

2022 ANNUAL REPORT



ARBORONE
FARM CREDIT

ARBORONE, ACA

2022 ANNUAL REPORT

Contents

Message from the President	2
Report of Management	3
Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting	4
Consolidated Five-Year Summary of Selected Financial Data	5
Management's Discussion & Analysis of Financial Condition & Results of Operations	6-18
Disclosure Required by FCA Regulations	19-24
Report of the Audit Committee	25
Report of Independent Auditors	26-27
Consolidated Financial Statements.....	28-31
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	32-53

Management

Bryant Sansbury	President and Chief Executive Officer
Brad J. Fjestad	Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
Sarah H. Jackson	Chief Administrative Officer and Corporate Secretary
Leah B. Hollifield	Chief Credit Officer

Board of Directors

William DuPree Atkinson.....	Chairman
John Lee Newman.	Vice Chairman
Kyle Daniel	Director
Harry B. DuRant	Director
John E. Lay.....	Director
J. Whit Player.....	Director
James M. Ward	Director
Kelly O. Wiseman.....	Director

Message from the President

Dear Stockholders,

ArborOne Farm Credit is proud to present its 2022 Annual Report. On behalf of the board and staff, thank you for being a member of our cooperative, for doing business with us, and for the contributions you made to our success. I am proud to report that your cooperative is financially strong, well-capitalized, and positioned to provide a stable source of credit for your operation.

Reflecting on 2022, one thing we'll remember is the inflationary forces that gripped the global economy. Inflation came roaring back after lying dormant for decades and quickly became one of the largest economic concerns of the year. Prices for a broad range of goods, including energy and food, increased dramatically. The Federal Reserve responded strongly, raising the federal funds rate seven times between March and December, which caused short-term and long-term rates to increase sharply.

Agriculture saw its up and downs in 2022. Challenges included high input costs and the scarce availability of labor. There were also a number of positive factors including relatively strong commodity prices. Crop yields, which in most places weren't quite as bountiful as the previous year, were still good and the weather was favorable during harvest time, with the exception of Hurricane Ian. This hurricane made landfall in Georgetown, South Carolina at the end of September and continued on through the Pee Dee Area.

ArborOne Farm Credit had a good year in 2022. Earnings were stable and we grew our overall loan portfolio by nearly 7%. Credit quality of the loan portfolio improved slightly, ending the year at 98%, and is expected to remain stable in 2023. Capital levels continued to be sound in 2022, even with the Association experiencing good balance sheet growth. Total regulatory capital ended the year at 18.49%, remaining well above regulatory minimum levels, as well as internal target levels. There will certainly be new challenges in 2023; however, the success experienced by our farming community and the Association in 2022 provides positive momentum going into the new year.

As we look back on our Association's success in 2022, I want to thank our staff for their great efforts and dedication to our Farm Credit mission. Our employees worked hard to meet your agricultural financing and crop insurance needs and to provide great service to our member borrowers. They also believe in our commitment to be a positive influence for our rural communities. One example of this commitment in 2022 was an event we named "Gathering Goodness." For the event, ArborOne Farm Credit purchased fresh produce from local farmers and employees packaged it into small bags. We delivered the bags to several local food banks to help those in need. This is just one of the many ways that the Association has given back to its communities.

Patronage dividends are an important benefit of doing business with ArborOne Farm Credit as the customers share in the success when the Association has a good year. We are pleased to announce that, because your Association performed well in 2022, ArborOne Farm Credit will be returning approximately 20 cents of every dollar of interest you paid last year back to you in cash! You'll see that check arrive in the spring, around the end of March. This past year, we also returned \$615 thousand of allocated surplus to our customers!

Moving into 2023, ArborOne Farm Credit will continue to work hard to earn your business. We want to emphasize the benefits that come with being a member of our ag lending cooperative, which include local decision making and ownership control through an elected member-board of directors.

We are proud that you chose to do business with ArborOne Farm Credit and hope that your experience is something worth sharing. Thank you for your business and for what you do to keep your cooperative growing! We look forward to seeing and serving you in 2023!

/s/ Bryant Sansbury
President and CEO

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 **ArborOne, 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, that the financial records are reliable as the basis for the preparation of all financial statements, and that 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 **ArborOne, ACA**, that the report has been prepared under the oversight of the audit committee of the Board of Directors and in accordance with all applicable statutory or regulatory requirements, and that the information contained herein is true, accurate, and complete to the best of our knowledge and belief.

/s/ William Dupree Atkinson
Chairman of the Board

/s/ Bryant Sansbury
President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Brad J. Fjestad
Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

March 9, 2023

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Association's principal executives and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Association's Consolidated Financial Statements. For purposes of this report, "internal control over financial reporting" is defined as a process designed by, or under the supervision of the Association's principal executives and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by its Board of Directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting information and the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and includes those policies and procedures that: (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Association, (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial information in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Association, and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Association's assets that could have a material effect on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Association's management has completed an assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022. In making the assessment, management used the framework in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)*, promulgated by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, commonly referred to as the "COSO" criteria.

Based on the assessment performed, the Association's management concluded that as of December 31, 2022, the internal control over financial reporting was effective based upon the COSO criteria. Additionally, based on this assessment, the Association determined that there were no material weaknesses in the internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022.

/s/ Bryant Sansbury
President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Brad J. Fjestad
Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

March 9, 2023

Consolidated Five - Year Summary of Selected Financial Data

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2022	2021	December 31, 2020	2019	2018
Balance Sheet Data					
Cash	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ 113	\$ 48
Investments in debt securities	5,080	7,599	7,897	8,993	9,268
Loans	621,157	583,126	536,728	530,928	495,168
Allowance for loan losses	(11,852)	(13,037)	(11,790)	(12,298)	(12,804)
Net loans	609,305	570,089	524,938	518,630	482,364
Equity investments in other Farm Credit institutions	8,183	5,390	6,074	6,315	5,945
Other property owned	137	195	469	171	822
Other assets	17,873	23,612	22,863	21,519	20,516
Total assets	\$ 640,581	\$ 606,888	\$ 562,243	\$ 555,741	\$ 518,963
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank*	\$ 514,102	\$ 489,921	\$ 451,350	\$ 453,022	\$ 418,933
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities with maturities of less than one year	15,843	15,402	16,636	13,604	12,255
Total liabilities	529,945	505,323	467,986	466,626	431,188
Protected borrower stock	—	—	—	52	52
Capital stock and participation certificates	1,914	1,858	1,761	1,620	1,510
Retained earnings					
Allocated	76,191	70,277	63,700	59,046	58,095
Unallocated	32,619	29,495	28,864	28,416	28,044
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(88)	(65)	(68)	(19)	74
Total members' equity	110,636	101,565	94,257	89,115	87,775
Total liabilities and members' equity	\$ 640,581	\$ 606,888	\$ 562,243	\$ 555,741	\$ 518,963
Statement of Income Data					
Net interest income	\$ 18,139	\$ 16,881	\$ 15,343	\$ 14,242	\$ 12,622
Provision for (reversal of) allowance for loan losses	(1,408)	2,502	1,976	3,344	2,369
Noninterest income (expense), net	(3,846)	876	(406)	(2,789)	(1,343)
Net income	\$ 15,701	\$ 15,255	\$ 12,961	\$ 8,109	\$ 8,910
Key Financial Ratios					
Rate of return on average:					
Total assets	2.53%	2.65%	2.34%	1.51%	1.76%
Total members' equity	14.45%	15.35%	13.78%	8.81%	9.89%
Net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets	2.96%	2.98%	2.83%	2.72%	2.55%
Net (chargeoffs) recoveries to average loans	0.037%	(0.225)%	(0.464)%	(0.747)%	(0.085)%
Total members' equity to total assets	17.27%	16.74%	16.76%	16.04%	16.91%
Debt to members' equity (:1)	4.79	4.98	4.97	5.24	4.91
Allowance for loan losses to loans	1.91%	2.24%	2.20%	2.32%	2.59%
Permanent capital ratio	17.43%	17.13%	17.69%	16.91%	17.48%
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	17.23%	16.93%	17.48%	16.72%	17.26%
Tier 1 capital ratio	17.23%	16.93%	17.48%	16.72%	17.26%
Total regulatory capital ratio	18.49%	18.20%	18.75%	17.99%	18.52%
Tier 1 leverage ratio**	16.71%	15.96%	16.27%	15.60%	16.03%
Unallocated retained earnings (URE) and URE equivalents leverage ratio	10.67%	9.86%	9.24%	8.27%	8.13%
Net Income Distribution					
Estimated patronage refunds:					
Cash	\$ 6,047	\$ 5,631	\$ 5,493	\$ 5,413	\$ 6,167
Nonqualified retained earnings	6,295	8,831	6,788	2,114	2,468

* 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 ArborOne, 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 (Board). 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 12 counties located in northeastern South Carolina. 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 finance 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 materially affected by the financial condition and results of operations of the Bank. Copies of the Bank's Annual and Quarterly Reports are on the AgFirst website, www.agfirst.com, or may be obtained at no charge by calling 1-800-845-1745, extension 2764, or writing Matthew Miller, AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, P. O. Box 1499, Columbia, SC 29202.

Copies of the Association's Annual and Quarterly reports are also available upon request free of charge on the Association's website, www.arborone.com, or by calling 1-800-741-7332, extension 2317, or writing Sarah Jackson, Corporate Secretary, ArborOne, ACA, P.O. Box 3699, Florence, S.C. 29502. 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 forecasted 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, contain 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 agricultural asset 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 (OPO), 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

Early in 2022, issues from the Covid-19 pandemic were subsiding and most US businesses were well along the path of recovery; however, a new challenge emerged in the form of inflation. Inflation quickly became one of the largest economic concerns domestically and globally. Wages and prices for a broad variety of goods increased dramatically in 2022, with inflation reaching 9.1% in June.

In an effort to tame inflation, the Federal Reserve raised the federal funds rate seven times for a total increase of 4.25%. Prime Rate rose concurrently from 3.25% to 7.5%. The US housing sector, which had been robust to begin the year, saw demand plunge as mortgage rates soared. Despite two negative quarters to start the year, the annualized growth in GDP for 2022 ended around 2%.

Unemployment remained low in 2022, hovering around 3.6%. Demand for labor was strong with many employers, including those in agriculture, struggling to find workers.

The US agricultural economy performed well overall in 2022. Strong demand for grains bolstered commodity prices and favorable weather along the East Coast aided in good production levels and orderly harvests. Hurricane Ian, which threatened South Carolina as a CAT 1 storm at the end of September, was one of the few exceptions to our overall good harvest weather. Rising input costs were the primary concern for most growers. Fertilizer prices soared as the cost of nitrogen and potash doubled and the cost of diesel fuel, with low inventories, reached nearly \$6 per gallon during the summer.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022 was a significant event in many respects, including its effect on agriculture and the world food supply. Ukraine is a large global producer of corn, wheat and other grains. The Russian blockade in the Port of Odessa prevented agricultural exports from March to August out of Ukraine.

The livestock market benefitted from good demand for beef, pork and poultry; however, rising input costs limited profitability. Timber and logging operations experienced favorable weather conditions in 2022, but were still challenged by labor shortages, particularly in regard to truck drivers.

Credit quality for the Association loan portfolio improved slightly in 2022 in comparison to the previous year. Overall, the credit quality of the loan portfolio is expected to be stable in 2023. Prices remain favorable for grains but high input costs will weigh on farm profitability and labor will still be difficult to obtain.

During 2022, the Association continued to follow prudent lending practices and policies in order to strengthen earnings, capital, and credit quality. With this course of action, the Association has the tools necessary to weather any difficulties that may arise. Loan demand may flatten in 2023 due to higher interest rates and an uncertain economic environment; however, the Association will continue to serve its mission,

promote agriculture, increase public knowledge of its services, streamline delivery of its products to enhance value to stockholders, and provide support to rural communities.

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 gross loan volume of the Association as of December 31, 2022 was \$621,157, an increase of \$38,031 or 6.52 percent as compared to \$583,126 at December 31, 2021, and an increase of \$84,429 or 15.73 percent as compared to \$536,728 at December 31, 2020. Net loans outstanding (gross loans net of the allowance for loan losses) on December 31, 2022 were \$609,305, as compared to \$570,089 at December 31, 2021, and \$524,938 at December 31, 2020. Net loans accounted for 95.12 percent of total assets on December 31, 2022, as compared to 93.94 percent of total assets at December 31, 2021, and 93.36 percent of total assets at December 31, 2020.

The diversification of the Association's loan volume by type for each of the past three years at December 31 is shown in the below table.

Loan Type	December 31,					
	2022		2021		2020	
	(dollars in thousands)					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 361,028	58.12 %	\$ 334,280	57.33 %	\$ 304,848	56.80 %
Production and intermediate term	193,060	31.08	202,506	34.73	187,711	34.97
Loans to cooperatives	2,106	0.34	2,186	0.37	4,727	0.88
Processing and marketing	32,986	5.31	20,051	3.44	21,579	4.02
Farm-related business	15,616	2.51	13,126	2.25	10,563	1.97
Communication	2,918	0.47	—	—	—	—
Power and water/waste disposal	685	0.11	684	0.12	—	—
Rural residential real estate	11,033	1.78	9,348	1.60	6,332	1.18
International	1,725	0.28	945	0.16	944	0.17
Lease receivables	—	—	—	—	24	0.01
Total	\$ 621,157	100.00 %	\$ 583,126	100.00 %	\$ 536,728	100.00 %

While the Association primarily originates loans and provides financially related services to qualified stockholders in the agricultural and rural sectors and to certain related entities, our loan portfolio is diversified. The following tables reflect the geographic locations served and the commodities financed for both core and participation purchased loans.

The geographic distribution of the loan volume by county for the past three years is as follows:

County	December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Clarendon	14.6%	15.1%	15.2%
Darlington	9.7	9.6	8.9
Florence*	8.7	8.4	8.2
Horry*	8.6	8.9	10.3
Sumter	7.9	8.5	8.3
Lee	5.4	6.0	6.5
Williamsburg	4.5	5.3	5.1
Georgetown	3.7	3.8	3.5
Chesterfield	3.5	4.1	3.3
Dillon	3.0	3.7	4.1
Marion	2.1	2.7	2.8
Marlboro	1.1	1.0	1.1
Other**	27.2	22.9	22.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*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 loan portfolio are shown below. The predominant commodities are forestry and logging, field crops, cash grains, and poultry and eggs, which constitute approximately 60 percent of the entire portfolio.

Commodity Group	December 31,					
	2022		2021		2020	
	(dollars in thousands)					
Forestry & Logging	\$ 121,659	19 %	\$ 76,290	13 %	\$ 78,761	15 %
Field Crops	92,462	14	98,082	17	106,836	20
Cash Grains	89,094	14	91,452	16	77,139	14
Poultry & Eggs	82,348	13	79,831	14	79,742	15
General Farms	59,961	9	47,542	8	38,456	7
Miscellaneous	57,010	9	93,638	16	71,086	13
Livestock & Animal Specialties	42,945	7	38,482	6	33,542	6
Agricultural Services	23,744	4	18,187	3	16,780	3
Food Preparations	16,293	3	7,919	1	6,789	1
Rural Home Loans	11,732	2	9,802	1	6,936	1
Horticultural Specialties	7,160	1	8,984	1	8,655	1
Vegetables & Fruits	6,387	1	6,689	1	4,933	1
Mission Related Investments	5,377	1	5,593	1	6,380	1
Rural Utilities	2,918	1	—	—	—	—
Tobacco Stem & Redry	1,768	1	609	1	662	1
Non-Farm Income	299	1	26	1	31	1
Total	\$ 621,157	100 %	\$ 583,126	100 %	\$ 536,728	100 %

Repayment ability is closely related to the commodities produced by our borrowers, and increasingly, the off-farm income of borrowers. The Association's largest concentrations based on risk exposure are in cash grains, cotton, non-farm income, and forestry. Although a large percentage of the loan portfolio is concentrated in these industries, many of these operations are diversified within their enterprise and/or with crop production and additional sources of income, including non-farm businesses and salaried income, which reduces overall risk exposure.

The increase in net loan volume for the twelve months ended December 31, 2022, was primarily attributed to an increase in participations purchased loans. Originated loan volume within our twelve counties also increased during 2022 as a result of increased real estate loans and lines of credit.

In 2022, the Association had an increase in participation purchased loans resulting from new loan volume and net advances. However, in 2021, the Association had a decrease in participation purchased loans mostly due to paydowns and a few payoffs, which were partially offset by a new account and advances on existing loans. The Association utilizes purchased loans as a means to spread credit concentration risk and realize additional net interest and fee income. The strategy is to purchase accounts with acceptable credit risk to the Association that also provide geographical and commodity diversification.

The Association may purchase or sell participation interests with other parties in order to diversify risk, manage loan volume, and comply with FCA regulations. In 2022, there was a decrease in participation sold loan volume, which resulted primarily from paydowns on a couple of large originated sold loans. In 2021, participations sold loan volume decreased mainly due to the payoff of one account and paydowns.

Loan Participations:	December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>		
Participations Purchased			
– FCS Institutions	\$ 62,655	\$ 41,529	\$ 46,478
Participations Purchased			
– Non-FCS Institutions	—	—	—
Participations Sold	(19,260)	(20,163)	(23,144)
Total	\$ 43,395	\$ 21,366	\$ 23,334

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.

To mitigate risk of loan losses, the Association may enter into guarantee arrangements with certain Government Sponsored Enterprises (GSEs), including the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac), and state or federal agencies. The Association had no loans in the Farmer Mac Long Term Stand-By program as of December 31, 2022, 2021, or 2020. The Association had other federal guaranteed loans in the amount of \$4,124 at December 31, 2022, compared to \$4,298 at December 31, 2021, and \$4,462 at December 31, 2020. In addition, the Association had \$75,997 in Farm Services Agency (FSA) guaranteed loans at December 31, 2022, compared to \$83,701 at December 31, 2021, and \$87,955 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 under the Mission Related Investments umbrella, as described below.

In October 2005, the FCA authorized AgFirst and the associations to make investments in Rural America Bonds under a three-year pilot period, and in October 2008 approved a continuation of the program. Effective December 31, 2014, 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 concluded, the FCA can consider future requests on a case-by-case basis. 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, economic development, infrastructure, or community development and revitalization projects in rural areas. Examples would include investments in: value-added food and fiber processors/marketers, agribusiness, rural commercial enterprises, community services, schools, hospitals, and municipalities. These along with many other activities that sustain or revitalize rural communities and their economics would be a focus. The objective of this program was 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 may be classified as Loans or Investments on the Consolidated Balance Sheets depending on the nature of the investment. As of December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, the Association had \$5,377, \$5,594, and \$5,823, respectively, in Rural America Bonds classified as Loans and \$5,080, \$7,599, and \$7,897, respectively, in Rural American Bonds classified as Investments on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Refer to Note 4, *Investments*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding the Mission Related Investments.

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.

During 2014, the Association judged that since there had been no significant sales of the available-for-sale securities for an extended period of time, that a held-to-maturity classification more closely reflects the way in which it expects to benefit from the cash flows from those assets. As a result, on October 1, 2014, the Association transferred its remaining available-for-sale investments to a held-to-maturity classification.

For a debt security transferred into the held-to-maturity category, the use of fair value may create a premium or discount that, under amortized cost accounting, shall be amortized thereafter as an adjustment of yield. The investments were transferred to held-to-maturity at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). These OCI amounts will be amortized or accreted to interest income ratably over the

remaining life of each individual security in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The amortization of an unrealized holding gain or loss reported in OCI will offset or mitigate the effect on interest income of the amortization of any premium or discount recorded on transfer to held-to-maturity for each security.

During 2022, investment securities decreased by \$2,519. The decrease was mainly due to the payoff of one investment and normal payments totaling \$2,387, and the amortization of the net unrealized loss from the transfer to HTM in the amount of \$132.

As of December 31, 2022, the majority of the Association's held-to-maturity Mission Related Investments are guaranteed; therefore the risk of credit loss to the Association is reduced. Effective second quarter of 2021, the one security rated as other assets especially mentioned (OAEM), which made this security an ineligible investment under FCA regulation, was upgraded and no longer considered an ineligible investment according to FCA regulations. No credit impairment had been taken on this security while being classified as an ineligible security.

No new bonds were added during 2020, 2021, or 2022.

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. Long-term real estate mortgage loans may be made only in amounts up to 85 percent of the lesser of the purchase price or appraised value of the property taken as collateral or up to 97 percent of the purchase price or 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 as outlined in the previous statement. Evaluations are required for loans with an

amortization of 10 years and greater. 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 risks 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	98.04%	96.57%	96.27%
Substandard	1.96%	3.43%	3.73%
Doubtful	–%	–%	–%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

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:

High-risk Assets	December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
	(dollars in thousands)		
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 5,764	\$ 11,400	\$ 11,428
Restructured loans	4,279	8,249	9,000
Accruing loans 90 days past due	–	–	–
Total high-risk loans	10,043	19,649	20,428
Other property owned	137	195	469
Total high-risk assets	\$ 10,180	\$ 19,844	\$ 20,897
Ratios			
Nonaccrual loans to total loans	0.93%	1.95%	2.13%
High-risk assets to total assets	1.59%	3.27%	3.72%

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. Nonaccrual loans decreased \$5,636 or 49.44% in 2022. The decrease was mainly due to repayments, chargeoffs, and the reinstatement of a few core

loans to accruing status. The decrease was partially offset by several core loans moving into nonaccrual status. Of the \$5,764 in nonaccrual volume at December 31, 2022, \$3,092 or 53.64% compared to 42.43% and 19.57% at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, was current as to scheduled principal and interest payments, but did not meet all regulatory requirements to be transferred into accrual status.

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 potential loss for both the Association and the borrower.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses at each period end was considered by Association management to be adequate to absorb probable losses existing in and inherent to the loan portfolio. In addition, the Association has a reserve for unfunded commitments in the amount of \$611, which resides in other liabilities. This reserve is to account for an estimate of loan losses on potential funded loan commitments.

The following table presents the activity in the allowance for loan losses for each of the past three years at December 31.

Allowance for Loan Losses Activity:	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
	(dollars in thousands)		
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 13,037	\$ 11,790	\$ 12,298
Charge-offs:			
Real estate mortgage	(41)	(177)	–
Production and intermediate-term	(656)	(1,046)	(2,544)
Agribusiness	(111)	(663)	(81)
Rural residential real estate	(5)	–	–
Total charge-offs	(813)	(1,886)	(2,625)
Recoveries:			
Real estate mortgage	204	208	18
Production and intermediate-term	561	423	121
Agribusiness	271	–	2
Total recoveries	1,036	631	141
Net (charge-offs) recoveries	223	(1,255)	(2,484)
Provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	(1,408)	2,502	1,976
Balance at end of year	\$ 11,852	\$ 13,037	\$ 11,790
Ratio of net (charge-offs) recoveries during the period to average loans outstanding during the period	0.037%	(0.225)%	(0.464)%

The loan charge-offs were primarily associated with several large core loans that deteriorated in credit quality during the year and did not maintain sufficient collateral to protect the association from incurring potential loss of principal. The recoveries were mainly attributed to several nonaccrual loans that paid in part or in full during the year.

Provision for loan losses decreased in 2022 mainly due to a decrease in specific reserves on substandard loans along with a decrease in general reserves due to improved credit quality.

The allowance for loan losses by loan type for each of the past three years at December 31 is shown in the below table.

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2022		2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>			
Real estate mortgage	\$ 4,095	34.55%	\$ 3,929	30.14%
Production and intermediate-term	6,371	53.76	7,599	58.29
Agribusiness	1,244	10.50	1,388	10.65
Communication	18	0.15	—	—
Power and water/waste disposal	5	0.04	5	0.04
Rural residential real estate	113	0.95	110	0.84
International	6	0.05	6	0.04
Lease receivables	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ 11,852	100.00%	\$ 13,037	100.00%

	For Year Ended December 31,	
	2020	
	Amount	%
	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	
Real estate mortgage	\$ 3,115	26.42%
Production and intermediate-term	7,427	63.00
Agribusiness	1,178	9.99
Power and water/waste disposal	38	0.32
Rural residential real estate	26	0.22
International	6	0.05
Lease receivables	—	—
Total	\$ 11,790	100.00%

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 as a Percentage of:	December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Total loans	1.91%	2.24%	2.20%
Total high-risk loans	118.01%	66.35%	57.71%
Nonaccrual loans	205.62%	114.36%	103.17%

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 income for the year ended December 31, 2022 totaled \$15,701, an increase of \$446 or 2.92 percent as compared to \$15,255 for the same period of 2021, and an increase of \$2,740 or 21.14 percent as compared to \$12,961 for the same period of 2020.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income was \$18,139, \$16,881, and \$15,343 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 three years are presented in the following table:

Change in Net Interest Income:

	Volume*	Rate	Nonaccrual Income	Total
	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>			
12/31/22 - 12/31/21				
Interest income	\$ 2,133	\$ 2,769	\$ 32	\$ 4,934
Interest expense	808	2,868	—	3,676
Change in net interest income	\$ 1,325	\$ (99)	\$ 32	\$ 1,258
12/31/21 - 12/31/20				
Interest income	\$ 1,154	\$ (1,611)	\$ 804	\$ 347
Interest expense	421	(1,612)	—	(1,191)
Change in net interest income	\$ 733	\$ 1	\$ 804	\$ 1,538

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

Net interest income increased by \$1,258 or 7.45 percent in 2022 compared to 2021 and increased by \$2,796 or 18.22 percent compared to 2020. The reason for the increase of \$1,258 was due an increase in loan volume and an increase in nonaccrual income from liquidations and payments on nonaccrual loans in 2022.

The Association's net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets was 2.96 percent on December 31, 2022, compared to 2.98 percent on December 31, 2021, and 2.83 percent on December 31, 2020.

Noninterest Income

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

Noninterest Income	For the Year Ended December 31,			Percentage Increase/(Decrease)	
	2022	2021	2020	2022/ 2021	2021/ 2020
	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>				
Loan fees	\$ 919	\$ 1,236	\$ 1,112	(25.65)%	11.15 %
Fees for financially related services	1,573	1,335	1,447	17.83	(7.74)
Patronage refund from other Farm Credit Institutions	6,758	10,211	8,968	(33.82)	13.86
Gains (losses) on sales of premises and equipment, net	(32)	(3)	(4)	966.67	(25.00)
Gains (losses) on other transactions	(169)	146	(49)	(215.75)	397.96
Insurance Fund refunds	—	—	96	—	(100.00)
Other noninterest income	3	4	4	(25.00)	—
Total noninterest income	\$ 9,052	\$ 12,929	\$ 11,574	(29.99)%	11.71 %

The decrease in loan fees of \$317 for the 2022 year resulted mainly from the writeoff of late fees. In addition, guaranteed fees from loans in the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) administered by the Small Business Administration (SBA) as part of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act were received in 2021 as a one-time event.

The increase in fees for financially related services was \$238. Financially related service income is primarily generated from commissions on crop insurance policy sales.

Regarding patronage refunds received from other Farm Credit Institutions, the Association received \$3,788 in a patronage refund and \$2,848 in a special distribution from the Bank for

the year ended December 31, 2022, compared to \$3,673 and \$6,441 for 2021, and \$3,527 and \$5,297 for 2020, respectively.

The increase in losses on sales of premises and equipment is attributed to repairs on the Administrative Office during 2022.

Gains on other transactions decreased \$315 for the year ended December 31, 2022. This decrease resulted primarily from an increase in unrealized losses in the retirements plans in addition to an increase in provision expense for unfunded commitments.

Based on system growth, an insurance refund was not received for 2022 or for 2021.

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			Percentage	
	December 31,			Increase/(Decrease)	
	2022	2021	2020	2022/ 2021	2021/ 2020
	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>				
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 8,888	\$ 8,423	\$ 8,528	5.52 %	(1.23)%
Occupancy and equipment	424	420	456	0.95	(7.89)
Insurance Fund premiums	861	628	366	37.10	71.58
Purchased services	417	456	381	(8.55)	19.69
Data processing	137	118	117	16.10	0.85
Other operating expenses	2,106	1,865	2,000	12.92	(6.75)
(Gains) losses on other property owned, net	106	82	132	29.27	(37.88)
Total noninterest expense	\$ 12,939	\$ 11,992	\$ 11,980	7.90 %	0.10 %

Noninterest expense increased \$947 or 7.90 percent for December 31, 2022 as compared to the same period for 2021 and increased \$959 or 8.01 percent compared to December 31, 2020.

Salaries and employee benefits increased in 2022, when compared with 2021, primarily due to corporate and discretionary bonuses.

Occupancy and equipment remained relatively the same with only a slight increase of less than one percent.

Insurance Fund premiums increased 37.10 percent for the twelve months ended December 31, 2022, compared to the same period of 2021. This was primarily due to increased loan volume along with an increase in the rate on accruing volume.

Purchased services decreased \$39 or 8.55 percent. This was mainly the result of a decrease in legal fees and internal audit costs along with fewer Farm Credit Express transactions fees.

Data processing expenses increased 16.10% in 2022, which were related to the acquisition of services for lien perfection and monitoring.

Other operating expenses increased by 12.92 percent for the twelve months ended December 31, 2022. This increase was due to an increase in director expenses and training costs as travel and in-person training started to reopen from some of the previous COVID-19 precautions and restrictions.

The Association had a net loss on other property owned of \$106 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2022. This was mainly due to a writedown on an OPO account along with expenses relating to several OPO accounts. OPOs continue to decline as the Association works through non-performing assets.

Income Taxes

The Association recorded a benefit of \$41 for income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2022, as compared to a provision of \$61 for 2021, and none 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	2.53%	2.65%	2.34%
Return on average members' equity	14.45%	15.35%	13.78%
Net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets	2.96%	2.98%	2.83%
Net (charge-offs) recoveries to average loans	0.037%	(0.225)%	(0.464)%

A key factor in the growth of net income for future years will be continued improvement in net interest and noninterest income. Our goals are to generate earnings sufficient to fund

operations, adequately capitalize the Association, and achieve an adequate rate of return for our members. To meet these goals, the agricultural economy must continue to perform, and the Association must meet certain objectives. These objectives are to 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 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 \$514,102, as compared to \$489,921 at December 31, 2021, and \$451,350 at December 31, 2020. The increase of 4.94 percent when comparing December 31, 2022 to December 31, 2021 was mainly attributed to an increase in originated loan volume, which was partially offset by a decrease in investment securities. The increase of 8.55 percent when comparing December 31, 2021 to December 31, 2020 was also mainly due to an increase in originated loan volume. The average volume of outstanding notes payable to the Bank was \$504,978, \$468,357, and \$451,839 for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. Refer to Note 6, *Debt - 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 ability to participate in the Farmer Mac, investments, and other secondary market programs provides additional liquidity. Sufficient liquid funds have been available to meet all financial obligations. There are no known trends likely to result in a liquidity deficiency for the Association. The Association did not have any 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, Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR), or the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). All LIBOR indexed loans will migrate to a subsequent index per the terms of the loan agreements on or before June 30, 2023. 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 on 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 and loans purchased from other Farm Credit System institutions.

The FCA has issued guidance similar to 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 continues 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 Association outstanding variable-rate financial instruments tied to LIBOR at December 31, 2022:

(dollars in thousands)	Due in 2023			Total
	Due in 2022	(On or Before June 30)	Due After June 30, 2023	
Loans	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7,342	\$ 7,342
Total Assets	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7,342	\$ 7,342
Note Payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,930	\$ 5,930
Total Liabilities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,930	\$ 5,930

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. To the extent that any loan has not been prepaid, redeemed or amended prior to June 30, 2023 to include a non-LIBOR fallback rate, pursuant to the LIBOR Act and Regulation ZZ, the LIBOR-based rate that would have been paid under such loan will be replaced by operation of law.

Relationship with the Bank

The Association's statutory obligation to borrow only from the Bank is discussed in Note 6, *Debt - Notes Payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Annual Report.

The Bank's ability to access capital of the Association is discussed in Note 4, *Investments - Equity Investments in Other Farm Credit Institutions*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Bank's role in mitigating the Association's exposure to interest rate risk is described in the "Liquidity and Funding Sources" section of this Management's Discussion and Analysis and in Note 6, *Debt - Notes Payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report.

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 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. There were no material changes to the capital plan for 2022 that would affect minimum stock purchases or would have an effect on the Association's ability to retire stock and distribute earnings.

Total members' equity at December 31, 2022 increased 8.93 percent to \$110,636 from the December 31, 2021 total of \$101,565. At December 31, 2021, total members' equity increased 7.75 percent from the December 31, 2020 total of \$94,257. The increase from prior year was primarily attributed to an increase in retained earnings as well as capital stock.

Total capital stock and participation certificates were \$1,914 on December 31, 2022, compared to \$1,858 on December 31, 2021, and \$1,761 on December 31, 2020. The increase from prior year of \$56 was a result of growth in originated loan volume to new Association members.

FCA sets regulatory capital requirements for System banks and associations. 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 and an unallocated retained earnings (URE) and URE equivalents (UREE) leverage ratio. The permanent capital ratio (PCR) remains in effect.

The permanent capital, CET1, tier 1, and total capital ratios are calculated by dividing the three-month average daily balance of the capital numerator, as defined by the FCA, by a risk-adjusted asset base. Risk-adjusted assets refer to the total dollar amount of the institution's assets adjusted by an appropriate credit conversion factor as defined by regulation. Generally, higher credit conversion factors are applied to assets with more inherent risk. The tier 1 leverage ratio and URE and URE equivalents component of the tier 1 leverage ratio do not incorporate any risk-adjusted weighting of assets. These ratios are calculated by dividing the three-month average daily balance of the capital numerator, as defined by the FCA, by the three-month average daily balance of total assets adjusted for regulatory deductions.

For all periods represented, the Association exceeded minimum regulatory standards for all the ratios.

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%	17.23%	16.93%	17.48%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	6.0%	2.5%	8.5%	17.23%	16.93%	17.48%
Total Capital Ratio	8.0%	2.5%	10.5%	18.49%	18.20%	18.75%
Permanent Capital Ratio	7.0%	—%	7.0%	17.43%	17.13%	17.69%
Non-risk-adjusted ratios:						
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio *	4.0%	1.0%	5.0%	16.71%	15.96%	16.27%
UREE Leverage Ratio	1.5%	—%	1.5%	10.67%	9.86%	9.24%

* 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.

There are no trends, commitments, contingencies, or events that are likely to affect the Association's ability to meet regulatory minimum capital standards and capital adequacy requirements.

See Note 7, *Members' Equity*, of the Consolidated Financial Statements, for further information concerning capital resources.

PATRONAGE PROGRAM

Prior to the beginning of any fiscal year, the Association's Board of Directors, by adoption of a resolution, may establish a Patronage 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, and 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) non-patronage 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 patronage distributions. The Association declared patronage distributions of \$12,342 in 2022, \$14,462 in 2021, and \$12,281 in 2020.

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

The Association's mission is to provide financial services to agriculture and the rural community, which includes providing credit to Young*, Beginning** and Small*** farmers. Because of the unique needs of these individuals, and their importance to the future growth of the Association, the Association has established annual goals to increase its market share of loans to YBS farmers. Specific marketing plans have been developed to target these groups, and resources have been designated to help ensure YBS borrowers have access to a

stable source of credit. The Association had met all of its YBS goals as of December 31, 2022.

The following table outlines the 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
Young	442	\$54,607
Beginning	812	123,441
Small	1,222	152,113

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.

Slight differences between the Census and the Association's YBS information are as follows:

- The Census shows young farmers in a group up to age 34, whereas the Association's YBS information shows young farmers up to age 35.
- The Census shows years on present farm up to nine years, whereas the Association's YBS information shows 10 years or less for a beginning farmer.
- The Census data is based on number of farms, whereas the Association's YBS information is based on number of loans.

The 2017 census data indicated that within the Association's chartered territory (counties) there were 4,802 reported farmers of which by definition 431 or 8.98 percent were Young, 1,344 or 27.99 percent were Beginning, and 4,232 or 88.13 percent were Small. Comparatively, as of December 31, 2022, the demographics of the Association's agricultural portfolio (by definition) are as follows: 442 or 13.05 percent were Young, 812 or 23.98 percent were Beginning, and 1,222 or 36.09 percent were Small.

The Association is committed to the future success of young, beginning, and small farmers.

- * Young farmers are defined as those farmers, ranchers, producers or harvesters of aquatic products who are age 35 or younger as of the date the loan is originally made.
- ** Beginning farmers are defined as those farmers, ranchers, producers or harvesters of aquatic products who have 10 years or less farming or ranching experience as of the date the loan is originally made.
- *** Small farmers are defined as those farmers, ranchers, producers or harvesters of aquatic products who normally generate less than \$250 in annual gross sales of agricultural or aquatic products at the date the loan is originally made.

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*, of 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
<i>Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments</i>	
- 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

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, borrower patronage or dividends, acquisitions or dispositions of material assets, material changes in the manner of conducting the business, seasonal characteristics, concentrations of assets, and changes in patronage policies or practices, if any, is incorporated in “*Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*” included in this Annual Report.

Unincorporated Business Entities

The Association held no equity investments at December 31, 2022 in Unincorporated Business Entities (UBEs).

Description of Property

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

Location	Description	Form of Ownership
800 Woody Jones Boulevard Florence	Administrative/ Branch	Owned
1720 Mill Pond Road Conway	Branch	Owned

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 and their business experience for the past five years:

Name and Title	Term of Office	Term of Office
Bryant Sansbury <i>President and Chief Executive Officer</i>	1/1/2021 – present	Started career with ArborOne in 2013 as a relationship manager. Served as Chief Relationship Manager before assuming his role as Chief Sales and Marketing Officer in July 2019. In October 2019, assumed the role of Chief Operating Officer. As of January 2021, assumed the role of President and Chief Executive Officer. Additionally, serves on the Palmetto Agribusiness Council Board and as a Commissioner for the Florence County Soil & Water Conservation District.
Brad Fjestad <i>Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer</i>	12/1/2021 – present	Started career with ArborOne in 2021 as Deputy Chief Financial Officer and assumed the role of Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer in December 2021.
Sarah H. Jackson, <i>Chief Administrative Officer and Corporate Secretary</i>	1/1/2022 – present	Started career with ArborOne in 2006 as a financial analyst. Served as a Senior Credit Analyst and Senior Human Resources Administrator / Corporate Secretary. In 2016, assumed the role of Director of Human Resources and in January 2018, assumed the role of Chief Human Resources Officer. As of January 2022, assumed the role of Chief Administrative Officer. Additionally, serves on the Farmer Veteran Coalition of South Carolina Board.
Leah B. Hollifield, <i>Chief Credit Officer</i>	7/1/2019 – present	Started career with ArborOne in 2005 as a credit analyst. Served as the Credit Administrator and Director of Credit Administration before being named Chief Credit Officer in March 2019. Additionally, serves on the Francis Marion University School of Business Advisory Board.

The total amount of compensation (in whole dollars) earned by the CEO and senior officers (excluding the CEO) as a group during the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, is presented in the following tables. The first table presented illustrates actual compensation received in cash in the form of salary and incentive.

Name of Individual or Number in Group	Year	Received Compensation		
		Salary	Incentive	Total Received Compensation (a)
Bryant Sansbury	2022	\$ 300,000	\$ 310,157	\$ 610,157
Bryant Sansbury	2021	\$ 267,908	\$ 168,438	\$ 436,346
Kathy S. Heustess	2020	\$ 368,284	\$ 341,197	\$ 709,481
5 Officers	2022	\$ 836,094	\$ 750,365	\$ 1,586,459
6 Officers*	2021	\$ 879,291	\$ 445,917	\$ 1,325,208
5 Officers	2020	\$ 846,098	\$ 511,143	\$ 1,357,241

*The 2021 salary and incentive amounts disclosed in the above chart include a partial year for one officer.

The table below discloses forms of perquisites and other noncash compensation and these items are described in detail in the subsequent paragraphs, which do not reflect actual cash compensation received by the CEO or officers presented. The total of all cash (a) and noncash (b) compensation for the CEO and officers is also presented here.

Name of Individual or Number in Group	Year	Perquisites and Noncash Compensation			
		Change in Pension*	Deferred / Perq. **	Total Perquisites and Noncash (b)	Total Received and Noncash Compensation (a+b)
Bryant Sansbury	2022	\$ —	\$ 49,342	\$ 49,342	\$ 659,499
Bryant Sansbury	2021	\$ —	\$ 32,016	\$ 32,016	\$ 468,362
Kathy S. Heustess	2020	\$ 797,240	\$ 80,794	\$ 878,034	\$ 1,587,515
5 Officers	2022	\$ (165,174)	\$ 129,513	\$ (35,661)	\$ 1,550,797
6 Officers***	2021	\$ 116,324	\$ 272,288	\$ 388,612	\$ 1,713,820
5 Officers	2020	\$ 284,414	\$ 226,008	\$ 510,422	\$ 1,867,663

* This figure is a third party actuarial determination of the change in the present value of the estimated pension cash flows for employees as of December 31, 2022. This does not represent any actual cash compensation provided to any employee but is simply a change in the calculation that is affected by a number of assumptions and inputs.

**The Deferred/Perquisites amount disclosed in the above chart includes automobile allowance, deferred compensation, accrued long term incentive plan, life insurance, relocation payments, annual leave payout for one officer, and spousal travel.

***The above chart includes a partial year for one officer who was not employed at December 31, 2021

The Association participates in District and multi-district sponsored benefit plans. Change in pension value is considered a part of compensation. The table below illustrates the present value of pension benefits for the CEO and other officers presented. This value represents the third party actuarial determination of the present value of the estimated pension cash flows for employees as of December 31, 2022. This does not represent any actual cash compensation provided to any employee but is simply a calculation that is affected by a number of assumptions and inputs. Actual funds received can differ based on how actual events compare to assumptions used in the calculation.

**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
CEO:					
*Bryant Sansbury	2022	AgFirst Retirement Plan		\$ —	\$ —
			Total	\$ —	\$ —
Senior Officers					
* 1 Officer, excluding the CEO	2022	AgFirst Retirement Plan	22.42	\$ 669,456	\$ —
			Total	\$ 669,456	\$ —

* CEO and four of the five senior officers are not part of the AgFirst Retirement Plan as they were employed after January 1, 2003.

In addition to a base salary, all employees are eligible for additional compensation utilizing incentive plans. Specified employees are eligible for individual incentive plans. The executive management is eligible for a long-term incentive plan.

The incentive plans are designed to maximize financial performance while improving the Association's financial position and shareholder wealth providing employees with a competitive total compensation package. The plans' criteria include a balance of credit and financial results. The board of directors reviews and approves all the plans and authorizes all incentive payouts. At the discretion of the board of directors, an incentive was paid to all eligible staff based on financial results in 2022.

Pro-rata participation is granted to persons who terminate due to death or become disabled during the Plan Year. Employees who are in good standing and provide adequate notice and a mutually agreed upon retirement date may be granted pro-rata participation. No participation in any plan is allowed for persons involuntarily or voluntarily terminating employment prior to the fiscal year end or persons having unsatisfactory performance evaluations or on probation without prior approval from the CEO. New employees are eligible to receive a pro-rata share. The plans are paid based on percentage of salary, and will be paid from the Association's earnings. Incentive amounts are shown on the financial statements as an expense in the year earned, which may be different than the year of payment.

The 2022 Association plan for all employees included four tiers based on job functionality and three percentage levels of payout based upon a threshold, target, and maximum level. Threshold level is achieved by meeting required key performance indicators (KPIs). Target level is achieved once KPIs plus budgeted net income is met; while the maximum level is achieved by calculating a percentage of every dollar earned over budgeted pre-tax net income. Special patronage received from AgFirst Farm Credit Bank is not included in the income calculations for incentive. The 2022 plan has "on/off" switches on payout to include Credit Quality, Return on Assets, and Capital ratio requirements to align the plan with the Association's business plan objectives and focus.

The individual incentive plans are specifically for relationship managers and crop insurance agents to reward based on level of accomplishments and provide variable pay to maintain competitive compensation practices in the financial services industry. The Relationship Managers Plan includes criteria for average daily balance of loan volume outstanding, spreads, fee income, delinquency rate and credit quality. The Crop Insurance Agent Plan includes criteria for commissions collected and any loss/recovery on claims.

The long-term plan is based on long-range financial results achieved over a three-year period. The objective of the plan is to reward and retain key decision makers as well as establish long-range goals to protect the Association's viability. Long-term incentive awards are earned over a three year performance period. The 2022 plan is subject to forfeiture based upon the Association's performance during the three-year performance period immediately following the plan year. Specifically, the long-term award will be reduced by an amount equal to one-half of the original award for each subsequent year during the three-year performance period in which any one of the performance thresholds are not achieved.

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

Directors

The following chart details the year the director began serving on the Board, the current term of expiration, and total cash compensation paid for 2022:

DIRECTOR	ORIGINAL YEAR OF ELECTION OR APPOINTMENT	CURRENT TERM EXPIRATION	TOTAL COMPENSATION PAID DURING 2022
William DuPree Atkinson, <i>Chairman</i>	1999	2025	\$47,650
John Lee Newman, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	2008	2026	44,000
Kyle Daniel	2021	2027	35,200
Harry B. Durant	1997	2028	37,000
John E. Lay	2017	2023	39,200
J. Whit Player	2011	2023	32,200
James M. Ward	1998	2024	39,600
Kelly O. Wiseman	2007	2025	59,650
			<u>\$334,500</u>

The following represents certain information regarding the directors of the Association, including their principal occupation and employment for the past five years. Committee assignments can change during the year.

William DuPree Atkinson, Chairman of the Board, is a self-employed farmer and owner of Atkinson Farms, LLC. He served on the board of Pee Dee Peanut, LLC (peanut purchasing) in which he is an officer and has part ownership interest. He also served on the State Peanut Board (peanuts), the State Tobacco Board (tobacco), Marion County Farm Bureau (insurance), and the AgFirst Farm Credit Bank Legislative Advisory Committee (agriculture). He served on the audit and compensation committees during 2022.

John Lee Newman, Vice Chairman of the Board, is a self-employed farmer and owner of Lee Newman Farms, JLN Services, LLC (planting services), and a partner of A & L Farms (poultry). He served on the board of St. Charles Gin Company (cotton ginning) in which he has part ownership interest. He also served on the board of Sumter County Farm Bureau (insurance), the Sumter County Soil and Water Board (agriculture), and the AgFirst Farm Credit District Advisory Committee (agriculture). He served as Chairman of the Compensation Committee and served on the audit and governance committees during 2022.

Kyle W. Daniel, is retired from Georgetown County Farm Service Agency after 36 years of service as County Executive Director. He served on the Advisory Board for the Carvers Bay Chapter of the Future Farmers of America (education) and was the alternate to the AgFirst Farm Credit Bank Legislative Advisory Committee (agriculture). He served on the audit committee during 2022.

Harry B. DuRant, is a self-employed farmer and part owner of Double D Farms. He served as an alternate to the AgFirst Farm Credit Bank District Advisory Committee (agriculture) and served on the Clemson Extension Advisory Council (education). He served on the credit and governance committees during 2022.

John E. Lay, Chairman of the Credit Committee, retired from AgFirst Farm Credit Bank in February 2016 as Vice President and Treasurer after approximately 34 years of service. He also served on the governance committee during 2022.

J. Whit Player, is a self-employed farmer and owner of J. Whit Player Farm and Player's Stoney Run Farm as well as part owner of Canoe Slough, LLC. He is also a forestry technician with SC Forestry Commission. He served on the board of St. Charles Gin Company (cotton ginning) in which he is an officer and has part ownership interest. He served on the board of the South Carolina Boll Weevil Eradication Program (agriculture) and the Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Board (cotton). Additionally, he serves on the AgFirst Farm Credit Bank Board (agriculture) and was a member of the Risk Policy committee. He also served as Chairman of the Governance committee and on the credit committee during 2022.

James M. Ward, is a self-employed farmer and partner of Mickey Ward Farms. He served on the credit and compensation committees during 2022.

Kelly O. Wiseman, Chairman of the Audit Committee, is a certified public accountant with approximately 15 years experience with a major accounting firm. She also served on the compensation committee during 2022.

Subject to approval by the Board, the Association may allow directors honoraria of \$1,300 for attendance at meetings or special assignments, except for the Chairman of the Board who receives \$1,450. Directors are paid honoraria \$500 for committee meetings and \$600 if chairman of the committee. Outside directors are paid a \$750 quarterly retainer. The Chairman of the Audit Committee is paid a \$3,750 quarterly honorarium effective June of 2022. The directors are paid honoraria on a quarterly basis and includes a payment for each month within the quarter that does not have a scheduled board or special meeting as well. Total compensation paid to directors as a group was \$334,500 for 2022. No director received more than \$5,000 in non-cash compensation during the year.

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

Name of Director	Days Served		Committee Assignments**	Comp. Paid for other Activities*
	Regular Board Meetings	Other Official Activities*		
William Dupree Atkinson, <i>Chairman</i>	5	31	Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, and AgFirst Farm Credit Bank Legislative Advisory Committee	\$ 30,250
John Lee Newman, <i>Vice-Chairman and Chairman of Compensation Committee</i>	5	24	Governance and Audit Committees, Chairman of the Compensation Committee, and AgFirst Farm Credit Bank District Advisory Committee	28,400
Kyle Daniel	5	17	Audit Committee and an Alternate to the AgFirst Farm Credit Legislative Advisory Committee	19,600
Harry B. Durant	5	19	Credit Committee, Governance Committee, and an Alternate to the AgFirst Farm Credit Bank District Advisory Committee	21,400
John E. Lay, <i>Chairman of Credit Committee</i>	5	17	Governance Committee and Chairman of the Credit Committee	23,600
J. Whit Player, <i>Chairman of Governance Committee</i>	5	15	Credit Committee and Chairman of the Governance Committee	16,600
James M. Ward	5	19	Credit Committee and Compensation Committee	24,000
Kelly O. Wiseman, <i>Chairman of Audit Committee</i>	5	23	Compensation Committee and Chairman of the Audit Committee	44,050
				<u>\$ 207,900</u>

* Includes board committee meetings and other board activities other than regular board meetings.

** Assignments are for the full 12 months of 2022 unless otherwise noted.

Directors and senior officers are reimbursed on an actual cost basis for all 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 \$110,664 for 2022, \$50,039 for 2021, and \$69,447 for 2020.

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.

Transactions Other Than Loans

There have been no transactions that occurred at any time during the year ended December 31, 2022, between the Association and senior officers or directors, their immediate family members or any organizations with which they are affiliated, which require reporting per FCA regulations. Some directors have transacted business with borrowers of the Association. These transactions were performed at market prices, at an arm's length, and in the normal course of business. There were no transactions with any senior officer or director related to the purchase or retirement of preferred stock of the Association for the year ended December 31, 2022.

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 paid by the Association for services rendered by its independent auditors for the year ended December 31, 2022 were as follows:

	2022
<i>Independent Auditors</i>	
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP	
Audit services	\$ 108,025
Total	<u>\$ 108,025</u>

Audit service fees were for the annual audit of the consolidated financial statements.

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 1-800-741-7332,

or writing Sarah Jackson, Corporate Secretary, ArborOne, ACA, P.O. Box 3699, Florence, SC 29502, or accessing the website, www.arborone.com. The Association prepares an electronic version of the Annual Report which is available on the Association's 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 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.

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 website at www.agfirst.com. The Bank prepares an electronic version of the Annual Report, which is available on the website, within 75 days after the end of the fiscal year. The Bank prepares an electronic version of the Quarterly report, which is available on the Bank's website, 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 **ArborOne, ACA** (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 AU-C 260 and 265 (*The Auditor's Communication With Those Charged With Governance*). The Committee discussed with PwC its independence from ArborOne, ACA. 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:

/s/ Kelly O. Wiseman
Chairman of the Audit Committee

Members of Audit Committee

William Dupree Atkinson
Kyle Daniel
John Lee Newman

March 9, 2023



Report of Independent Auditors

To the Board of Directors and Management of ArborOne, ACA

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of ArborOne, 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



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

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>		December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020	
Assets				
Cash	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 2	
Investments in debt securities:				
Held to maturity (fair value of \$4,618, \$8,431, and \$9,153, respectively)	5,080	7,599	7,897	
Loans	621,157	583,126	536,728	
Allowance for loan losses	(11,852)	(13,037)	(11,790)	
Net loans	609,305	570,089	524,938	
Accrued interest receivable	9,168	8,118	8,461	
Equity investments in other Farm Credit institutions	8,183	5,390	6,074	
Premises and equipment, net	3,639	3,637	3,675	
Other property owned	137	195	469	
Accounts receivable	3,932	10,385	9,149	
Other assets	1,134	1,472	1,578	
Total assets	\$ 640,581	\$ 606,888	\$ 562,243	
Liabilities				
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$ 514,102	\$ 489,921	\$ 451,350	
Accrued interest payable	1,539	917	832	
Patronage refunds payable	6,494	6,171	6,726	
Accounts payable	926	1,563	1,036	
Other liabilities	6,884	6,751	8,042	
Total liabilities	529,945	505,323	467,986	
Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)				
Members' Equity				
Capital stock and participation certificates	1,914	1,858	1,761	
Retained earnings				
Allocated	76,191	70,277	63,700	
Unallocated	32,619	29,495	28,864	
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(88)	(65)	(68)	
Total members' equity	110,636	101,565	94,257	
Total liabilities and members' equity	\$ 640,581	\$ 606,888	\$ 562,243	

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	\$ 31,834	\$ 26,790	\$ 26,412
Investments	312	422	453
Total interest income	32,146	27,212	26,865
Interest Expense			
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	14,007	10,331	11,522
Net interest income	18,139	16,881	15,343
Provision for (reversal of) allowance for loan losses	(1,408)	2,502	1,976
Net interest income after provision for (reversal of) allowance for loan losses	19,547	14,379	13,367
Noninterest Income			
Loan fees	919	1,236	1,112
Fees for financially related services	1,573	1,335	1,447
Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions	6,758	10,211	8,968
Gains (losses) on sales of premises and equipment, net	(32)	(3)	(4)
Gains (losses) on other transactions	(169)	146	(49)
Insurance Fund refunds	—	—	96
Other noninterest income	3	4	4
Total noninterest income	9,052	12,929	11,574
Noninterest Expense			
Salaries and employee benefits	8,888	8,423	8,528
Occupancy and equipment	424	420	456
Insurance Fund premiums	861	628	366
Purchased services	417	456	381
Data processing	137	118	117
Other operating expenses	2,106	1,865	2,000
(Gains) losses on other property owned, net	106	82	132
Total noninterest expense	12,939	11,992	11,980
Income before income taxes	15,660	15,316	12,961
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(41)	61	—
Net income	\$ 15,701	\$ 15,255	\$ 12,961
Other comprehensive income net of tax			
Unrealized gains (losses) on investments	(132)	(18)	(18)
Employee benefit plans adjustments	109	21	(31)
Other comprehensive income (loss) (Note 7)	(23)	3	(49)
Comprehensive income	\$ 15,678	\$ 15,258	\$ 12,912

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

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Members' Equity

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Protected Borrower Stock	Capital Stock and Participation Certificates	Retained Earnings		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Members' Equity
			Allocated	Unallocated		
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 52	\$ 1,620	\$ 59,046	\$ 28,416	\$ (19)	\$ 89,115
Comprehensive income (loss)				12,961	(49)	12,912
Protected borrower stock issued/(retired), net	(52)					(52)
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net		141				141
Patronage distribution						
Cash				(5,493)		(5,493)
Nonqualified retained earnings			6,788	(6,788)		—
Retained earnings retired			(2,370)			(2,370)
Patronage distribution adjustment			236	(232)		4
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ —	\$ 1,761	\$ 63,700	\$ 28,864	\$ (68)	\$ 94,257
Comprehensive income				15,255	3	15,258
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net		97				97
Patronage distribution						
Cash				(5,631)		(5,631)
Nonqualified retained earnings			8,831	(8,831)		—
Retained earnings retired			(2,409)			(2,409)
Patronage distribution adjustment			155	(162)		(7)
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ —	\$ 1,858	\$ 70,277	\$ 29,495	\$ (65)	\$ 101,565
Comprehensive income (loss)				15,701	(23)	15,678
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net		56				56
Patronage distribution						
Cash				(6,047)		(6,047)
Nonqualified retained earnings			6,295	(6,295)		—
Retained earnings retired			(616)			(616)
Patronage distribution adjustment			235	(235)		—
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ —	\$ 1,914	\$ 76,191	\$ 32,619	\$ (88)	\$ 110,636

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	\$ 15,701	\$ 15,255	\$ 12,961
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation on premises and equipment	347	319	329
Amortization (accretion) of net deferred loan costs (fees)	(99)	(67)	(80)
Premium amortization (discount accretion) on investments in debt securities	(1)	—	(3)
Provision for (reversal of) allowance for loan losses	(1,408)	2,502	1,976
(Gains) losses on other property owned	79	37	65
(Gains) losses on sales of premises and equipment, net	32	3	4
(Gains) losses on other transactions	169	(146)	49
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Origination of loans held for sale	—	(906)	(149)
Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale, net	—	906	149
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable	(1,050)	343	1,430
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	6,453	(1,236)	(2,879)
(Increase) decrease in other assets	338	106	(193)
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest payable	622	85	(424)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(637)	527	616
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	73	(1,124)	2,573
Total adjustments	4,918	1,349	3,463
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	20,619	16,604	16,424
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from maturities of or principal payments received on investments in debt securities, held to maturity	2,388	280	1,081
Net (increase) decrease in loans	(37,786)	(47,598)	(8,703)
(Increase) decrease in equity investments in other Farm Credit institutions	(2,793)	684	241
Purchases of premises and equipment	(381)	(288)	(63)
Proceeds from sales of premises and equipment	—	4	28
Proceeds from sales of other property owned	56	249	136
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(38,516)	(46,669)	(7,280)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Advances on (repayment of) notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, net	24,181	38,571	(1,672)
Protected borrower stock retired	—	—	(52)
Capital stock and participation certificates issued/(retired), net	56	97	141
Patronage refunds and dividends paid	(5,724)	(6,193)	(5,302)
Retained earnings retired	(616)	(2,409)	(2,370)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	17,897	30,066	(9,255)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	—	1	(111)
Cash, beginning of period	3	2	113
Cash, end of period	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 2
Supplemental schedule of non-cash activities:			
Financed sales of other property owned	\$ —	\$ 160	\$ —
Receipt of property in settlement of loans	77	172	499
Estimated cash dividends or patronage distributions declared or payable	6,047	5,631	5,493
Change in unrealized gains (losses) on investments	(132)	(18)	(18)
Employee benefit plans adjustments (Note 9)	(109)	(21)	31
Supplemental information:			
Interest paid	\$ 13,385	\$ 10,246	\$ 11,946
Taxes (refunded) paid, net	30	—	—

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:** ArborOne, ACA (Association) is a member-owned cooperative that provides credit and credit-related services to qualified borrowers. The territory of the Association extends across a diverse agricultural region of the following 12 counties in northeastern South Carolina: *Chesterfield, Clarendon, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, Lee, Marion, Marlboro, Sumter, and Williamsburg.*

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 on 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 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 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 on 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 on 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.

For any debt security transferred into the HTM category, the use of fair value may create a premium or discount that, under amortized cost accounting, shall be amortized or accreted thereafter as an adjustment of yield. OCI amounts

resulting from the transfer are also amortized or accreted to interest income ratably over the remaining life of each individual security as an adjustment of yield.

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.

Other Investments

As discussed in Note 8, certain investments, consisting primarily of mutual funds, are held in trust and investment accounts and are reported at fair value. Holding period gains and losses are included within Noninterest Income on the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income and the balance of these investments is included in Other Assets on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

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.

At acquisition, and at each reporting date thereafter, the appropriateness of the classification of the Association's investment securities is reassessed. If an entity does not have the intent and ability to hold securities to maturity, their classification as HTM would not be appropriate.

Likewise, if securities are reclassified from AFS in one period, judgment is required in determining when circumstances have changed such that management can assert with a greater degree of credibility that it now has the intent and ability to hold securities to maturity. These determinations are made by management on a case-by-case basis. The transfer of a security between categories of investments is accounted for at 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.

The Association also offers a FCBA supplemental 401(k) plan for certain key employees. This plan is nonqualified. Company contributions 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.

Single Employer Defined Benefit Plan

The Association also sponsors a single employer defined benefit supplemental retirement plan for certain key employees. This plan is nonqualified; therefore, the associated liabilities are included on the Association's Consolidated Balance Sheets in Other Liabilities.

The foregoing defined benefit plan is considered single employer, therefore the Association applies the provisions of FASB guidance on employers' accounting for defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans in its stand-alone financial statements. See Note 9 for additional information.

- 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 patronage 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 patronage refunds. The Association distributes patronage 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 patronage 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 creditworthiness.

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 on 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 on 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 follows:

	December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Real estate mortgage	\$ 361,028	\$ 334,280	\$ 304,848
Production and intermediate-term	193,060	202,506	187,711
Loans to cooperatives	2,106	2,186	4,727
Processing and marketing	32,986	20,051	21,579
Farm-related business	15,616	13,126	10,563
Communication	2,918	—	—
Power and water/waste disposal	685	684	—
Rural residential real estate	11,033	9,348	6,332
International	1,725	945	944
Lease receivables	—	—	24
Total loans	\$ 621,157	\$ 583,126	\$ 536,728

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	\$ 11,034	\$ 3,416	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 11,034	\$ 3,416
Production and intermediate-term	18,277	2,244	—	—	—	—	18,277	2,244
Loans to cooperatives	2,114	—	—	—	—	—	2,114	—
Processing and marketing	23,064	13,600	—	—	—	—	23,064	13,600
Farm-related business	2,827	—	—	—	—	—	2,827	—
Communication	2,925	—	—	—	—	—	2,925	—
Power and water/waste disposal	686	—	—	—	—	—	686	—
International	1,728	—	—	—	—	—	1,728	—
Total	\$ 62,655	\$ 19,260	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 62,655	\$ 19,260

	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	\$ 12,379	\$ 4,413	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 12,379	\$ 4,413
Production and intermediate-term	13,527	1,538	—	—	—	—	13,527	1,538
Loans to cooperatives	2,195	—	—	—	—	—	2,195	—
Processing and marketing	11,410	14,212	—	—	—	—	11,410	14,212
Farm-related business	386	—	—	—	—	—	386	—
Power and water/waste disposal	686	—	—	—	—	—	686	—
International	946	—	—	—	—	—	946	—
Total	\$ 41,529	\$ 20,163	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 41,529	\$ 20,163

	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	\$ 13,220	\$ 6,651	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 13,220	\$ 6,651
Production and intermediate-term	14,097	1,503	—	—	—	—	14,097	1,503
Loans to cooperatives	4,734	—	—	—	—	—	4,734	—
Processing and marketing	13,296	14,990	—	—	—	—	13,296	14,990
Farm-related business	185	—	—	—	—	—	185	—
International	946	—	—	—	—	—	946	—
Total	\$ 46,478	\$ 23,144	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 46,478	\$ 23,144

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,				December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020		2022	2021	2020
Real estate mortgage:				Power and water/waste disposal:			
Acceptable	93.94%	93.80%	93.39%	Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%	—%
OAEM	4.42	3.94	4.68	OAEM	—	—	—
Substandard/doubtful/loss	1.64	2.26	1.93	Substandard/doubtful/loss	—	—	—
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%	—%
Production and intermediate-term:				Rural residential real estate:			
Acceptable	90.74%	88.22%	86.57%	Acceptable	95.98%	95.00%	95.66%
OAEM	6.84	7.04	6.86	OAEM	2.22	2.77	4.34
Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.42	4.74	6.57	Substandard/doubtful/loss	1.80	2.23	—
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Loans to cooperatives:				International:			
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	—	—	—	OAEM	—	—	—
Substandard/doubtful/loss	—	—	—	Substandard/doubtful/loss	—	—	—
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Processing and marketing:				Lease receivables:			
Acceptable	95.88%	100.00%	94.53%	Acceptable	—%	—%	100.00%
OAEM	4.12	—	5.47	OAEM	—	—	—
Substandard/doubtful/loss	—	—	—	Substandard/doubtful/loss	—	—	—
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		—%	—%	100.00%
Farm-related business:				Total loans:			
Acceptable	80.52%	61.66%	58.53%	Acceptable	92.82%	91.41%	90.45%
OAEM	10.81	17.95	24.49	OAEM	5.22	5.16	5.82
Substandard/doubtful/loss	8.67	20.39	16.98	Substandard/doubtful/loss	1.96	3.43	3.73
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Communication:							
Acceptable	100.00%	—%	—%				
OAEM	—	—	—				
Substandard/doubtful/loss	—	—	—				
	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	\$ 2,614	\$ 343	\$ 2,957	\$ 362,791	\$	365,748
Production and intermediate-term	213	2,113	2,326	194,502		196,828
Loans to cooperatives	—	—	—	2,110		2,110
Processing and marketing	—	—	—	33,386		33,386
Farm-related business	—	4	4	15,778		15,782
Communication	—	—	—	2,919		2,919
Power and water/waste disposal	—	—	—	688		688
Rural residential real estate	41	13	54	11,017		11,071
International	—	—	—	1,744		1,744
Total	\$ 2,868	\$ 2,473	\$ 5,341	\$ 624,935	\$	630,276

	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	\$ 359	\$ 1,366	\$ 1,725	\$ 336,687	\$	338,412
Production and intermediate-term	733	3,230	3,963	202,233		206,196
Loans to cooperatives	—	—	—	2,187		2,187
Processing and marketing	—	—	—	20,142		20,142
Farm-related business	79	1,253	1,332	11,887		13,219
Power and water/waste disposal	—	—	—	685		685
Rural residential real estate	53	—	53	9,321		9,374
International	—	—	—	946		946
Lease receivables	—	—	—	—		—
Total	\$ 1,224	\$ 5,849	\$ 7,073	\$ 584,088	\$	591,161

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	\$ 321	\$ 2,899	\$ 3,220	\$ 305,950	\$ 309,170
Production and intermediate-term	1,547	5,613	7,160	184,180	191,340
Loans to cooperatives	—	—	—	4,729	4,729
Processing and marketing	—	—	—	21,805	21,805
Farm-related business	1,101	22	1,123	9,613	10,736
Rural residential real estate	95	—	95	6,257	6,352
International	—	—	—	945	945
Lease receivables	—	—	—	24	24
Total	\$ 3,064	\$ 8,534	\$ 11,598	\$ 533,503	\$ 545,101

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

	December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Nonaccrual loans:			
Real estate mortgage	\$ 2,127	\$ 4,382	\$ 4,206
Production and intermediate-term	2,622	5,225	7,204
Farm-related business	815	1,584	18
Rural residential real estate	200	209	—
Total	\$ 5,764	\$ 11,400	\$ 11,428
Accruing restructured loans:			
Real estate mortgage	\$ 2,969	\$ 5,979	\$ 6,273
Production and intermediate-term	1,093	2,270	2,703
Farm-related business	217	—	—
Lease receivables	—	—	24
Total	\$ 4,279	\$ 8,249	\$ 9,000
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:			
Total	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Total nonperforming loans	\$ 10,043	\$ 19,649	\$ 20,428
Other property owned	137	195	469
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 10,180	\$ 19,844	\$ 20,897
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	0.93%	1.95%	2.13%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	1.64%	3.40%	3.89%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	9.20%	19.54%	22.17%

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

	December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Impaired nonaccrual loans:			
Current as to principal and interest	\$ 3,092	\$ 4,837	\$ 2,237
Past due	2,672	6,563	9,191
Total	\$ 5,764	\$ 11,400	\$ 11,428
Impaired accrual loans:			
Restructured	\$ 4,279	\$ 8,249	\$ 9,000
90 days or more past due	—	—	—
Total	\$ 4,279	\$ 8,249	\$ 9,000
Total impaired loans	\$ 10,043	\$ 19,649	\$ 20,428
Additional commitments to lend	\$ 69	\$ 33	\$ 528

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

Impaired Loans	December 31, 2022			Year Ended December 31, 2022	
	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	\$ 1,567	\$ 1,672	\$ 924	\$ 2,396	\$ 223
Production and intermediate-term	1,898	2,210	239	2,902	271
Farm-related business	815	869	336	1,247	116
Rural residential real estate	186	206	64	285	27
Total	\$ 4,466	\$ 4,957	\$ 1,563	\$ 6,830	\$ 637
With no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 3,529	\$ 3,919	\$ —	\$ 5,397	\$ 504
Production and intermediate-term	1,817	5,771	—	2,779	259
Farm-related business	217	934	—	332	31
Rural residential real estate	14	18	—	20	2
Total	\$ 5,577	\$ 10,642	\$ —	\$ 8,528	\$ 796
Total:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 5,096	\$ 5,591	\$ 924	\$ 7,793	\$ 727
Production and intermediate-term	3,715	7,981	239	5,681	530
Farm-related business	1,032	1,803	336	1,579	147
Rural residential real estate	200	224	64	305	29
Total	\$ 10,043	\$ 15,599	\$ 1,563	\$ 15,358	\$ 1,433

Impaired Loans	December 31, 2021			Year Ended December 31, 2021	
	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	\$ 5,556	\$ 5,566	\$ 806	\$ 5,216	\$ 431
Production and intermediate-term	2,196	2,444	537	2,062	170
Farm-related business	1,314	1,296	407	1,233	102
Rural residential real estate	209	216	73	197	16
Total	\$ 9,275	\$ 9,522	\$ 1,823	\$ 8,708	\$ 719
With no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 4,805	\$ 5,728	\$ —	\$ 4,511	\$ 372
Production and intermediate-term	5,299	11,132	—	4,974	411
Farm-related business	270	1,196	—	254	21
Total	\$ 10,374	\$ 18,056	\$ —	\$ 9,739	\$ 804
Total:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 10,361	\$ 11,294	\$ 806	\$ 9,727	\$ 803
Production and intermediate-term	7,495	13,576	537	7,036	581
Farm-related business	1,584	2,492	407	1,487	123
Rural residential real estate	209	216	73	197	16
Total	\$ 19,649	\$ 27,578	\$ 1,823	\$ 18,447	\$ 1,523

Impaired Loans	December 31, 2020			Year Ended December 31, 2020	
	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	\$ 3,642	\$ 3,760	\$ 394	\$ 3,850	\$ 139
Production and intermediate-term	2,800	3,098	361	2,959	106
Total	\$ 6,442	\$ 6,858	\$ 755	\$ 6,809	\$ 245
With no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 6,837	\$ 7,632	\$ —	\$ 7,226	\$ 260
Production and intermediate-term	7,107	12,821	—	7,512	271
Farm-related business	18	100	—	19	1
Rural residential real estate	—	7	—	—	—
Lease receivables	24	24	—	25	1
Total	\$ 13,986	\$ 20,584	\$ —	\$ 14,782	\$ 533
Total:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 10,479	\$ 11,392	\$ 394	\$ 11,076	\$ 399
Production and intermediate-term	9,907	15,919	361	10,471	377
Farm-related business	18	100	—	19	1
Rural residential real estate	—	7	—	—	—
Lease receivables	24	24	—	25	1
Total	\$ 20,428	\$ 27,442	\$ 755	\$ 21,591	\$ 778

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	\$ 3,929	\$ 7,599	\$ 1,388	\$ —	\$ 5	\$ 110	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 13,037
Charge-offs	(41)	(656)	(111)	—	—	(5)	—	—	(813)
Recoveries	204	561	271	—	—	—	—	—	1,036
Provision for loan losses	3	(1,133)	(304)	18	—	8	—	—	(1,408)
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 4,095	\$ 6,371	\$ 1,244	\$ 18	\$ 5	\$ 113	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 11,852
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 3,115	\$ 7,427	\$ 1,178	\$ —	\$ 38	\$ 26	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 11,790
Charge-offs	(177)	(1,046)	(663)	—	—	—	—	—	(1,886)
Recoveries	208	423	—	—	—	—	—	—	631
Provision for loan losses	783	795	873	—	(33)	84	—	—	2,502
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ 3,929	\$ 7,599	\$ 1,388	\$ —	\$ 5	\$ 110	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 13,037
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 3,498	\$ 8,042	\$ 712	\$ —	\$ 18	\$ 22	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 12,298
Charge-offs	—	(2,544)	(81)	—	—	—	—	—	(2,625)
Recoveries	18	121	2	—	—	—	—	—	141
Provision for loan losses	(403)	1,810	545	—	20	4	—	—	1,976
Loan type reclassification	2	(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 3,115	\$ 7,427	\$ 1,178	\$ —	\$ 38	\$ 26	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 11,790
Allowance on loans evaluated for impairment:									
Individually	\$ 924	\$ 239	\$ 336	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 64	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,563
Collectively	3,171	6,132	908	18	5	49	6	—	10,289
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 4,095	\$ 6,371	\$ 1,244	\$ 18	\$ 5	\$ 113	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 11,852
Individually	\$ 806	\$ 537	\$ 407	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 73	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,823
Collectively	3,123	7,062	981	—	5	37	6	—	11,214
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ 3,929	\$ 7,599	\$ 1,388	\$ —	\$ 5	\$ 110	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 13,037
Individually	\$ 394	\$ 361	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 755
Collectively	2,721	7,066	1,178	—	38	26	6	—	11,035
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 3,115	\$ 7,427	\$ 1,178	\$ —	\$ 38	\$ 26	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 11,790
Recorded investment in loans evaluated for impairment:									
Individually	\$ 5,096	\$ 3,715	\$ 1,032	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 200	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 10,043
Collectively	360,652	193,113	50,246	2,919	688	10,871	1,744	—	620,233
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 365,748	\$ 196,828	\$ 51,278	\$ 2,919	\$ 688	\$ 11,071	\$ 1,744	\$ —	\$ 630,276
Individually	\$ 10,361	\$ 7,495	\$ 1,584	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 209	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 19,649
Collectively	328,051	198,701	33,964	—	685	9,165	946	—	571,512
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ 338,412	\$ 206,196	\$ 35,548	\$ —	\$ 685	\$ 9,374	\$ 946	\$ —	\$ 591,161
Individually	\$ 10,479	\$ 9,907	\$ 18	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 24	\$ 20,428
Collectively	298,691	181,433	37,252	—	—	6,352	945	—	524,673
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 309,170	\$ 191,340	\$ 37,270	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6,352	\$ 945	\$ 24	\$ 545,101

*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 \$80,121, \$87,999, and \$92,417 at December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. Fees paid for such guarantee commitments totaled less than \$1 for each of the years presented. 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.

Year Ended December 31, 2022					
Outstanding Recorded Investment	Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total	Charge-offs
Pre-modification:					
Production and intermediate-term	\$ 31	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 31	
Farm-related business	—	1,082	—	1,082	
Total	\$ 31	\$ 1,082	\$ —	\$ 1,113	
Post-modification:					
Production and intermediate-term	\$ 31	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 31	\$ —
Farm-related business	—	1,129	—	1,129	—
Total	\$ 31	\$ 1,129	\$ —	\$ 1,160	\$ —

Year Ended December 31, 2021					
Outstanding Recorded Investment	Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total	Charge-offs
Pre-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ —	\$ 1,441	\$ —	\$ 1,441	
Production and intermediate-term	—	139	—	139	
Farm-related business	303	873	—	1,176	
Total	\$ 303	\$ 2,453	\$ —	\$ 2,756	
Post-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ —	\$ 1,441	\$ —	\$ 1,441	\$ —
Production and intermediate-term	—	2	—	2	(29)
Farm-related business	303	688	—	991	—
Total	\$ 303	\$ 2,131	\$ —	\$ 2,434	\$ (29)

Year Ended December 31, 2020					
Outstanding Recorded Investment	Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total	Charge-offs
Pre-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ —	\$ 79	\$ —	\$ 79	
Production and intermediate-term	—	2,612	413	3,025	
Total	\$ —	\$ 2,691	\$ 413	\$ 3,104	
Post-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ —	\$ 98	\$ —	\$ 98	\$ —
Production and intermediate-term	—	2,720	413	3,133	—
Total	\$ —	\$ 2,818	\$ 413	\$ 3,231	\$ —

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.

The following table presents outstanding recorded investment for TDRs that occurred during the previous twelve months and for which there was a subsequent payment default during the period. Payment default is defined as a payment that was thirty days or more past due.

Defaulted Troubled Debt Restructurings	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Production and intermediate-term	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 329
Farm-related business	—	175	—
Total	\$ —	\$ 175	\$ 329

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	\$ 2,969	\$ 6,169	\$ 6,463	\$ —	\$ 190	\$ 190
Production and intermediate-term	1,361	2,901	3,438	268	631	735
Farm-related business	1,032	127	—	815	127	—
Lease receivables	—	—	24	—	—	—
Total loans	\$ 5,362	\$ 9,197	\$ 9,925	\$ 1,083	\$ 948	\$ 925
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 HTM investment securities follows:

	December 31, 2022				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
RABs	\$ 5,080	\$ —	\$ (462)	\$ 4,618	5.63%

	December 31, 2021				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
RABs	\$ 7,599	\$ 832	\$ —	\$ 8,431	5.78%

	December 31, 2020				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
RABs	\$ 7,897	\$ 1,256	\$ —	\$ 9,153	5.77%

A summary of the contractual maturity, amortized cost and estimated fair value of investment securities 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	5,080	4,618	5.63
Total	\$ 5,080	\$ 4,618	5.63%

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 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. The Association had 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	\$ 4,618	\$ (462)	\$ —	\$ —

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 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 other-than-temporary impairment 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 \$7,789 for 2022, \$5,023 for 2021 and \$5,715 for 2020. The Association owned 2.04 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 \$394 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	\$ 1,327	\$ 1,327	\$ 1,212
Buildings and improvements	3,465	3,433	3,407
Furniture and equipment	2,168	1,928	1,856
	6,960	6,688	6,475
Less: accumulated depreciation	3,321	3,051	2,800
Total	\$ 3,639	\$ 3,637	\$ 3,675

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 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, 5.03 percent for Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR)-based loans, and 5.23 percent for Prime-based loans, and the weighted average remaining maturities were 3.8 years, 5.4 years, and 1.2 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 3.02 percent, and the weighted average remaining maturity was 11.7 years at December 31, 2022. The weighted average interest rate on all interest-bearing notes payable was 3.54 percent and the weighted average remaining maturity was 9.5 years at December 31, 2022. Variable rate and fixed rate notes payable represent approximately 6.45 percent and 93.55 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 2 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 revolvment, 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 revolvment 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:

		Capital Conservation Buffer	Minimum Requirement including Capital Conservation Buffer	Capital Ratios as of December 31,		
Ratio	Minimum Requirement			2022	2021	2020
Risk-adjusted ratios:						
CET1 Capital	4.5%	2.5%	7.0%	17.23%	16.93%	17.48%
Tier 1 Capital	6.0%	2.5%	8.5%	17.23%	16.93%	17.48%
Total Capital	8.0%	2.5%	10.5%	18.49%	18.20%	18.75%
Permanent Capital	7.0%	0.0%	7.0%	17.43%	17.13%	17.69%
Non-risk-adjusted ratios:						
Tier 1 Leverage*	4.0%	1.0%	5.0%	16.71%	15.96%	16.27%
URE and UREE Leverage	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	10.67%	9.86%	9.24%

* 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 (\$5.00) per share.

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

Class	Protected	Shares Outstanding	
		Number	Aggregate Par Value
C Common/Voting	No	347,833	\$ 1,739
C Participation Certificates/Nonvoting	No	35,052	175
Total Capital Stock and Participation Certificates		382,885	\$ 1,914

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 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. Unallocated retained earnings are maintained for each borrower to permit liquidation on a patronage basis.

The Association maintains an allocated retained earnings account consisting of earnings held and allocated to borrowers on a patronage 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 that minimum capital standards established by the FCA and the Board are met. All nonqualified distributions are tax deductible only when redeemed.

At December 31, 2022, allocated members' equity consisted of \$611 of qualified surplus, \$35,157 of nonqualified allocated surplus, and \$40,423 of nonqualified retained surplus.

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 and 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.

Patronage 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 patronage basis all or any portion of available net earnings for such fiscal year or for that and subsequent fiscal years. Patronage 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 patronage basis is approved by the Board.

If the Association meets its capital adequacy standards after making the patronage distributions, the patronage 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. Patronage 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 patronage distribution to any borrower for any fiscal year shall always be paid in cash.

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

2. Holders of Classes A and B Common Stock and Class B Participation Certificates
3. Holders of Class C Common Stock and Class C Participation Certificates
4. Holders of allocated surplus evidenced by qualified written notices of allocation, in the order of year of issuance and pro rata by year of issuance, until the total amount of such allocated surplus has been distributed
5. Holders of allocated surplus evidenced by nonqualified written notices of allocation, in the order of year of issuance and pro rata by year of issuance, until the total amount of such allocated surplus has been distributed
6. Any remaining assets of the Association after such distributions shall be distributed to past and present patrons on a patronage basis, to the extent practicable.

E. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI):

Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive income by Component (a)					
For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2022		2021		2020
Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investments:					
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 246	\$	264	\$	282
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	—		—		—
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	(132)		(18)		(18)
Net current period OCI	(132)		(18)		(18)
Balance at end of period	114		246		264
Employee Benefit Plans:					
Balance at beginning of period	(311)		(332)		(301)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	94		6		(44)
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	15		15		13
Net current period OCI	109		21		(31)
Balance at end of period	(202)		(311)		(332)
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income:					
Balance at beginning of period	(65)		(68)		(19)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	94		6		(44)
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	(117)		(3)		(5)
Net current period OCI	(23)		3		(49)
Balance at end of period	\$ (88)	\$	(65)	\$	(68)

Reclassifications Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (b)					
For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2022	2021	2020	Income Statement Line Item	
Investment Securities:					
Amortization	\$ 132	\$ 18	\$ 18	Interest income on investments	
Amounts reclassified	132	18	18		
Defined Benefit Pension Plans:					
Periodic pension costs	(15)	(15)	(13)	See Note 9.	
Amounts reclassified	(15)	(15)	(13)		
Total reclassifications for the period	\$ 117	\$ 3	\$ 5		

(a) Amounts in parentheses indicate debits to AOCI.

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

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 Value		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
Recurring assets						
Assets held in trust funds	\$ 898	\$ —	\$ —	\$		898
Nonrecurring assets						
Impaired loans	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,903	\$		2,903
Other property owned	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 150	\$		150

December 31, 2021						
	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair Value		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
Recurring assets						
Assets held in trust funds	\$ 1,251	\$ —	\$ —	\$		1,251
Nonrecurring assets						
Impaired loans	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7,452	\$		7,452
Other property owned	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 215	\$		215

December 31, 2020						
	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair Value		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
Recurring assets						
Assets held in trust funds	\$ 1,347	\$ —	\$ —	\$		1,347
Nonrecurring assets						
Impaired loans	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,687	\$		5,687
Other property owned	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 511	\$		511

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 on 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 \$204 for 2022, \$869 for 2021, and \$895 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, 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 on 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 \$238 for 2022, \$227 for 2021, and \$208 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. Beginning in 2015, contributions include an additional 3.00 percent of eligible compensation for employees hired after December 31, 2002. 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 \$601, \$427, and \$403 for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively.

FASB guidance further requires the determination of the fair value of plan assets and recognition of actuarial gains and losses, prior service costs or credits, and transition assets or obligations as a component of AOCI. Under the guidance, these amounts are subsequently recognized as components of net periodic benefit costs over time. For 2022, 2021, and 2020, \$109, \$21 and \$(31) has been recognized as a net credit, a net credit and a net debit to AOCI to reflect these elements.

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

In addition to the multiemployer plans described above, the Association sponsors nonqualified supplemental retirement and 401(k) plans. The supplemental retirement plan is unfunded and had a projected benefit obligation of \$529 and a net under-funded status of \$529 at December 31, 2022. Assumptions used to determine the projected benefit obligation as of December 31, 2022 included a discount rate of 5.20 percent. The expenses of these nonqualified plans included in noninterest expenses were \$39, \$39, and \$38 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 \$10,825. During 2022, \$6,712 of new loans and advances were made and repayments totaled \$6,657. 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, \$137,047 of commitments to extend credit and no commercial letters of credit were outstanding. A reserve for unfunded commitments of \$611 was included in Other Liabilities on 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 \$808 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 \$808.

Note 12 — Income Taxes

The provision (benefit) for income taxes follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Current:			
Federal	\$ (29)	\$ 49	\$ —
State	(12)	12	—
	(41)	61	—
Deferred:			
Federal	—	—	—
State	—	—	—
	—	—	—
Total provision (benefit) for income taxes	\$ (41)	\$ 61	\$ —

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	\$ 3,289	\$ 3,216	\$ 2,722
State tax, net	—	4	—
Patronage distributions	(1,283)	(1,182)	(1,153)
Tax-exempt FLCA earnings	(1,500)	(1,967)	(1,704)
Change in valuation allowance	(600)	(53)	160
Change due to graduated rate on nonpat income	—	—	—
Deferred tax rate change	—	—	—
NOL Carryforward	—	—	—
Other	53	43	(25)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	\$ (41)	\$ 61	\$ —

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

	December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Deferred income tax assets:			
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 1,826	\$ 2,049	\$ 2,211
Nonaccrual loan interest	556	709	591
Other property owned writedown	—	—	—
NOL Carryforward	262	189	196
Loan origination fees	36	27	29
Gross deferred tax assets	2,680	2,974	3,027
Less: valuation allowance	(2,374)	(2,974)	(3,027)
Gross deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	306	—	—
Deferred income tax liabilities:	(306)	—	—
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

At December 31, 2022, deferred income taxes have not been provided by the Association on approximately \$50 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 \$2,374, \$2,974, and \$3,027 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	\$ 4,449	\$ 4,382	\$ 4,498	\$ 4,810	\$ 18,139
Provision for (reversal of) allowance for loan losses	(480)	(621)	599	(906)	(1,408)
Noninterest income (expense), net	(1,591)	(1,236)	(970)	(49)	(3,846)
Net income	\$ 3,338	\$ 3,767	\$ 2,929	\$ 5,667	\$ 15,701

	2021				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Net interest income	\$ 3,966	\$ 4,220	\$ 4,462	\$ 4,233	\$ 16,881
Provision for (reversal of) allowance for loan losses	101	671	1,268	462	2,502
Noninterest income (expense), net	(1,556)	(911)	(462)	3,805	876
Net income	\$ 2,309	\$ 2,638	\$ 2,732	\$ 7,576	\$ 15,255

	2020				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Net interest income	\$ 3,789	\$ 3,796	\$ 3,911	\$ 3,847	\$ 15,343
Provision for (reversal of) allowance for loan losses	380	651	537	408	1,976
Noninterest income (expense), net	(993)	(1,172)	(760)	2,519	(406)
Net income	\$ 2,416	\$ 1,973	\$ 2,614	\$ 5,958	\$ 12,961

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.



ARBORONE
FARM CREDIT

800 Woody Jones Boulevard | Florence, SC 29501

Prsrt Std
U.S. Postage
PAID
Columbia, SC
Permit 1160

