of a credit (tenor, terms, and collateral).

The Association's loan portfolio, which includes purchased interests in loans, has been segmented by the following loan types as defined by the FCA:

- Real estate mortgage loans — loans made to full-time or part-time farmers secured by first lien real estate mortgages with maturities from five to thirty years. These loans may be made only in amounts up to 85 percent of the appraised value of the property taken as security or up to 97 percent of the appraised value if guaranteed by a federal, state, or other governmental agency. The actual percentage of loan-to-appraised value when loans are made is generally lower than the statutory required percentage.
- Production and intermediate-term loans — loans to full-time or part-time farmers that are not real estate mortgage loans. These loans fund eligible financing needs including operating inputs (such as labor, feed, fertilizer, and repairs), livestock, living expenses, income taxes, machinery or equipment, farm buildings, and other business-related expenses. Production loans may be made on a secured or unsecured basis and are most often made for a period of time that matches the borrower's normal production and marketing cycle, which is typically one year or less. Intermediate-term loans are made for a specific term, generally greater than one year and less than or equal to ten years.
- Loans to cooperatives — loans for any cooperative purpose other than for communication, power, and water and waste disposal.
- Processing and marketing loans — loans for operations to process or market the products produced by a farmer, rancher, or producer or harvester of aquatic products, or by a cooperative.
- Farm-related business loans — loans to eligible borrowers that furnish certain farm-related business services to farmers or ranchers that are directly related to their agricultural production.
- Rural residential real estate loans — loans made to individuals, who are not farmers, to purchase a single-family dwelling that will be the primary residence in open country, which may include a town or village that has a population of not more than 2,500 persons. In addition, the loan may be to remodel, improve, or repair a rural home, or to refinance existing debt. These loans are generally secured by a first lien on the property.
- Communication loans — loans primarily to finance rural communication providers.
- Power loans — loans primarily to finance electric generation, transmission and distribution systems serving rural areas.
- Water and waste disposal loans — loans primarily to finance water and waste disposal systems serving rural areas.
- International loans — primarily loans or credit enhancements to other banks to support the export of U.S. agricultural commodities or supplies. The federal government guarantees a substantial portion of these loans.
- Lease receivables — the net investment for all finance leases such as direct financing leases, leveraged leases, and sales-type leases.
- Other (including Mission Related) — additional investments in rural America approved by the FCA on a program or a case-by-case basis. Examples of such investments include partnerships with agricultural and rural community lenders, investments in rural economic development and infrastructure, and investments in obligations and mortgage securities that increase the availability of affordable housing in rural America.

A summary of loans outstanding at period end follows:

	December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Real estate mortgage	$ 381,961	$ 359,478	$ 319,210
Production and intermediate-term	173,371	161,049	148,093
Loans to cooperatives	1,761	1,717	3,213
Processing and marketing	81,454	56,441	37,026
Farm-related business	25,926	21,176	20,900
Communication	10,162	2,238	4,067
Power and water/waste disposal	4,238	545	395
Rural residential real estate	2,567	2,723	3,798
International	2,713	1,933	1,932
Lease receivables	2,142	2,693	1,471
Total loans	$ 686,295	$ 609,993	$ 540,105

A substantial portion of the Association's lending activities is collateralized and the Association's exposure to credit loss associated with lending activities is reduced accordingly.

The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the borrower. Collateral held varies, but typically includes farmland and income-producing property, such as crops and livestock, as well as receivables. Long-term real estate loans are collateralized by the first liens on the underlying real property. Federal regulations state that long-term real estate loans are not to exceed 85 percent (97 percent if guaranteed by a government agency) of the property's appraised value. However, a decline in a property's market value subsequent to loan origination or advances, or other actions necessary to protect the financial interest of the Association in the collateral, may result in loan to value ratios in excess of the regulatory maximum.

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 tables present the principal balance of participation loans at periods ended:

December 31, 2022

	Within AgFirst District		Within Farm Credit System		Outside Farm Credit System		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Real estate mortgage	$ 36,324	$ 98,977	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 36,324	$ 98,977
Production and intermediate-term	22,976	60,274	–	–	–	–	22,976	60,274
Loans to cooperatives	1,767	–	–	–	–	–	1,767	–
Processing and marketing	40,867	98,761	35,313	–	9,999	–	86,179	98,761
Farm-related business	2,977	444	8	913	–	–	2,985	1,357
Communication	10,187	–	–	–	–	–	10,187	–
Power and water/waste disposal	4,320	–	–	–	–	–	4,320	–
International	2,718	–	–	–	–	–	2,718	–
Lease receivables	–	–	2,143	–	–	–	2,143	–
Total	$ 122,136	$ 258,456	$ 37,464	$ 913	$ 9,999	$ –	$ 169,599	$ 259,369

December 31, 2021

	Within AgFirst District		Within Farm Credit System		Outside Farm Credit System		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Real estate mortgage	$ 30,394	$ 112,306	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 30,394	$ 112,306
Production and intermediate-term	12,884	68,133	–	–	–	–	12,884	68,133
Loans to cooperatives	1,725	–	–	–	–	–	1,725	–
Processing and marketing	19,434	101,220	40,360	–	8,981	–	68,775	101,220
Farm-related business	–	470	–	1,021	–	–	–	1,491
Communication	2,254	–	–	–	–	–	2,254	–
Power and water/waste disposal	547	–	–	–	–	–	547	–
International	1,936	–	–	–	–	–	1,936	–
Lease receivables	–	–	2,695	–	–	–	2,695	–
Total	$ 69,174	$ 282,129	$ 43,055	$ 1,021	$ 8,981	$ –	$ 121,210	$ 283,150

December 31, 2020

	Within AgFirst District		Within Farm Credit System		Outside Farm Credit System		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Real estate mortgage	$ 25,212	$ 118,173	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 25,212	$ 118,173
Production and intermediate-term	9,562	66,279	184	–	–	–	9,746	66,279
Loans to cooperatives	3,217	–	–	–	–	–	3,217	–
Processing and marketing	20,462	48,018	42,127	–	–	–	62,589	48,018
Farm-related business	–	541	–	1,131	–	–	–	1,672
Communication	4,075	–	–	–	–	–	4,075	–
Power and water/waste disposal	397	–	–	–	–	–	397	–
International	1,936	–	–	–	–	–	1,936	–
Lease receivables	–	–	1,471	–	–	–	1,471	–
Total	$ 64,861	$ 233,011	$ 43,782	$ 1,131	$ –	$ –	$ 108,643	$ 234,142

The recorded investment in a receivable is the face amount increased or decreased by applicable accrued interest and unamortized premium, discount, finance charges, or acquisition costs and may also reflect a previous direct write-down of the investment.

The following table shows loans and related accrued interest classified under the FCA Uniform Loan Classification System as a percentage of total loans and related accrued interest receivable by loan type as of:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Real estate mortgage:			
Acceptable	98.73%	98.63%	97.91%
OAEM	0.88	1.05	1.18
Substandard/doubtful/loss	0.39	0.32	0.91
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Production and intermediate-term:			
Acceptable	94.60%	98.51%	97.63%
OAEM	2.19	0.17	1.33
Substandard/doubtful/loss	3.21	1.32	1.04
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Loans to cooperatives:			
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Processing and marketing:			
Acceptable	88.55%	95.67%	95.66%
OAEM	8.60	–	4.34
Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.85	4.33	–
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Farm-related business:			
Acceptable	98.31%	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	1.69	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Communication:			
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Power and water/waste disposal:			
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Rural residential real estate:			
Acceptable	90.93%	91.69%	93.99%
OAEM	–	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	9.07	8.31	6.01
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
International:			
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Lease receivables:			
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Total loans:			
Acceptable	96.47%	98.36%	97.77%
OAEM	2.06	0.67	1.36
Substandard/doubtful/loss	1.47	0.97	0.87
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

The following tables provide an aging analysis of past due loans and related accrued interest as of:

December 31, 2022	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
Real estate mortgage	$ 459	$ 555	$ 1,014	$ 385,920	$ 386,934
Production and intermediate-term	929	1,541	2,470	174,367	176,837
Loans to cooperatives	–	–	–	1,765	1,765
Processing and marketing	339	1,999	2,338	79,665	82,003
Farm-related business	417	–	417	25,675	26,092
Communication	–	–	–	10,166	10,166
Power and water/waste disposal	–	–	–	4,282	4,282
Rural residential real estate	–	140	140	2,434	2,574
International	–	–	–	2,736	2,736
Lease receivables	–	–	–	2,150	2,150
Total	$ 2,144	$ 4,235	$ 6,379	$ 689,160	$ 695,539

December 31, 2021	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
Real estate mortgage	$ 752	$ –	$ 752	$ 363,326	$ 364,078
Production and intermediate-term	274	–	274	163,161	163,435
Loans to cooperatives	–	–	–	1,718	1,718
Processing and marketing	–	2,125	2,125	54,754	56,879
Farm-related business	–	–	–	21,296	21,296
Communication	–	–	–	2,238	2,238
Power and water/waste disposal	–	–	–	545	545
Rural residential real estate	150	77	227	2,504	2,731
International	–	–	–	1,935	1,935
Lease receivables	–	–	–	2,703	2,703
Total	$ 1,176	$ 2,202	$ 3,378	$ 614,180	$ 617,558

	December 31, 2020				
	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
Real estate mortgage	$ 516	$ 93	$ 609	$ 322,793	$ 323,402
Production and intermediate-term	307	–	307	150,498	150,805
Loans to cooperatives	–	–	–	3,214	3,214
Processing and marketing	–	–	–	37,373	37,373
Farm-related business	–	–	–	21,022	21,022
Communication	–	–	–	4,067	4,067
Power and water/waste disposal	–	–	–	395	395
Rural residential real estate	145	84	229	3,578	3,807
International	–	–	–	1,935	1,935
Lease receivables	–	–	–	1,476	1,476
Total	$ 968	$ 177	$ 1,145	$ 546,351	$ 547,496

Nonperforming assets (including related accrued interest) and related credit quality statistics were as follows:

	December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Nonaccrual loans:			
Real estate mortgage	$ 2,827	$ 635	$ 836
Production and intermediate-term	3,972	1,082	1,257
Processing and marketing	2,338	2,464	–
Farm-related business	440	–	–
Rural residential real estate	141	77	229
Total	$ 9,718	$ 4,258	$ 2,322
Accruing restructured loans:			
Real estate mortgage	$ 1,130	$ 1,183	$ 1,864
Production and intermediate-term	–	–	4
Rural residential real estate	93	–	–
Total	$ 1,223	$ 1,183	$ 1,868
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:			
Total	$ –	$ –	$ –
Total nonperforming loans	$ 10,941	$ 5,441	$ 4,190
Other property owned	77	78	694
Total nonperforming assets	$ 11,018	$ 5,519	$ 4,884
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	1.42%	0.70%	0.43%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	1.61%	0.90%	0.90%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	9.14%	4.97%	4.97%

The following table presents information relating to impaired loans (including accrued interest) as defined in Note 2:

	December 31,		
Impaired loans:	2022	2021	2020
Nonaccrual loans:			
Current as to principal and interest	$ 4,389	$ 1,840	$ 1,408
Past due	5,329	2,418	914
Total	$ 9,718	$ 4,258	$ 2,322
Accrual loans:			
Restructured	$ 1,223	$ 1,183	$ 1,868
90 days or more past due	–	–	–
Total	$ 1,223	$ 1,183	$ 1,868
Total impaired loans	$ 10,941	$ 5,441	$ 4,190
Additional commitments to lend	$ –	$ 17	$ –

The following tables present additional impaired loan information at period end. Unpaid principal balance represents the contractual principal balance of the loan.

	December 31, 2022			Year Ended December 31, 2022	
Impaired loans:	**Recorded Investment**	**Unpaid Principal Balance**	**Related Allowance**	**Average Impaired Loans**	**Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans**
With a related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 1	$ 1	$ 1	$ –	$ –
Production and intermediate-term	112	191	2	88	1
Processing and marketing	–	–	–	–	–
Farm-related business	–	–	–	–	–
Rural residential real estate	–	–	–	–	–
Total	$ 113	$ 192	$ 3	$ 88	$ 1
With no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 3,956	$ 4,162	$ –	$ 3,092	$ 37
Production and intermediate-term	3,860	4,576	–	3,016	37
Processing and marketing	2,338	2,474	–	1,827	22
Farm-related business	440	450	–	344	4
Rural residential real estate	234	239	–	182	2
Total	$ 10,828	$ 11,901	$ –	$ 8,461	$ 102
Total impaired loans:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 3,957	$ 4,163	$ 1	$ 3,092	$ 37
Production and intermediate-term	3,972	4,767	2	3,104	38
Processing and marketing	2,338	2,474	–	1,827	22
Farm-related business	440	450	–	344	4
Rural residential real estate	234	239	–	182	2
Total	$ 10,941	$ 12,093	$ 3	$ 8,549	$ 103

	December 31, 2021			Year Ended December 31, 2021	
Impaired loans:	**Recorded Investment**	**Unpaid Principal Balance**	**Related Allowance**	**Average Impaired Loans**	**Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans**
With a related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 1,137	$ 1,125	$ 28	$ 798	$ 15
Production and intermediate-term	154	233	8	108	2
Processing and marketing	–	–	–	–	–
Rural residential real estate	–	–	–	–	–
Total	$ 1,291	$ 1,358	$ 36	$ 906	$ 17
With no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 681	$ 922	$ –	$ 478	$ 9
Production and intermediate-term	928	1,655	–	652	12
Processing and marketing	2,464	2,474	–	1,730	32
Rural residential real estate	77	90	–	54	$ 1
Total	$ 4,150	$ 5,141	$ –	$ 2,914	54
Total impaired loans:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 1,818	$ 2,047	$ 28	$ 1,276	$ 24
Production and intermediate-term	1,082	1,888	8	760	14
Processing and marketing	2,464	2,474	–	1,730	32
Rural residential real estate	77	90	–	54	$ 1
Total	$ 5,441	$ 6,499	$ 36	$ 3,820	71

Impaired loans:	December 31, 2020 Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Year Ended December 31, 2020 Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans
With a related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 1,270	$ 1,273	$ 39	$ 1,558	$ 4
Production and intermediate-term	900	969	72	1,104	2
Rural residential real estate	–	–	–	–	–
Total	$ 2,170	$ 2,242	$ 111	$ 2,662	$ 6
With no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 1,430	$ 1,657	$ –	$ 1,754	$ 3
Production and intermediate-term	361	1,452	–	443	1
Rural residential real estate	229	246	–	281	1
Total	$ 2,020	$ 3,355	$ –	$ 2,478	$ 5
Total impaired loans:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 2,700	$ 2,930	$ 39	$ 3,312	$ 7
Production and intermediate-term	1,261	2,421	72	1,547	3
Rural residential real estate	229	246	–	281	1
Total	$ 4,190	$ 5,597	$ 111	$ 5,140	$ 11

A summary of changes in the allowance for loan losses and period end recorded investment in loans is as follows:

	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediate-term	Agribusiness*	Communication	Power and Water/Waste Disposal	Rural Residential Real Estate	International	Lease Receivables	Total
Activity related to the allowance for credit losses:									
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 2,732	$ 1,222	$ 593	$ 17	$ 4	$ 20	$ 14	$ 20	$ 4,622
Charge-offs	(27)	(11)	(9)	–	–	–	–	–	(47)
Recoveries	13	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	58
Provision for loan losses	(317)	(170)	87	47	23	(5)	3	(7)	(339)
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 2,401	$ 1,086	$ 671	$ 64	$ 27	$ 15	$ 17	$ 13	$ 4,294
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 2,903	$ 1,407	$ 545	$ 36	$ 4	$ 34	$ 17	$ 13	$ 4,959
Charge-offs	(23)	(48)	(5)	–	–	–	–	–	(76)
Recoveries	23	38	–	–	–	1	–	–	62
Provision for loan losses	(171)	(175)	53	(19)	–	(15)	(3)	7	(323)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 2,732	$ 1,222	$ 593	$ 17	$ 4	$ 20	$ 14	$ 20	$ 4,622
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ 2,197	$ 1,675	$ 437	$ 32	$ 24	$ 21	$ 15	$ 11	$ 4,412
Charge-offs	(3)	(434)	–	–	–	(1)	–	–	(438)
Recoveries	1	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	38
Provision for loan losses	708	129	108	4	(20)	14	2	2	947
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 2,903	$ 1,407	$ 545	$ 36	$ 4	$ 34	$ 17	$ 13	$ 4,959
Allowance on loans evaluated for impairment:									
Individually	$ 1	$ 2	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 3
Collectively	2,400	1,084	671	64	27	15	17	13	4,291
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 2,401	$ 1,086	$ 671	$ 64	$ 27	$ 15	$ 17	$ 13	$ 4,294
Individually	$ 28	$ 8	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 36
Collectively	2,704	1,214	593	17	4	20	14	20	4,586
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 2,732	$ 1,222	$ 593	$ 17	$ 4	$ 20	$ 14	$ 20	$ 4,622
Individually	$ 39	$ 72	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 111
Collectively	2,864	1,335	545	36	4	34	17	13	4,848
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 2,903	$ 1,407	$ 545	$ 36	$ 4	$ 34	$ 17	$ 13	$ 4,959
Recorded investment in loans evaluated for impairment:									
Individually	$ 3,957	$ 3,972	$ 2,778	$ –	$ –	$ 234	$ –	$ –	$ 10,941
Collectively	382,977	172,865	107,082	10,166	4,282	2,340	2,736	2,150	684,598
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 386,934	$ 176,837	$ 109,860	$ 10,166	$ 4,282	$ 2,574	$ 2,736	$ 2,150	$ 695,539
Individually	$ 1,818	$ 1,082	$ 2,464	$ –	$ –	$ 77	$ –	$ –	$ 5,441
Collectively	362,260	162,353	77,429	2,238	545	2,654	1,935	2,703	612,117
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 364,078	$ 163,435	$ 79,893	$ 2,238	$ 545	$ 2,731	$ 1,935	$ 2,703	$ 617,558
Individually	$ 2,700	$ 1,261	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 229	$ –	$ –	$ 4,190
Collectively	320,702	149,544	61,609	4,067	395	3,578	1,935	1,476	543,306
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 323,402	$ 150,805	$ 61,609	$ 4,067	$ 395	$ 3,807	$ 1,935	$ 1,476	$ 547,496

**Includes the loan types: Loans to cooperatives, Processing and marketing, and Farm-related business.*

To mitigate risk of loan losses, the Association may enter into guarantee arrangements with certain GSEs, including the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac), and state or federal agencies. These guarantees generally remain in place until the loans are paid in full or expire and give the Association the right to be reimbursed for losses incurred or to sell designated loans to the guarantor in the event of default (typically four months past due), subject to certain conditions. The guaranteed balance of designated loans under these agreements was $65,858, $65,582, and $62,482 at December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. Fees paid for such guarantee commitments totaled $190, $193, and $190 for 2022, 2021, and 2020 respectively. These amounts are classified as noninterest expense.

A restructuring of a debt constitutes a troubled debt restructuring (TDR) if the creditor for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. The following tables present additional information about pre-modification and post-modification outstanding recorded investment and the effects of the modifications that occurred during the periods presented. There were no new TDRs that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2021.

	Year Ended December 31, 2022				
Outstanding Recorded Investment	**Interest Concessions**	**Principal Concessions**	**Other Concessions**	**Total**	**Charge-offs**
Pre-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ 620	$ –	$ 620	
Production and intermediate-term	–	9,548	–	9,548	
Processing and marketing	–	2,124	–	2,124	
Rural residential real estate	–	77	–	77	
Total	$ –	$ 12,369	$ –	$ 12,369	
Post-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ 620	$ –	$ 620	$ (3)
Production and intermediate-term	–	9,548	–	9,548	–
Processing and marketing	–	2,124	–	2,124	–
Rural residential real estate	–	76	–	76	–
Total	$ –	$ 12,368	$ –	$ 12,368	$ (3)

	Year Ended December 31, 2020				
Outstanding Recorded Investment	**Interest Concessions**	**Principal Concessions**	**Other Concessions**	**Total**	**Charge-offs**
Pre-modification:					
Production and intermediate-term	$ 371	$ 36	$ –	$ 407	
Total	$ 371	$ 36	$ –	$ 407	
Post-modification:					
Production and intermediate-term	$ 398	$ 39	$ –	$ 437	$ –
Total	$ 398	$ 39	$ –	$ 437	$ –

Interest concessions may include interest forgiveness and interest deferment. Principal concessions may include principal forgiveness, principal deferment, and maturity extension. Other concessions may include additional compensation received which might be in the form of cash or other assets.

There were no TDRs that occurred during the previous twelve months and for which there was a subsequent payment default during the periods presented. Payment default is defined as a payment that was thirty days or more past due.

The following table provides information at period end on outstanding loans restructured in troubled debt restructurings. These loans are included as impaired loans in the impaired loan table:

	Total TDRs			Nonaccrual TDRs		
	December 31,			December 31,		
	2022	**2021**	**2020**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**
Real estate mortgage	$ 1,410	$ 1,336	$ 2,044	$ 280	$ 153	$ 180
Production and intermediate-term	1,878	225	296	1,878	225	292
Processing and marketing	1,999	–	–	1,999	–	–
Rural residential real estate	93	–	–	–	–	–
Total loans	$ 5,380	$ 1,561	$ 2,340	$ 4,157	$ 378	$ 472
Additional commitments to lend	$ –	$ –	$ –			

Note 4 — 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 December 31, 2022, the Association held no RABs whose credit quality had deteriorated beyond the program limits.

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

	December 31, 2022				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
RABs	$ 4,231	$ 1	$ (171)	$ 4,061	6.13%

	December 31, 2021				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
RABs	$ 4,354	$ 843	$ –	$ 5,197	6.13%

	December 31, 2020				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
RABs	$ 4,470	$1,057	$ –	$ 5,527	6.12%

A summary of the contractual maturity, amortized cost and estimated fair value of investment securities held-to-maturity follows:

	December 31, 2022		
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
In one year or less	$ –	$ –	–%
After one year through five years	–	–	–
After five years through ten years	–	–	–
After ten years	4,231	4,061	6.13
Total	$ 4,231	$ 4,061	6.13%

All of these investments have contractual maturities in excess of ten years. However, expected maturities for these types of securities can differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to prepay obligations with or without prepayment penalties.

An investment is considered impaired if its fair value is less than its cost. The following table shows the fair value and gross unrealized losses for investments that were in a continuous unrealized loss position aggregated by investment category at each reporting period. A continuous unrealized loss position for an investment is measured from the date the impairment was first identified. There were no investments in a continuous unrealized loss position at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

	December 31, 2022			
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
RABs	$ 2,334	$ (171)	$ –	$ –

The recording of an impairment loss is predicated on: (1) whether or not management intends to sell the security, (2) whether it is more likely than not that management would be required to sell the security before recovering its costs, and (3) whether management expects to recover the security's entire amortized cost basis (even if there is no intention to sell). If the Association intends to sell the security or it is more likely than not that it would be required to sell the security, the impairment loss equals the full difference between amortized cost and fair value of the security. When the Association does not intend to sell securities in an unrealized loss position and it is not more likely than not that it would be required to sell the securities, other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) loss is separated into credit loss and non-credit loss. Credit loss is defined as the shortfall of the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected in relation to the amortized cost basis.

The Association performs periodic credit reviews, including OTTI analyses, on its investment securities portfolio. The objective is to quantify future possible loss of principal or interest due on securities in the portfolio.

The Association has not recognized any credit losses as any impairments were deemed temporary and resulted from non-credit related factors. The Association has the ability and intent to hold these temporarily impaired investments until a recovery of unrealized losses occurs, which may be at maturity, and at this time expects to collect the full principal amount and interest due on these securities, especially after considering credit enhancements.

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.

The Association is required to maintain ownership in 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's investment in the Bank totaled $14,292 for 2022, $10,936 for 2021 and $12,463 for 2020. The Association owned 3.74 percent of the issued stock and allocated retained earnings of the Bank as of December 31, 2022 net of any reciprocal investment. As of that date, the Bank's assets totaled $42.1 billion and shareholders' equity totaled $1.5 billion. The Bank's earnings were $412 million for 2022. In addition, the Association had investments of $1,140 related to other Farm Credit institutions at December 31, 2022.

Note 5 — Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment consists of the following:

	December 31, 2022	2021	2020
Land	$ 902	$ 666	$ 666
Buildings and improvements	3,793	3,760	3,753
Furniture and equipment	1,719	1,658	1,757
	6,414	6,084	6,176
Less: accumulated depreciation	3,197	3,155	3,160
Total	$ 3,217	$ 2,929	$ 3,016

Note 6 — Debt

Notes Payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank

Under the Farm Credit Act, the Association is obligated to borrow only from the Bank, unless the Bank approves borrowing from other funding sources. The borrowing relationship is established with the Bank through a General Financing Agreement (GFA). The GFA utilizes the Association's credit and fiscal performance as criteria for establishing a line of credit on which the Association may draw funds. The GFA has a one year term which expires on December 31 and is renewable each year. The Association has no reason to believe the GFA will not be renewed upon expiration. The Bank, consistent with FCA regulations, has established limitations on the Association's ability to borrow funds based on specified factors or formulas relating primarily to credit quality and financial condition. At December 31, 2022, the Association's notes payable were within the specified limitations.

The Association's indebtedness to the Bank represents borrowings by the Association to fund its earning assets. This indebtedness is collateralized by a pledge of substantially all of the Association's assets and the terms of the revolving lines of credit are governed by the GFA. Interest rates on both variable and fixed rate advances are generally established loan-by-loan based on the Bank's marginal cost of funds, capital position, operating costs and return objectives. In the event of prepayment of any portion of a fixed rate advance, the Association may incur a prepayment penalty in accordance with the terms of the GFA and which will be included in interest expense. The interest rate is periodically adjusted by the Bank based upon an agreement between the Bank and the Association.

The weighted average interest rates on the variable rate advances were 5.03 percent for LIBOR-based loans, 5.01 percent for Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR)-based loans, and 5.26 percent for Prime-based loans, and the weighted average remaining maturities were 3.9 years, 4.7 years, and 1.3 years, respectively, at December 31, 2022. The weighted average interest rate on the fixed rate and adjustable rate mortgage (ARM) loans which are match funded by the Bank was 2.92 percent and the weighted average remaining maturity was 11.4 years at December 31, 2022. The weighted average interest rate on all interest-bearing notes payable was 3.48 percent and the weighted average remaining maturity was 9.3 years at December 31, 2022. Variable rate and fixed rate notes payable represent approximately 10.76 percent and 89.24 percent, respectively, of total notes payable at December 31, 2022. The weighted average maturities described above are related to matched-funded loans. The Direct Note itself has an annual maturity as prescribed in the GFA.

Note 7 — Members' Equity

A description of the Association's capitalization requirements, protection mechanisms, regulatory capitalization requirements and restrictions, and equities are provided below:

A. **Protected Borrower Equity:** Protection of certain borrower equity is provided under the Farm Credit Act which requires the Association, when retiring protected borrower equity, to retire such equity at par or stated value regardless of its book value. Protected borrower equity includes capital stock, participation certificates and allocated equities which were outstanding as of January 6, 1988, or were issued or allocated prior to October 6, 1988. If an Association is unable to retire protected borrower equity at par value or stated value, amounts required to retire this equity would be obtained from the Insurance Fund.

B. **Capital Stock and Participation Certificates:** In accordance with the Farm Credit Act and the Association's capitalization bylaws, each borrower is required to invest in Class C stock for agricultural loans, or participation certificates in the case of rural home and farm-related business loans, as a condition of borrowing. The initial borrower investment, through either purchase or transfer, must be in an amount equal to the lesser of $1 thousand or two percent of the amount of the loan. The Board of Directors may increase the amount of investment if necessary to meet the Association's capital needs. Loans designated for sale or sold into the Secondary Market on or after April 16, 1996 will have no voting stock or participation certificate purchase requirement if sold within 180 days following the date of designation.

   The borrower acquires ownership of the capital stock or participation certificates at the time the loan is made, but usually does not make a cash investment. The aggregate par value is generally added to the principal amount of the related loan obligation. The Association retains a first lien on the stock or participation certificates owned by borrowers. Retirement of such equities will generally be at the lower of par or book value, and repayment of a loan does not automatically result in retirement of the corresponding stock or participation certificates.

C. **Regulatory Capitalization Requirements and Restrictions:** An FCA regulation empowers it to direct a transfer of funds or equities by one or more System institutions to another System institution under specified circumstances. The Association has not been called upon to initiate any transfers and is not aware of any proposed action under this regulation.

   There are currently no prohibitions in place that would prevent the Association from retiring stock, distributing earnings, or paying dividends per the statutory and regulatory restrictions, and the Association has no reason to believe any such restrictions may apply in the future.

The capital regulations ensure that the System's capital requirements are comparable to the Basel III framework and the standardized approach that the federal banking regulatory agencies have adopted. Regulatory ratios include common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital, tier 1 capital, and total capital risk-based ratios. The regulations also include a tier 1 leverage ratio which includes an unallocated retained earnings (URE) and URE equivalents (UREE) component. The permanent capital ratio (PCR) remains in effect.

The ratios are calculated using three-month average daily balances, in accordance with FCA regulations, as follows:

- The CET1 capital ratio is the sum of statutory minimum purchased borrower stock, other required borrower stock held for a minimum of 7 years, allocated equities held for a minimum of 7 years or not subject to revolvement, unallocated retained earnings, and paid-in capital, less certain regulatory required deductions including the amount of investments in other System institutions, divided by average risk-adjusted assets.
- The tier 1 capital ratio is CET1 capital plus non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock, divided by average risk-adjusted assets.
- The total capital ratio is tier 1 capital plus other required borrower stock held for a minimum of 5 years, subordinated debt and limited-life preferred stock greater than 5 years to maturity at issuance subject to certain limitations, and allowance for loan losses and reserve for unfunded commitments under certain limitations less certain investments in other System institutions under the corresponding deduction approach, divided by average risk-adjusted assets.
- The permanent capital ratio is all at-risk borrower stock, any allocated excess stock, unallocated retained earnings, paid-in capital, subordinated debt and preferred stock subject to certain limitations, less certain investments in other System institutions, divided by PCR risk-adjusted assets.
- The tier 1 leverage ratio is tier 1 capital, divided by average total assets less regulatory deductions to tier 1 capital.
- The URE and UREE component of the tier 1 leverage ratio is unallocated retained earnings, paid-in capital, and allocated surplus not subject to revolvement less certain regulatory required deductions including the amount of allocated investments in other System institutions divided by average total assets less regulatory deductions to tier 1 capital.

The following sets forth the regulatory capital ratios:

Ratio	Minimum Requirement	Capital Conservation Buffer	Minimum Requirement including Capital Conservation Buffer	Capital Ratios as of December 31, 2022	2021	2020
Risk-adjusted ratios:						
CET1 Capital	4.5%	2.5%	7.0%	15.57%	15.47%	15.34%
Tier 1 Capital	6.0%	2.5%	8.5%	15.57%	15.47%	15.34%
Total Capital	8.0%	2.5%	10.5%	16.36%	16.40%	16.16%
Permanent Capital	7.0%	0.0%	7.0%	15.68%	15.60%	15.47%
Non-risk-adjusted ratios:						
Tier 1 Leverage*	4.0%	1.0%	5.0%	14.78%	14.49%	14.21%
URE and UREE Leverage	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	14.55%	15.88%	15.84%

* *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.

D. **Description of Equities:** The Association is authorized to issue or have outstanding Classes A and D Preferred Stock, Classes A, B and C Common Stock, Classes B and C Participation Certificates and such other classes of equity as may be provided for in amendments to the bylaws in such amounts as may be necessary to conduct the Association's business. All stock and participation certificates have a par or face value of five dollars per share.

The Association had the following shares outstanding at December 31, 2022:

Class	Protected	Shares Outstanding: Number	Aggregate Par Value
C Common	No	304,140	$ 1,521
C Participation Certificates/Nonvoting	No	16,832	84
Total Capital Stock and Participation Certificates		320,972	$ 1,605

Protected common stock and participation certificates are retired at par or face value in the normal course of business. At-risk common stock and participation certificates are retired at the sole discretion of the Board at book value not to exceed par or face amounts, provided the minimum capital adequacy standards established by the Board of Directors are met.

Retained Earnings

The Association maintains an unallocated retained earnings account and an allocated retained earnings account. The minimum aggregate amount of these two accounts is determined by the Board. At the end of any fiscal year, if the retained earnings accounts otherwise would be less than the minimum amount determined by the Board as necessary to maintain adequate capital reserves to meet the commitments of the Association, the Association shall apply earnings for the year to the unallocated retained earnings account in such amounts as may be determined necessary by the Board.

The Association maintains an allocated retained earnings account consisting of earnings held and allocated to borrowers on a dividend basis. In the event of a net loss for any fiscal year, such allocated retained earnings account will be subject to full impairment in the order specified in the bylaws beginning with the most recent allocation.

The Association has a first lien and security interest on all retained earnings account allocations owned by any borrowers, and all distributions thereof, as additional collateral for their indebtedness to the Association. When the debt of a borrower is in default or is in the process of final liquidation by payment or otherwise, the Association, upon approval of the Board, may order any and all retained earnings account allocations owned by such borrower to be applied on the indebtedness.

Allocated equities shall be retired solely at the discretion of the Board; provided, however, that minimum capital standards established by the FCA and the Board are met. Nonqualified retained surplus is considered to be permanently invested in the Association and as such, there is no plan to revolve or retire this surplus. All nonqualified distributions are tax deductible only when redeemed.

At December 31, 2022, allocated members' equity consisted of $9,707 of nonqualified retained surplus.

Dividend Distributions

Prior to the beginning of any fiscal year, the Board, by adoption of a resolution, may obligate the Association to distribute to borrowers on a dividend basis all or any portion of available net earnings for such fiscal year or for that and subsequent fiscal years. Dividend distributions are based on the proportion of the borrower's interest to the amount of interest earned by the Association on its total loans unless another proportionate dividend basis is approved by the Board.

If the Association meets its capital adequacy standards after making the dividend distributions, the dividend distributions may be in cash, authorized stock of the Association, allocations of earnings retained in an allocated members' equity account, or any one or more of such forms of distribution. Dividend distributions of the Association's earnings may be paid on either a qualified or nonqualified basis, or a combination of both, as determined by the Board. A minimum of 20 percent of the total qualified dividend distribution to any borrower for any fiscal year shall always be paid in cash. Amounts not distributed are retained as unallocated members' equity.

Dividends

The Association may declare noncumulative dividends on its capital stock and participation certificates provided the dividend rate does not exceed 20 percent of the par value of the respective capital stock and participation certificates. Such dividends may be paid solely on Classes A or D Preferred Stock or on all classes of stock and participation certificates.

The rate of dividends paid on Class A Preferred Stock for any fiscal year may not be less than the rate of dividends paid on Classes A, B or C Common Stock or participation certificates for such year. The rate of dividends on Classes A, B and C Common Stock and participation certificates shall be at the same rate per share.

Dividends may not be declared if, after recording the liability, the Association would not meet its capital adequacy standards. No dividends were declared by the Association for any of the periods included in these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Transfer

Classes A and D Preferred, Classes A, B and C Common Stocks, and Classes B and C Participation Certificates may be transferred to persons or entities eligible to purchase or hold such equities.

Impairment

Any net losses recorded by the Association shall first be applied against unallocated members' equity. To the extent that such losses would exceed unallocated members' equity, such losses would be applied consistent with the Association's bylaws and distributed pro rata to each share and/or unit outstanding in the class, in the following order:

1. Assistance Preferred Stock
2. Allocated Retained Earnings in its entirety
3. Class C Common Stock and Class C Participation Certificates
4. Classes A and B Common Stock and Class B Participation Certificates
5. Classes A and D Preferred Stock

Liquidation

In the event of liquidation or dissolution of the Association, any assets of the Association remaining after payment or retirement of all liabilities should be distributed to the holders of the outstanding stock and participation certificates in the following order:

1. Classes A and D Preferred Stock
2. Classes A and B Common Stock and Class B Participation Certificates
3. Class C Common Stock and Class C Participation Certificates

4. Allocated surplus evidenced by qualified written notices of allocation on the basis of oldest allocations first
5. Allocated surplus evidenced by nonqualified notices of allocation on the basis of oldest allocations first
6. All Unallocated Retained Earnings issued after January 1, 1995 shall be distributed to the holders of Class C Stock and Class C Participation Certificates from January 1, 1995 through the date of liquidation on a dividend basis; and
7. Any remaining assets of the Association after such distribution shall be distributed ratably to the holders of all classes of stock and participation certificates in proportion to the number of shares or units of such class of stock or participation certificates held by such holders.

Note 8 — 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. Accounting guidance also establishes a fair value hierarchy, with three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value. Refer to Note 2 for a more complete description of the three levels.

The following tables summarize assets measured at fair value at period end:

	December 31, 2022			
	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Value
Recurring assets				
Assets held in trust funds	$ 246	$ –	$ –	$ 246
Nonrecurring assets				
Impaired loans	$ –	$ –	$ 110	$ 110
Other property owned	$ –	$ –	$ 82	$ 82

	December 31, 2021			
	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Value
Recurring assets				
Assets held in trust funds	$ 230	$ –	$ –	$ 230
Nonrecurring assets				
Impaired loans	$ –	$ –	$ 1,255	$ 1,255
Other property owned	$ –	$ –	$ 83	$ 83

	December 31, 2020			
	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Value
Recurring assets				
Assets held in trust funds	$ 221	$ –	$ –	$ 221
Nonrecurring assets				
Impaired loans	$ –	$ –	$ 2,059	$ 2,059
Other property owned	$ –	$ –	$ 736	$ 736

Valuation Techniques

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.

Impaired loans
Fair values of impaired loans are estimated to be the carrying amount of the loan less specific reserves. Certain loans evaluated for impairment under FASB guidance have fair values based upon the underlying collateral, as the loans were collateral-dependent. Specific reserves were established for these loans when the value of the collateral, less estimated cost to sell, was less than the principal balance of the loan. 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.

Other property owned
For other property owned,the fair value is generally determined using formal appraisals of each individual property. These assets are held for sale. Costs to sell represent transaction costs and are not included as a component of the fair value of other property owned. If the process uses observable market-based information, the assets are classified

as Level 2. If the process requires significant input based upon management's knowledge of and judgment about current market conditions, specific issues relating to the property and other matters, the assets are classified as Level 3.

Note 9 — Employee Benefit Plans

The Association participates in three District sponsored qualified benefit plans. These plans include a multiemployer defined benefit pension plan, the AgFirst Farm Credit Retirement Plan, which is a final average pay plan (FAP Plan). In addition, the Association participates in a multiemployer defined benefit other postretirement benefits plan (OPEB Plan), the Farm Credit Benefits Alliance (FCBA) Retiree and Disabled Medical and Dental Plan, and the FCBA 401(k) Plan, a defined contribution 401(k) plan (401(k) Plan). The risks of participating in these multiemployer plans are different from single employer plans in the following aspects:

1. Assets contributed to multiemployer plans by one employer may be used to provide benefits to employees of other participating employers.
2. If a participating employer stops contributing to the plan, the unfunded obligations of the plan may be borne by the remaining participating employers.
3. If the Association chooses to stop participating in some of its multiemployer plans, the Association may be required to contribute to eliminate the underfunded status of the plan.

The District's multiemployer plans are not subject to ERISA and no Form 5500 is required. As such, the following information is neither available for nor applicable to the plans:

1. The Employer Identification Number (EIN) and three-digit Pension Plan Number
2. The most recent Pension Protection Act (PPA) zone status. Among other factors, plans in the red zone are generally less than 65 percent funded, plans in the yellow zone are less than 80 percent funded, and plans in the green zone are at least 80 percent funded.
3. The "FIP/RP Status" indicating whether a financial improvement plan (FIP) or a rehabilitation plan (RP) is either pending or has been implemented.
4. The expiration date(s) of collective-bargaining agreement(s).

The FAP Plan covers employees hired prior to January 1, 2003 and includes other District employees that are not employees of the Association. It is accounted for as a multiemployer plan. The related net benefit plan obligations are not included in the Association's Consolidated Balance Sheets but are included in the Combined Balance Sheets for the AgFirst District. FAP Plan expenses included in employee benefit costs on the Association's Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income were $320 for 2022, $776 for 2021, and $600 for 2020. At December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, the total liability balance for the FAP Plan was $32,568, $39,135, and $114,449, respectively. The FAP Plan was 95.81 percent, 96.17 percent, and 89.63 percent funded to the projected benefit obligation as of December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively.

In addition to providing pension benefits, the Association provides certain medical and dental benefits for eligible retired employees through the OPEB Plan. Substantially all of the Association employees may become eligible for the benefits if they reach early retirement age while working for the Association. Early retirement age is defined as a minimum of age 55 and 10 years of service. Employees hired after December 31, 2002, and employees who separate from service between age 50 and age 55, are required to pay the full cost of their retiree health insurance coverage. Employees who retire subsequent to December 1, 2007 are no longer provided retiree life insurance benefits. The OPEB Plan includes other Farm Credit System employees that are not employees of the Association or District and is accounted for as a multiemployer plan. The related net benefit plan obligations are not included in the Association's Consolidated Balance Sheets but are included in the Combined Statement of Condition for the Farm Credit System. The OPEB Plan is unfunded with expenses paid as incurred. Postretirement benefits other than pensions included in employee benefit costs on the Association's Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income were $127 for 2022, $126 for 2021, and $110 for 2020. The total AgFirst District liability balance for the OPEB Plan presented in the Farm Credit System Combined Statement of Condition was $167,895, $209,599, and $219,990 at December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively.

The Association also participates in the 401(k) Plan, which qualifies as a 401(k) plan as defined by the Internal Revenue Code. For employees hired on or prior to December 31, 2002, the Association contributes $0.50 for each $1.00 of the employee's first 6.00 percent of contribution (based on total compensation) up to the maximum employer contribution of 3.00 percent of total compensation. For employees hired on or after January 1, 2003, the Association contributes $1.00 for each $1.00 of the employee's first 6.00 percent of contribution up to the maximum employer contribution of 6.00 percent of total compensation. Employee deferrals are not to exceed the maximum deferral as determined and adjusted by the Internal Revenue Service. The 401(k) Plan costs are expensed as funded. Employer contributions to this plan included in salaries and employee benefit costs were $395, $321, and $333 for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. Beginning in 2015, contributions include an additional 3.00 percent of eligible compensation for employees hired after December 31, 2002.

Additional information for the above may be found in the Notes to the Annual Information Statement of the Farm Credit System.

The Association also sponsors a nonqualified supplemental 401(k) plan. Expenses of this plan included in noninterest expense were $10, $9, and $9 for 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively.

Note 10 — Related Party Transactions

In the ordinary course of business, the Association enters into loan transactions with officers and directors of the Association, their immediate families and other organizations with which such persons may be associated. Such loans are subject to special approval requirements contained in the FCA regulations and are made on the same terms, including interest rates, amortization schedule, and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with unaffiliated borrowers.

Total loans to such persons at December 31, 2022 amounted to $6,277. During 2022, $5,751 of new loans were made and repayments totaled $6,542. In the opinion of management, none of these loans outstanding at December 31, 2022 involved more than a normal risk of collectibility.

Note 11 — Commitments and Contingencies

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 not probable that the Association will incur a loss or the loss is not estimable, no liability has been recorded for any claims that may be pending.

In the normal course of business, the Association may participate in financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk to satisfy the financing needs of its borrowers. These financial instruments may include commitments to extend credit or letters of credit.

The instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit risk in excess of the amount recognized in the financial statements. Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a borrower as long as there is not a violation of any condition established in the contract. Commercial letters of credit are agreements to pay a beneficiary under conditions specified in the letter of credit. Commitments and letters of credit generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee.

Since many of these commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitments do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. However, these credit-related financial instruments have off-balance-sheet credit risk because their amounts are not reflected on the Consolidated Balance Sheets until funded or drawn upon. The credit risk associated with issuing commitments and letters of credit is substantially the same as that involved in extending loans to borrowers and management applies the same credit policies to these commitments. Upon fully funding a commitment, the credit risk amounts are equal to the contract amounts, assuming that borrowers fail completely to meet their obligations and the collateral or other security is of no value. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the borrower. At December 31, 2022, $127,908 of commitments to extend credit and $33 of commercial letters of credit were outstanding. A reserve for unfunded commitments of $655 was included in Other Liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2022.

The Association also participates in standby letters of credit to satisfy the financing needs of its borrowers. These letters of credit are irrevocable agreements to guarantee payments of specified financial obligations. At December 31, 2022, standby letters of credit outstanding totaled $1,170 with expiration dates ranging from January 1, 2023 to August 19, 2027. The maximum potential amount of future payments that may be required under these guarantees was $1,170.

Note 12 — Income Taxes

The provision (benefit) for income taxes follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2022	2021	2020
Current:			
Federal	$ 15	$ –	$ (8)
State	–	–	–
	15	–	(8)
Deferred:			
Federal	–	–	–
State	–	–	–
	–	–	–
Total provision (benefit) for income taxes	$ 15	$ –	$ (8)

The provision (benefit) for income tax differs from the amount of income tax determined by applying the applicable U.S. statutory federal income tax rate to pretax income as follows:

	December 31, 2022	2021	2020
Federal tax at statutory rate	$ 3,660	$ 4,173	$ 3,305
State tax, net	–	–	(8)
Dividend distributions	(1,436)	(1,474)	(1,646)
Tax-exempt FLCA earnings	(1,904)	(2,325)	(1,607)
Change in valuation allowance	(653)	15	280
Future tax rate change	–	–	–
Other	333	(389)	(332)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	$ –	$ –	$ (8)

The Association experienced a loss during the 2008 economic downturn. A $2.8 million loss carryforward remains which will begin to expire in 2028.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are comprised of the following at:

	December 31, 2022	2021	2020
Deferred income tax assets:			
Allowance for loan losses	$ 743	$ 939	$ 926
Pensions and other postretirement benefits	51	48	63
Nonaccrual loan interest	126	103	85
Acquired property write-downs	1	–	15
Loan Fees	–	2	2
Depreciation	7	15	8
Loss carryforwards	2,855	2,877	2,870
Gross deferred tax assets	3,783	3,984	3,969
Less: valuation allowance	(3,331)	(3,984)	(3,969)
Gross deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	452	–	–
Deferred income tax liabilities:			
Loan fees	1	–	–
Depreciation	–	–	–
Bank Patronage Allocation	(453)	–	–
Pensions and other postretirement benefits	–	–	–
Gross deferred tax liability	(452)	–	–
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	$ –	$ –	$ –

At December 31, 2022, deferred income taxes have not been provided by the Association on approximately $2 million of patronage refunds received from the Bank prior to January 1, 1993. Such refunds, distributed in the form of stock, are subject to tax only upon conversion to cash. The tax liability related to future conversions is not expected to be material.

The Association recorded a valuation allowance of $3,331, $3,984, and $3,969 as of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The Association will continue to evaluate the realizability of these deferred tax assets and adjust the valuation allowance accordingly.

There were no uncertain tax positions identified related to the current year and the Association has no unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2022 for which liabilities have been established. The Association recognizes interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax benefits as a component of income tax expense.

The tax years that remain open for federal and major state income tax jurisdictions are 2019 and forward.

Note 13 — Additional Financial Information

Quarterly Financial Information (Unaudited)

	2022				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Net interest income	$ 3,841	$ 3,896	$ 4,086	$ 4,324	$ 16,147
Provision for (reversal of) allowance for loan losses	–	–	–	(339)	(339)
Noninterest income (expense), net	(462)	(623)	(567)	2,581	929
Net income	$ 3,379	$ 3,273	$ 3,519	$ 7,244	$ 17,415

	2021				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Net interest income	$ 3,459	$ 3,733	$ 3,857	$ 3,758	$ 14,807
Provision for (reversal of) allowance for loan losses	–	–	–	(323)	(323)
Noninterest income (expense), net	(634)	(653)	(619)	6,646	4,740
Net income	$ 2,825	$ 3,080	$ 3,238	$ 10,727	$ 19,870

	2020				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Net interest income	$ 3,082	$ 3,181	$ 3,414	$ 3,397	$ 13,074
Provision for (reversal of) allowance for loan losses	–	147	(34)	834	947
Noninterest income (expense), net	(670)	(320)	(675)	5,283	3,618
Net income	$ 2,412	$ 2,714	$ 2,773	$ 7,846	$ 15,745

Note 14 — Subsequent Events

The Association evaluated subsequent events and determined that there were none requiring disclosure through March 9, 2023, which was the date the financial statements were issued.