Farm Credit Southeast Missouri, ACA

Quarterly Report
June 30, 2023

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following commentary reviews the consolidated financial condition and consolidated results of operations of Farm Credit Southeast Missouri, ACA and its subsidiaries, Farm Credit Southeast Missouri, FLCA and Farm Credit Southeast Missouri, PCA. This discussion should be read in conjunction with both the unaudited consolidated financial information and related notes included in this Quarterly Report as well as Management's Discussion and Analysis included in our Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2022 (2022 Annual Report).

Due to the nature of our financial relationship with AgriBank, FCB (AgriBank), the financial condition and results of operations of AgriBank materially impact our members' investment. To request free copies of AgriBank financial reports or additional copies of our report, contact us at:

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FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Any forward-looking statements in this Quarterly Report are based on current expectations and are subject to uncertainty and changes in circumstances. Actual results may differ materially from expectations due to a number of risks and uncertainties. More information about these risks and uncertainties is contained in our 2022 Annual Report. We undertake no duty to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

AGRICULTURAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Land Values: Average 2022 benchmark farmland value increased 14.1% compared to an increase of 7.1% and decrease of 0.7% in 2021 and 2020, respectively. In the five years prior to 2020, the average increase was 14.5% per year. It is also expected that farmland values will see an increase in 2023.

Commodity Prices: Volatility in the commodity markets continued due to weather concerns and geopolitical risk that continues. While we are expecting farm income to fall slightly from levels seen in prior years, partially due to higher than anticipated expenses, there are no significant concerns regarding net income and repayment abilities at this time.

Crop Conditions: The weather was cooperative at the beginning of the second quarter of 2023 allowing planting to be completed earlier than in prior years. Dry conditions during the latter half of the quarter have raised concerns regarding corn and bean yields in non-irrigated parts of the territory. During the second quarter of 2023, wheat yields were average to above average across the territory.

LOAN PORTFOLIO

Loan Portfolio

Total loans were $895.6 million at June 30, 2023, an increase of $23.4 million from December 31, 2022. The increase was primarily due to seasonal loan disbursements and growth in real estate mortgage and production and intermediate-term loans.

Portfolio Credit Quality

The credit quality of our portfolio declined slightly from December 31, 2022. Adversely classified loans increased to 0.7% of the portfolio at June 30, 2023, from 0.5% of the portfolio at December 31, 2022. Adversely classified loans are loans we have identified as showing some credit weakness according to our credit standards. We have considered portfolio credit quality in assessing the reasonableness of our allowance for credit losses on loans.

In certain circumstances, the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation and other government agency guarantee programs are used to reduce the risk of loss. At June 30, 2023, $46.2 million of our loans were substantially guaranteed under these government programs.

Nonperforming Assets

Effective January 1, 2023, we adopted Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2016-13 "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments." This guidance established a single allowance framework for all financial assets measured at amortized cost and certain off-balance sheet credit exposures, and replaced the incurred loss guidance. This framework requires that management's estimate reflects credit losses over the asset's remaining expected life and considers expected future changes in macroeconomic conditions and is referred to as the Current Expected Credit Loss (CECL) model. The allowance for credit losses comprises the allowance for credit losses on loans, unfunded commitments, and investment securities.

Components of Nonperforming Assets

(dollars in thousands) As of:	**June 30, 2023**	December 31, 2022
Loans:		
Nonaccrual	**$ 2,353**	$ 438
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due	**336**	1,899
Total nonperforming loans	**2,689**	2,337
Other property owned	**--**	--
Total nonperforming assets	**$ 2,689**	$ 2,337
Total nonperforming loans as a percentage of total loans	**0.3%**	0.3%
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	**0.3%**	0.0%
Current nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total nonaccrual loans	**13.7%**	57.1%
Total delinquencies as a percentage of total loans	**0.5%**	0.3%

Note: Prior to the adoption of CECL, which was effective January 1, 2023, accruing loans included accrued interest receivable. Additionally, certain prior period ratios have been updated to conform to current period presentation.

Our nonperforming assets have increased from December 31, 2022, but have remained at acceptable levels. Despite the increase in nonperforming assets, total nonperforming loans as a percentage of total loans were well within our established risk management guidelines.

The increase in nonaccrual loans was primarily due to certain production and intermediate-term and real estate mortgage loans that moved to nonaccrual status during the second quarter of 2023. Nonaccrual loans remained at an acceptable level at June 30, 2023, and December 31, 2022.

The decrease in accruing loans 90 days or more past due was primarily due to the payoff of one loan fully guaranteed by the United States Department of Agriculture. Our accounting policy requires loans past due 90 days or more to be transferred into nonaccrual status unless adequately secured and in the process of collection. Based on our analysis, accruing loans 90 days or more past due were eligible to remain in accruing status. As of June 30, 2023, there was one accruing loan 90 days or more past due.

Allowance for Credit Losses on Loans

Allowance For Credit Losses on Loans Coverage Ratios

As of:	**June 30, 2023**	December 31, 2022
Allowance for credit losses on loans as a percentage of:		
Loans	**0.1%**	0.1%
Nonaccrual loans	**28.0%**	230.4%
Total nonperforming loans[1]	**24.5%**	44.6%

[1]Prior period ratio has been updated to conform to current period presentation.

Effective January 1, 2023, the allowance for credit losses on loans is an estimate of expected credit losses in our portfolio. We determine the appropriate level of allowance for credit losses on loans based on a disciplined process and methodology that incorporates expected probabilities of default and severity of loss based on historical portfolio performance, forecasts of future economic conditions, and management's judgment with respect to unique aspects of current and expected conditions that may not be contemplated in historical loss experience or forecasted economic conditions. Prior to January 1, 2023, the allowance for loan losses was an estimate of losses on loans in our portfolio as of the financial statement date.

Total allowance for credit losses on loans was $659 thousand at June 30, 2023, and $1.0 million at December 31, 2022. The decrease from December 31, 2022, was related to the cumulative effect adjustment as a result of the adoption of CECL, as well as the reversal of the provision for credit losses recorded for the six months ended June 30, 2023. Additional information regarding the CECL adoption is included in Note 1. In our opinion, the allowance for credit losses on loans was reasonable in relation to the risk in our loan portfolio at June 30, 2023.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Profitability Information

(dollars in thousands) For the six months ended June 30,	2023	2022
Net income	$ 9,255	$ 8,392
Return on average assets	2.0%	1.9%
Return on average members' equity	9.3%	9.0%

Changes presented in the profitability information chart relate directly to:

- Changes in income discussed in this section
- Changes in assets discussed in the Loan Portfolio section
- Changes in capital discussed in the Funding, Liquidity, and Capital section

Changes in Significant Components of Net Income

(in thousands) For the six months ended June 30,	2023	2022	Increase (decrease) in net income
Net interest income	$ 13,038	$ 11,790	$ 1,248
Provision for credit losses	(151)	(141)	10
Non-interest income	2,473	2,298	175
Non-interest expense	6,335	5,705	(630)
Provision for income taxes	72	132	60
Net income	$ 9,255	$ 8,392	$ 863

Net Interest Income

Changes in Net Interest Income

(in thousands) For the six months ended June 30,	2023 vs 2022
Changes in volume	$ 446
Changes in interest rates	832
Changes in nonaccrual income and other	(30)
Net change	$ 1,248

Non-Interest Expense

The change in non-interest expense was primarily due to an increase in salaries and employee benefits expense and other operating expense.

Salaries and Employee Benefits: The increase in salaries and employee benefits expense is related to normal increases in salaries, overlap of salary related to employee retirement, and an increase in pension expense.

Other Operating Expense: Other operating expenses increased due to an increase in price of purchased services from SunStream and AgriBank, as well as higher depreciation and maintenance, marketing, and travel expenses.

FUNDING, LIQUIDITY, AND CAPITAL

We borrow from AgriBank, under a note payable, in the form of a line of credit. Our note payable is scheduled to mature on December 31, 2024. We intend to renegotiate the note payable no later than the maturity date. The repricing attributes of our line of credit generally correspond to the repricing attributes of our loan portfolio, which significantly reduces our market interest rate risk. Due to the cooperative structure of the Farm Credit System and as we are a stockholder of AgriBank, we expect this borrowing relationship to continue into the foreseeable future. Our other source of lendable funds is from equity.

The components of cost of funds associated with our note payable include:

- A marginal cost of debt component
- A spread component, which includes cost of servicing, cost of liquidity, and bank profit
- A risk premium component, if applicable

We were not subject to a risk premium at June 30, 2023, or December 31, 2022.

Total members' equity increased $6.4 million from December 31, 2022, primarily due to net income for the period partially offset by patronage distribution accruals.

The Farm Credit Administration (FCA) Regulations require us to maintain minimums for our common equity tier 1, tier 1 capital, total capital, and permanent capital risk-based capital ratios. In addition, the FCA requires us to maintain minimums for our non-risk-adjusted ratios of tier 1 leverage and unallocated retained earnings and equivalents leverage. Refer to Note 7 in our 2022 Annual Report for a more complete description of these ratios.

Regulatory Capital Requirements and Ratios

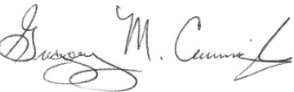
As of:	**June 30, 2023**	December 31, 2022	Regulatory Minimums	Capital Conservation Buffer	Total
Risk-adjusted:					
Common equity tier 1 ratio	**18.6%**	18.0%	4.5%	2.5%	7.0%
Tier 1 capital ratio	**18.6%**	18.0%	6.0%	2.5%	8.5%
Total capital ratio	**18.7%**	18.1%	8.0%	2.5%	10.5%
Permanent capital ratio	**18.6%**	18.0%	7.0%	N/A	7.0%
Non-risk-adjusted:					
Tier 1 leverage ratio	**19.5%**	18.2%	4.0%	1.0%	5.0%
Unallocated retained earnings and equivalents leverage ratio	**19.3%**	18.0%	1.5%	N/A	1.5%

Capital ratios are directly impacted by the changes in capital, as more fully explained in this section, the changes in assets, as discussed in the Loan Portfolio section, and off-balance sheet commitments, as disclosed in Note 11 in our 2022 Annual Report.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned have reviewed the June 30, 2023, Quarterly Report of Farm Credit Southeast Missouri, ACA, which has been prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee and in accordance with all applicable statutory or regulatory requirements. The information contained herein is true, accurate, and complete to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Michael Aufdenberg
Chairperson of the Board
Farm Credit Southeast Missouri, ACA



Gregory M. Cunningham
President / Chief Executive Officer
Farm Credit Southeast Missouri, ACA

Michelle M. Beacham
Executive Vice President / Chief Financial Officer
Farm Credit Southeast Missouri, ACA

August 9, 2023

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CONDITION

Farm Credit Southeast Missouri, ACA

(in thousands)

As of:		June 30, 2023		December 31, 2022
		(Unaudited)		
ASSETS				
Loans	**$**	**895,570**	$	872,187
Allowance for credit losses on loans		**659**		1,009
Net loans		**894,911**		871,178
Investment in AgriBank, FCB		**27,518**		27,518
Investment securities		**27,440**		22,366
Accrued interest receivable		**15,834**		18,526
Other assets		**12,940**		11,353
Total assets	**$**	**978,643**	$	950,941
LIABILITIES				
Note payable to AgriBank, FCB	**$**	**765,353**	$	736,861
Accrued interest payable		**5,488**		5,212
Deferred tax liabilities, net		**282**		128
Patronage distribution payable		**3,000**		8,500
Other liabilities		**2,198**		4,323
Total liabilities		**776,321**		755,024
Contingencies and commitments (Note 4)				
MEMBERS' EQUITY				
Capital stock and participation certificates		**1,627**		1,643
Unallocated surplus		**200,668**		194,247
Accumulated other comprehensive income		**27**		27
Total members' equity		**202,322**		195,917
Total liabilities and members' equity	**$**	**978,643**	$	950,941

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

Farm Credit Southeast Missouri, ACA

(in thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
For the period ended June 30,	**2023**	2022	**2023**	2022
Interest income	**$ 12,145**	$ 8,981	**$ 23,123**	$ 17,368
Interest expense	**5,488**	3,014	**10,085**	5,578
Net interest income	**6,657**	5,967	**13,038**	11,790
Provision for credit losses	**37**	(153)	**(151)**	(141)
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	**6,620**	6,120	**13,189**	11,931
Non-interest income				
Patronage income	**1,200**	1,144	**2,304**	2,140
Financially related services income	**10**	17	**87**	116
Fee income	**29**	(41)	**32**	(13)
Other non-interest income	**42**	4	**50**	55
Total non-interest income	**1,281**	1,124	**2,473**	2,298
Non-interest expense				
Salaries and employee benefits	**1,738**	1,511	**3,292**	2,918
Other operating expense	**1,481**	1,341	**3,043**	2,732
Other non-interest expense	**--**	45	**--**	55
Total non-interest expense	**3,219**	2,897	**6,335**	5,705
Income before income taxes	**4,682**	4,347	**9,327**	8,524
(Benefit from) provision for income taxes	**(44)**	20	**72**	132
Net income	**$ 4,726**	$ 4,327	**$ 9,255**	$ 8,392

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY

Farm Credit Southeast Missouri, ACA
(in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Capital Stock and Participation Certificates	Unallocated Surplus	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Members' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 1,670	$ 182,982	$ --	$ 184,652
Net income	--	8,392	--	8,392
Unallocated surplus designated for patronage distributions	--	(3,000)	--	(3,000)
Capital stock and participation certificates issued	72	--	--	72
Capital stock and participation certificates retired	(50)	--	--	(50)
Balance at June 30, 2022	$ 1,692	$ 188,374	$ --	$ 190,066
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 1,643	$ 194,247	$ 27	$ 195,917
Net income	**--**	**9,255**	**--**	**9,255**
Unallocated surplus designated for patronage distributions	**--**	**(3,001)**	**--**	**(3,001)**
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	**--**	**167**	**--**	**167**
Capital stock and participation certificates issued	**60**	**--**	**--**	**60**
Capital stock and participation certificates retired	**(76)**	**--**	**--**	**(76)**
Balance at June 30, 2023	**$ 1,627**	**$ 200,668**	**$ 27**	**$ 202,322**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1: ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements contain all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the interim financial information and conform to generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (GAAP) and the prevailing practices within the financial services industry. This interim Quarterly Report is prepared based upon statutory and regulatory requirements and in accordance with GAAP. However, certain disclosures required by GAAP are omitted. The results of the six months ended June 30, 2023, are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ending December 31, 2023. The interim financial statements and the related notes in this Quarterly Report should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes included in our Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2022 (2022 Annual Report).

Principles of Consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements present the consolidated financial results of Farm Credit Southeast Missouri, ACA and its subsidiaries Farm Credit Southeast Missouri, FLCA and Farm Credit Southeast Missouri, PCA. All material intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Significant Accounting Policies

Loans: Loans are carried at their principal amount outstanding, net of any unearned income, cumulative net charge-offs and unamortized deferred fees and costs on originated loans and unamortized premiums on purchased loans. Loan interest is accrued and credited to interest income based upon the daily principal amount outstanding. Origination fees, net of related costs, are deferred and recognized over the life of the loan as an adjustment to net interest income.

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 it is modified or 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.

Generally, loans are placed in nonaccrual status when principal or interest is delinquent for 90 days or more (unless adequately secured and in the process of collection) or circumstances indicate that full collection is not expected. When a loan is placed in nonaccrual status, and the interest is determined to be both uncollectible and the loss is known, we reverse current year accrued interest to the extent principal plus accrued interest exceeds the net realizable value of the collateral prior to reclassification. When we deem a loan to be uncollectible, we charge the loan principal and prior year(s) accrued interest against the allowance for credit losses on loans. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are added to the allowance for credit losses on loans. Any cash received on nonaccrual loans is applied to reduce the recorded investment in the loan, except in those cases where the collection of the recorded investment is fully expected and certain other criteria are met. In these circumstances, interest is credited to income when cash is received. Loans are charged-off at the time they are determined to be uncollectible. Nonaccrual loans may be returned to accrual status when principal and interest are current, the customer’s ability to fulfill the contractual payment terms is fully expected, and, if the loan was past due when placed in nonaccrual status, the loan has evidence of sustained performance in making on-time contractual payments (typically based on payment frequency).

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

Prior to January 1, 2023, in situations where, for economic or legal reasons related to the borrower’s financial difficulties, we granted a concession for other than an insignificant period of time to the borrower that we would not otherwise consider, the related loan was classified as a troubled debt restructuring (TDR), also known as a formally restructured loan for regulatory purposes. A concession was generally granted in order to minimize economic loss and avoid foreclosure. Concessions varied by program and borrower and may have included interest rate reductions, term extensions, payment deferrals, or an acceptance of additional collateral in lieu of payments. In limited circumstances, principal may have been forgiven. Loans classified as TDRs were considered risk loans. There may have been modifications made in the normal course of business that were not considered TDRs.

Loans that are sold as participations are transferred as entire financial assets, groups of entire financial assets, or participating interests in the loans. The transfers of such assets or participating interests are structured such that control over the transferred assets, or participating interests have been surrendered and that all of the conditions have been met to be accounted for as a sale.

Allowance for Credit Losses: Effective January 1, 2023, we adopted Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2016-13 “Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments.” This guidance established a single allowance framework for all financial assets measured at amortized cost and certain off-balance sheet credit exposures, and replaced the incurred loss guidance. This framework requires that management’s estimate reflects credit losses over the asset’s remaining expected life and considers expected future changes in macroeconomic conditions and is referred to as the Current Expected Credit Loss (CECL) model. The allowance for credit losses comprises the allowance for credit losses on loans, unfunded commitments, and investment securities.

Allowance for Credit Losses on Loans
Beginning January 1, 2023, the allowance for credit losses on loans (ACLL) represents the estimated current expected credit losses on the loan portfolio over the remaining contractual life of the loan portfolio, adjusted for expected prepayments, and expected utilization of unfunded commitments. The

ACLL takes into consideration relevant information about past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable macroeconomic forecasts of future conditions. The contractual term excludes expected extensions, renewals, and modifications unless the extension or renewal options are not unconditionally cancellable.

The ACLL is increased through provisions for loan losses and loan recoveries and is decreased through loan loss reversals and loan charge-offs. The provision activity is included as part of the "Provision for Credit Losses" in the Consolidated Statements of Income. See Note 2 for further information.

Determining the appropriateness of the ACLL is complex and requires judgment by management about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. Subsequent evaluations of the then-existing loan portfolio, in light of the factors then prevailing, may result in significant changes in the ACLL in those future periods. Loans are evaluated on the amortized cost basis, including unamortized premiums and discounts. We utilize a single economic scenario over a reasonable and supportable forecast period of three years. Subsequent to the forecast period, we revert to historical loss experience to inform the estimate of losses for the remaining estimated contractual life of the portfolio.

The economic forecasts are updated on a quarterly basis and include macroeconomic variables such as net farm income, unemployment rates, real gross domestic product levels, housing price index, and agricultural land values. Loan and borrower characteristics are also utilized and include internal risk ratings, delinquency status, and the remaining term of the loan, adjusted for expected prepayments. We also consider the imprecision inherent in the process and methodology, which may lead to a management adjustment to the modeled ACLL results. Expected credit loss estimates also include consideration of expected cash recoveries on loans previously charged-off or expected recoveries on collateral dependent loans where recovery is expected through sale of the collateral.

We employ a disciplined process and methodology to establish the ACLL that has two basic components: first, an asset-specific component involving individual loans that do not share risk characteristics with other loans and the measurement of expected credit losses for such individual loans; and second, a pooled component for estimated expected credit losses for pools of loans that share similar risk characteristics. When a loan does not share risk characteristics with other loans, expected credit loss is measured as the difference between the amortized cost basis in the loan and the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate except that, for collateral-dependent loans, credit loss is measured as the difference between the amortized cost basis in the loan and the fair value of the underlying collateral. The fair value of the collateral is adjusted for the estimated cost to sell if repayment or satisfaction of a loan is dependent on the sale (rather than only on the operation) of the collateral. In accordance with our appraisal policy, the fair value of collateral-dependent loans is based upon independent third-party appraisals or on collateral valuations prepared by in-house appraisers. When an updated appraisal or collateral valuation is received, management reassesses the need for adjustments to the loan's expected credit loss measurements and, where appropriate, records an adjustment. If the calculated expected credit loss is determined to be permanent, fixed or non-recoverable, the credit loss portion of the loan will be charged-off against the ACLL.

In estimating the component of the ACLL that share common risk characteristics, loans are pooled and segregated into loan classes based on loan type, commodity, and internal risk rating. The model calculates an expected life-of-loan loss percentage for each loan category by considering the probability of default, based on the migration of loans from performing to loss by internal risk rating, and the severity of loss, based on the aggregate net lifetime losses incurred.

The final credit loss estimate also considers factors not reflected in the economic forecast and historical loss experience due to the unique aspects of current conditions and expectations. These factors may include, but are not limited to: lending policies and procedures, experience and depth of lending staff, credit quality and delinquency trends, individual borrower and industry concentrations, national, regional, and local economic business conditions and developments, collateral value trends, and expected performance of specific industry sectors not reflected in the economic forecast.

Prior to January 1, 2023, the allowance for loan losses was an estimate of losses inherent in our loan portfolio as of the financial statement date. We determined the appropriate level of allowance for loan losses based on periodic evaluation of factors such as loan loss history, estimated probability of default, estimated loss severity, portfolio quality, and current economic and environmental conditions. Refer to our 2022 Annual Report for additional information.

Allowance for Credit Losses on Unfunded Commitments
Under CECL, we evaluate the need for an allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments, which is included in "Other liabilities" in the Consolidated Statements of Condition. The related provision is included as part of the "Provision for Credit Losses" in the Consolidated Statements of Income. The amount of expected losses is determined by calculating a commitment usage factor over the contractual period for exposures that are not unconditionally cancellable by the institution and applying the loss factors used in the ACLL methodology to the results of the usage calculation. No allowance for credit losses is recorded for commitments that are unconditionally cancellable.

Accrued Interest Receivable: Accrued interest receivable is presented separately in the Consolidated Statements of Condition and includes accrued interest on loans and investment securities. Accrued interest receivable has been excluded from the footnote disclosures for all periods after January 1, 2023.

Investment Securities: We are authorized by the Farm Credit Administration to purchase and hold certain types of investments. As we have the positive intent and ability to hold these investments to maturity, they have been classified as held-to-maturity and are carried at amortized cost, net of allowance for credit losses on investments upon the adoption of CECL. Purchased premiums and discounts are amortized or accreted using the interest method over the terms of the respective securities.

Quarterly, we evaluate the investment portfolio for credit losses. When the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the security is less than the amortized cost basis of the security, an allowance for credit losses is recognized and is limited to the amortized cost less the fair value. For securities that are guaranteed by the U.S. government or other governmental agencies, we have not recognized an allowance for credit losses on investments as our expectation of nonpayment of the amortized cost basis, based on historical losses, is zero.

There have been no other changes in our accounting policies as disclosed in our 2022 Annual Report, except as previously described and in the Recently Issued or Adopted Accounting Pronouncements section.

Recently Issued or Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

We have assessed the potential impact of accounting standards that have been issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) and have determined the following standards to be applicable to our business. While we are a nonpublic business entity, our financial results are closely related to the performance of the combined Farm Credit System. Therefore, we typically adopt accounting pronouncements in alignment with other System institutions.

Standard and effective date	Description	Adoption status and financial statement impact
In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13 "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments." The guidance was originally effective for non-U.S. Securities Exchange Commission filers for our first quarter of 2021. In November 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-10 which amended the mandatory effective date for this guidance for certain institutions. We qualified for the deferral of the mandatory effective date. As a result of the change, the standard was effective for our first quarter of 2023 and early adoption was permitted. Additionally, the FASB issued several updates during 2019 refining and clarifying Topic 326.	This guidance replaced the current incurred loss impairment methodology with a methodology that reflects expected credit losses and requires consideration of a broader range of reasonable and supportable information to inform credit loss estimates.	We adopted the standard and subsequently issued updates as of January 1, 2023. As a result of adoption of this guidance, the allowance for credit losses on loans decreased by approximately $160 thousand and the allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments decreased by approximately $90 thousand, with a cumulative-effect increase, net of tax balances, to retained earnings of approximately $170 thousand. The adoption of the standard did not have a material impact related to our held-to-maturity investment portfolio as all of these investments carry a full faith and credit guarantee of the U.S. government or an implicit credit guarantee from its agencies and have an immaterial risk of credit loss. No allowance for credit losses was recognized in relation to our investment portfolio upon adoption.
In March 2022, the FASB issued ASU 2022-02 "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures." The guidance was effective at the same time that ASU 2016-13 was adopted.	This guidance eliminated the accounting guidance for troubled debt restructurings by creditors in Subtopic 310-40, Receivables - Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors, while enhancing disclosure requirements for certain loan refinancings and restructurings. The expanded Vintage Disclosures are not applicable to nonpublic business entities.	We adopted the standard on January 1, 2023. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on our financial statements, but modified certain disclosures beginning in 2023. However, modifications during the period were not material; therefore, related disclosures have been omitted from this report.

NOTE 2: LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES ON LOANS

Loans by Type

(dollars in thousands)

As of:	**June 30, 2023**		December 31, 2022	
	Amortized Cost	%	Amortized Cost	%
Real estate mortgage	**$ 542,635**	**60.6%**	$ 529,053	60.7%
Production and intermediate-term	**297,644**	**33.2%**	287,729	33.0%
Agribusiness	**27,294**	**3.0%**	22,044	2.5%
Other	**27,997**	**3.2%**	33,361	3.8%
Total	**$ 895,570**	**100.0%**	$ 872,187	100.0%

The other category is primarily composed of certain assets characterized as mission related investments, as well as rural infrastructure and rural residential real estate related loans.

Throughout Note 2 accrued interest receivable on loans of $15.5 million at June 30, 2023, has been excluded from the amortized cost of loans and is presented in "Accrued interest receivable" in the Consolidated Statements of Condition.

Credit Quality

We utilize the Farm Credit Administration (FCA) Uniform Classification System to categorize loans into five credit quality categories. The categories are:

- Acceptable – loans are non-criticized loans representing the highest quality. They are expected to be fully collectible. This category is further differentiated into various probabilities of default.
- Other assets especially mentioned (Special Mention) – loans are currently collectible but exhibit some potential weakness. These loans involve increased credit risk, but not to the point of justifying a substandard classification.
- Substandard – loans exhibit some serious weakness in repayment capacity, equity, and/or collateral pledged on the loan.
- Doubtful – loans exhibit similar weaknesses as substandard loans. Doubtful loans have additional weaknesses in existing factors, conditions, and values that make collection in full highly questionable.
- Loss – loans are considered uncollectible.

We had no loans categorized as loss at June 30, 2023, or December 31, 2022.

Credit Quality of Loans at Amortized Cost[1]

(dollars in thousands)	Acceptable		Special Mention		Substandard/ Doubtful		Total	
As of June 30, 2023	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Real estate mortgage	**$ 527,602**	**97.2%**	**$ 10,312**	**1.9%**	**$ 4,721**	**0.9%**	**$ 542,635**	**100.0%**
Production and intermediate-term	**288,656**	**97.0%**	**7,231**	**2.4%**	**1,757**	**0.6%**	**297,644**	**100.0%**
Agribusiness	**27,294**	**100.0%**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**27,294**	**100.0%**
Other	**27,857**	**99.5%**	**140**	**0.5%**	**--**	**--**	**27,997**	**100.0%**
Total	**$ 871,409**	**97.3%**	**$ 17,683**	**2.0%**	**$ 6,478**	**0.7%**	**$ 895,570**	**100.0%**

	Acceptable		Special Mention		Substandard/ Doubtful		Total	
As of December 31, 2022	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Real estate mortgage	$ 526,902	97.6%	$ 8,316	1.6%	$ 4,466	0.8%	$ 539,684	100.0%
Production and intermediate-term	286,874	97.3%	7,656	2.6%	367	0.1%	294,897	100.0%
Agribusiness	22,304	100.0%	--	--	--	--	22,304	100.0%
Other	33,448	99.6%	142	0.4%	--	--	33,590	100.0%
Total	$ 869,528	97.6%	$ 16,114	1.9%	$ 4,833	0.5%	$ 890,475	100.0%

[1]Prior to the adoption of CECL, which was effective January 1, 2023, accruing loans included accrued interest receivable.

Delinquency

Aging Analysis of Loans at Amortized Cost[1]

(in thousands) **As of June 30, 2023**	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or Less than 30 Days Past Due	Total	Accruing Loans 90 Days or More Past Due
Real estate mortgage	**$ 134**	**$ 716**	**$ 850**	**$ 541,785**	**$ 542,635**	**$ --**
Production and intermediate-term	**721**	**490**	**1,211**	**296,433**	**297,644**	**--**
Agribusiness	**410**	**--**	**410**	**26,884**	**27,294**	**--**
Other	**1,533**	**336**	**1,869**	**26,128**	**27,997**	**336**
Total	**$ 2,798**	**$ 1,542**	**$ 4,340**	**$ 891,230**	**$ 895,570**	**$ 336**

As of December 31, 2022	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or Less than 30 Days Past Due	Total	Accruing Loans 90 Days or More Past Due
Real estate mortgage	$ 24	$ --	$ 24	$ 539,660	$ 539,684	$ --
Production and intermediate-term	--	164	164	294,733	294,897	--
Agribusiness	--	--	--	22,304	22,304	--
Other	388	1,899	2,287	31,303	33,590	1,899
Total	$ 412	$ 2,063	$ 2,475	$ 888,000	$ 890,475	$ 1,899

[1]Prior to the adoption of CECL, which was effective January 1, 2023, accruing loans included accrued interest receivable.

Nonaccrual Loans

Nonaccrual Loans by Type

(in thousands) As of:	**June 30, 2023**	December 31, 2022
Real estate mortgage	**$ 868**	$ 71
Production and intermediate-term	**1,485**	367
Total	**$ 2,353**	$ 438

Additional Nonaccrual Loans Information

	As of June 30, 2023	**For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2023**
(in thousands)	Amortized Cost Without Allowance	Interest Income Recognized
Real estate mortgage	**$ 868**	**$ (3)**
Production and intermediate-term	**1,290**	**8**
Total	**$ 2,158**	**$ 5**

Reversals of interest income on loans that moved to nonaccrual status were not material for the six months ended June 30, 2023.

Allowance for Credit Losses

Changes in Allowance for Credit Losses

(in thousands) Six months ended June 30,	**2023**	2022
Allowance for Credit Losses on Loans		
Balance at beginning of period	**$ 1,009**	$ 1,265
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	**(159)**	--
Provision for loan losses	**(141)**	(141)
Recoveries	**17**	2
Charge-offs	**(67)**	(9)
Balance at end of period	**$ 659**	$ 1,117
Allowance for Credit Losses on Unfunded Commitments		
Balance at beginning of period	**$ 120**	$ --
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	**(90)**	--
Provision for unfunded commitments	**(10)**	--
Balance at end of period	**$ 20**	$ --
Total allowance for credit losses	**$ 679**	$ 1,117

Previously Required Disclosures

The disclosures in this section were required prior to January 1, 2023. Upon the adoption of CECL, these disclosures are no longer required prospectively.

Risk Loans: Risk loans are loans for which it is probable that all principal and interest will not be collected according to the contractual terms.

Risk Loan Information

(in thousands) As of:		December 31, 2022
Volume with specific allowance	$	367
Volume without specific allowance		1,970
Total risk loans	$	2,337
Total specific allowance	$	348
For the six months ended June 30,		2022
Income on accrual risk loans	$	26
Income on nonaccrual loans		35
Total income on risk loans	$	61
Average risk loans	$	1,622

Note: Accruing loans include accrued interest receivable.

TDRs: Prior to the adoption of CECL, a restructuring of a loan constituted a troubled debt restructuring, also known as formally restructured, if the creditor for economic or legal reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulties granted a concession to the borrower that it would not otherwise consider. Concessions varied by program and were borrower-specific and could include interest rate reductions, term extensions, payment deferrals, or the acceptance of additional collateral in lieu of payments. In limited circumstances, principal may have been forgiven.

There were no TDRs that occurred during the six months ended June 30, 2022. In addition, there were no TDRs that defaulted during the six months ended June 30, 2022, in which the modification was within twelve months of the respective reporting period.

TDRs outstanding, at amortized cost plus accrued interest, in the production and intermediate-term loan category totaled $202 thousand, all of which were in nonaccrual status at December 31, 2022.

NOTE 3: INVESTMENT SECURITIES

We held investment securities of $27.4 million at June 30, 2023, and $22.4 million at December 31, 2022. Our investment securities consisted of pools of loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration. Premiums paid to purchase the investment are not guaranteed and are amortized as a reduction of interest income.

The investment securities have been classified as held-to-maturity. Effective January 1, 2023, we adopted CECL. Prior to January 1, 2023, the investment portfolio was evaluated for other-than-temporary impairment. No investments within the portfolio were impaired at December 31, 2022. No allowance for credit losses was recognized in relation to our investment portfolio at June 30, 2023.

Accrued interest receivable on investment securities is presented in "Accrued interest receivable" in the Consolidated Statements of Condition and was $344 thousand at June 30, 2023.

Investment income is recorded in "Interest income" in the Consolidated Statements of Income and totaled $596 thousand and $103 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2023, and 2022, respectively.

Contractual Maturities of Investment Securities

(in thousands) **As of June 30, 2023**		Amortized Cost
Five to ten years	**$**	**12,010**
More than ten years		**15,430**
Total	**$**	**27,440**

Previously Required Disclosures

The disclosures in this section were required prior to January 1, 2023. Upon the adoption of CECL, these disclosures are no longer required prospectively.

Additional Investment Securities Information

(dollars in thousands) As of:	December 31, 2022
Amortized cost	$ 22,366
Unrealized gains	98
Unrealized losses	(203)
Fair value	$ 22,261
Weighted average yield	2.7%

A summary of investments in an unrealized loss position presented by the length of time the investments have been in a continuous unrealized loss position follows:

(in thousands)	Less than 12 months		Greater than 12 months	
As of December 31, 2022	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
ABS	$ 8,053	$ (72)	$ 3,867	$ (131)
Total	$ 8,053	$ (72)	$ 3,867	$ (131)

NOTE 4: CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

In the normal course of business, we have various contingent liabilities and commitments outstanding, primarily commitments to extend credit, which may not be reflected in the Consolidated Financial Statements. We do not anticipate any material losses because of these contingencies or commitments.

We may be named as a defendant in certain lawsuits or legal actions in the normal course of business. At the date of these Consolidated Financial Statements, our management team was not aware of any material actions. However, management cannot ensure that such actions or other contingencies will not arise in the future.

Refer to Note 11 in our 2022 Annual Report for additional detail regarding contingencies and commitments.

NOTE 5: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability. Accounting guidance also establishes a fair value hierarchy, with three input levels that may be used to measure fair value. Refer to Note 2 in our 2022 Annual Report for a more complete description of the three input levels.

We did not have any assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at June 30, 2023, or December 31, 2022.

Non-Recurring Basis

We may be required, from time to time, to measure certain assets at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Non-Recurring Basis

(in thousands) **As of June 30, 2023**	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Value
Loans	**$ --**	**$ --**	**$ 7**	**$ 7**

As of December 31, 2022	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Value
Loans	$ --	$ --	$ 20	$ 20

Valuation Techniques

Loans: Represents the carrying amount of loans evaluated individually for credit losses and are deemed to be collateral dependent. The carrying value amount is based on the estimated value of the underlying collateral, less costs to sell. When the fair value of the collateral, less cost to sell, is less than the amortized cost basis of the loan, a specific allowance for expected credit losses is established. Costs to sell represent transaction costs and are not included as a component of the collateral's estimated fair value. Typically, the process requires significant input based on management's knowledge of and judgment about current market conditions, specific issues relating to the collateral and other matters and, therefore, are classified as Level 3 fair value measurements.

NOTE 6: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

We have evaluated subsequent events through August 9, 2023, which is the date the Consolidated Financial Statements were available to be issued. There have been no material subsequent events that would require recognition in our Quarterly Report or disclosure in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.