

CENTRAL TEXAS FARM CREDIT, ACA

2025 Quarterly Report Third Quarter



For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2025

REPORT OF MANAGEMENT

The undersigned certify that we have reviewed this report, that it has been prepared 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.



Zach May, Chief Executive Officer
November 6, 2025



Robby A. Halfmann, Chairman, Board of Directors
November 6, 2025



Keith Prater, Chief Financial Officer
November 6, 2025

Third Quarter 2025 Financial Report

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CENTRAL TEXAS FARM CREDIT, ACA MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following commentary reviews the financial performance of the Central Texas Farm Credit, ACA (Agricultural Credit Association), referred to as the Association, for the quarter ended September 30, 2025. These comments should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements and the December 31, 2024, Annual Report to Stockholders.

The Association is a member of the Farm Credit System (System), a nationwide network of cooperatively owned financial institutions established by and subject to the provisions of the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended, and the regulations of the Farm Credit Administration (FCA) promulgated thereunder.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the operations of the ACA and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. The consolidated financial statements were prepared under the oversight of the Association's audit committee.

Significant Events

2025

In March 2025, a patronage refund of \$9,030,000 was distributed to the Association's borrowers. The patronage refund was declared by the board of directors in December 2024, and the amount was based on the Association's 2024 operating results.

2024

In December 2024, the Association received a direct loan patronage of \$1,922,402 from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas (the Bank), representing 33.2 basis points on the average daily balance of the Association's direct loan with the Bank. Also, the Association received a participation patronage of \$81,929 from the Bank, representing 80 basis points on the Association's average balance of participations in the Bank's patronage pool program.

In March 2024, a patronage refund of \$8,600,000 was distributed to the Association's borrowers. The patronage refund was declared by the board of directors in December 2023, and the amount was based on the Association's 2023 operating results.

2023

In December 2023, the Association received a direct loan patronage of \$1,447,633 from the Bank, representing 26.3 basis points on the average daily balance of the Association's direct loan with the Bank. During 2023, the Association received an additional patronage payment of \$405,010, based on the Association's stock investment in the Bank. Also, the Association received a participations patronage of \$75,460 from the Bank, representing 70 basis points on the Association's average balance of participations in the Bank's patronage pool program.

In July 2023, Zach May became the chief executive officer of the Association.

In March 2023, a patronage refund of \$8,307,074 was distributed to the Association's borrowers. The patronage refund was declared by the board of directors in December 2022, and the amount was based on the Association's 2022 operating results.

Loan Portfolio

Total loans outstanding at September 30, 2025, including nonaccrual loans and sales contracts, were \$712,967,605 compared to \$695,185,152 at December 31, 2024, reflecting an increase of 2.6 percent. Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans outstanding were 0.1 percent at September 30, 2025, compared to 0.0 percent at December 31, 2024.

The Association recorded no recoveries and \$11,127 in charge-offs for the three months ended September 30, 2025, and no recoveries and \$57,571 in charge-offs for the three months ended September 30, 2024. The Association recorded no recoveries and \$11,127 in charge-offs for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, and no recoveries and \$324,703 in charge-offs for the nine months ended September 30, 2024. The Association's allowance for credit losses was 0.3 percent and 0.2 percent of total loans outstanding as of September 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively.

Territory Conditions

The majority of the Association's new loans made during the past number of years have been to absentee landowners with diverse income sources looking for a place for a small agricultural operation or recreational use. As a result, the Association has a diversified portfolio that is not heavily dependent on agricultural income. Even those borrowers who are primarily agricultural producers typically have outside income from a spouse's employment, part-time jobs, investments, etc. The above is reflected in the Association's sound credit quality and small number of delinquencies.

According to a September 2025 USDA Drought Monitor report, most of the Association's territory was not in a drought, except for our central counties, which were experiencing abnormally dry conditions. The drought table had 46.62 percent of the state showing to be out of any level of drought category. This was down from 62.34 percent reported for the end of Q2. However, with hotter-than-normal conditions for most of the quarter and mixed rain, pasture conditions varied from poor to good, depending heavily on localized rainfall.

By mid-July, winter wheat harvested at 97 percent completed, down slightly from the five-year average. Oats are largely harvested with 98 percent. Cotton is behind historical progress with only 65 percent squaring compared to 74 percent last year and below the five-year average of 69 percent. Cotton prices were at \$0.63/lb. at the end of the third quarter and expecting to remain flat through the end of the year, with futures expected to be \$0.66/lb. in December.

Beef cattle prices set new record highs, depending on the type of cattle. The futures board for September 2025 reported feeder cattle trading around \$359/cwt, up \$57/cwt from Q2 2025. Forward contract prices are expected to remain strong due to tight supplies and strong demand, dropping slightly to \$351/cwt by November. June live cattle were \$233/cwt, up from \$207/cwt reported in June.

Class III Milk futures were relatively flat in Q3 2025 at \$18.53/cwt from \$18.57/cwt in June. Forward contracts were down from \$18.67/cwt to \$17.64/cwt through September 2025, with the lowest price quoted at \$16.71/cwt for November 2025.

Risk Exposure

High-risk assets include nonaccrual loans, loans that are past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest, formally restructured loans, and other property owned. The following table illustrates the Association's components and trends of high-risk assets.

	High-Risk Assets			
	September 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Nonaccrual	\$ 403,695	64.2%	\$ 226,837	41.3%
Other property owned, net	225,081	35.8%	322,003	58.7%
Total	<u>\$ 628,776</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 548,840</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Results of Operations

The Association had net income of \$2,696,254 and \$7,957,368 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, as compared to net income of \$3,109,032 and \$9,804,067 for the same period in 2024, reflecting a decrease of 13.3 and 18.8 percent. Net interest income was \$5,181,336 and \$15,585,010 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, compared to \$5,307,044 and \$15,754,595 for the same period in 2024.

	Nine Months Ended			
	September 30, 2025		September 30, 2024	
	Average Balance	Interest	Average Balance	Interest
Loans	\$ 696,946,875	\$ 33,686,957	\$ 691,455,774	\$ 33,948,421
Interest-bearing liabilities	582,987,474	18,101,947	578,433,779	18,193,826
Impact of capital	<u>\$ 113,959,401</u>		<u>\$ 113,021,995</u>	
Net interest income		<u>\$ 15,585,010</u>		<u>\$ 15,754,595</u>
	2025		2024	
	Average Yield		Average Yield	
Yield on loans	6.46%		6.56%	
Cost of interest-bearing liabilities	4.15%		4.20%	
Interest rate spread	2.31%		2.36%	
Net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets	2.99%		3.04%	

Nine Months Ended			
September 30, 2025 vs. September 30, 2024			
Increase (decrease) due to			
	Volume	Rate	Total
Interest income - loans	\$ 269,348	\$ (530,812)	\$ (261,464)
Interest expense	143,099	(234,978)	(91,879)
Net interest income	<u>\$ 126,249</u>	<u>\$ (295,834)</u>	<u>\$ (169,585)</u>

Interest income for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, decreased by \$261,464, or 0.8 percent, respectively, from the same period of 2024, primarily due to declines in yields on earning assets partially offset by an increase in average loan volume. Interest expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, decreased by \$91,879, or 0.5 percent, from the same period of 2024 due to a decrease in interest rates partially offset by an increase in average debt volume. Average loan volume for the nine months ending September 2025 was \$696,946,875, compared to \$691,455,774 in the nine months ending September 2024. The average net interest rate spread on the loan portfolio for the nine months ending September 2025 was 2.31 percent, compared to 2.36 percent in the nine months ending September 2024.

The Association's return on average assets for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, was 1.46 percent compared to 1.85 percent for the same period in 2024. The Association's return on average equity for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, was 7.86 percent, compared to 10.09 percent for the same period in 2024.

Liquidity and Funding Sources

The Association secures the majority of its lendable funds from the Bank, which obtains its funds through the issuance of System-wide obligations and with lendable equity. The following schedule summarizes the Association's borrowings.

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Note payable to the Bank	\$ 597,920,147	\$ 577,807,184
Accrued interest on note payable	2,070,837	2,009,529
Total	<u>\$ 599,990,984</u>	<u>\$ 579,816,713</u>

The Association operates under a general financing agreement (GFA) with the Bank. The current GFA is effective through September 30, 2026. The primary source of liquidity and funding for the Association is a direct loan from the Bank. The outstanding balance of \$597,920,147 as of September 30, 2025, is recorded as a liability on the Association's Consolidated Balance Sheets. The note carried a weighted average interest rate of 4.24 percent at September 30, 2025. The indebtedness is collateralized by a pledge of substantially all of the Association's assets to the Bank and is governed by the GFA. The increase in note payable to the Bank and related accrued interest payable since December 31, 2024, is due to the Association's increase in the Association's growth in the portfolio and an increase in FCBT stock purchased in March 2025. The Association's own funds, which represent the amount of the Association's loan portfolio funded by the Association's equity, were \$110,388,570 at September 30, 2025. The maximum amount the Association may borrow from the Bank as of September 30, 2025, was \$719,414,792 as defined by the GFA. The indebtedness continues in effect until the expiration date of the GFA, which is September 30, 2026, unless sooner terminated by the Bank upon the occurrence of an event of default, or by the Association, in the event of a breach of this agreement by the Bank, upon giving the Bank 30 calendar days' prior written notice, or in all other circumstances, upon giving the Bank 120 days' prior written notice.

Capital Resources

The Association's capital position increased by \$7,944,978 at September 30, 2025, compared to December 31, 2024. The Association's debt as a percentage of members' equity was 4.34:1 as of September 30, 2025, compared to 4.52:1 as of December 31, 2024.

Farm Credit Administration regulations require the Association to maintain minimums for various regulatory capital ratios. New regulations became effective January 1, 2017, which replaced the previously required core surplus and total surplus ratios with common equity tier 1, tier 1 capital, and total capital risk-based capital ratios. The new regulations also added tier 1 leverage and unallocated retained earnings and equivalents (UREE) ratios. The permanent capital ratio continues to remain in effect, with some modifications to align with the new regulations. As of September 30, 2025, the Association exceeded all regulatory capital requirements.

Significant Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Refer to Note 1 – "Organization and Significant Accounting Policies" in this quarterly report for disclosures of recent accounting pronouncements, which may impact the Association's consolidated financial position and results of operations, and for critical accounting policies.

Relationship With the Farm Credit Bank of Texas

The Association's financial condition may be impacted by factors that affect the Bank. The financial condition and results of operations of the Bank may materially affect the stockholder's investment in the Association. The Management's Discussion and Analysis and Notes to Financial Statements contained in the 2024 Annual Report of the Association more fully describe the Association's relationship with the Bank.

The annual and quarterly stockholder reports of the Bank are available free of charge, upon request. These reports can be obtained by writing to Farm Credit Bank of Texas, Corporate Communications, P.O. Box 202590, Austin, Texas 78720, or by calling (512) 483-9204. The annual and quarterly stockholder reports for the Bank are also available on its website at www.farmcreditbank.com.

The Association's quarterly stockholder reports are also available free of charge, upon request. These reports can be obtained by writing to Central Texas Farm Credit, ACA, 1026 Early Boulevard, Early, Texas, 76802, or calling (325) 643-5563. The annual and quarterly stockholder reports for the Association are also available on its website at www.centraltexasfarmcredit.com. Copies of the Association's quarterly stockholder reports can also be requested by e-mailing Keith.Prater@farmcreditbank.com.

CENTRAL TEXAS FARM CREDIT, ACA

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	September 30, 2025 (unaudited)	December 31, 2024
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Cash	\$ 3,575	\$ 1,050
Loans	712,967,605	695,185,152
Less: allowance for credit losses on loans	2,342,755	1,434,265
Net loans	710,624,850	693,750,887
Accrued interest receivable	9,819,993	9,596,600
Investment in and receivable from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas:		
Capital stock	14,925,140	11,984,515
Other	283,773	2,873,783
Other property owned, net	225,081	322,003
Premises and equipment, net	6,112,220	5,947,227
Other assets	1,512,114	222,666
Total assets	<u>\$ 743,506,746</u>	<u>\$ 724,698,731</u>
<u>LIABILITIES</u>		
Note payable to the Farm Credit Bank of Texas	\$ 597,920,147	\$ 577,807,184
Advance conditional payments	-	15,186
Accrued interest payable	2,070,837	2,009,529
Drafts outstanding	5,846	-
Dividends payable	-	9,030,000
Other liabilities	4,387,390	4,659,284
Total liabilities	<u>604,384,220</u>	<u>593,521,183</u>
<u>MEMBERS' EQUITY</u>		
Capital stock and participation certificates	1,991,085	2,003,475
Unallocated retained earnings	137,159,892	129,202,524
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(28,451)	(28,451)
Total members' equity	<u>139,122,526</u>	<u>131,177,548</u>
Total liabilities and members' equity	<u>\$ 743,506,746</u>	<u>\$ 724,698,731</u>

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

CENTRAL TEXAS FARM CREDIT, ACA

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
<u>INTEREST INCOME</u>				
Loans	\$ 11,389,059	\$ 11,519,930	\$ 33,686,957	\$ 33,948,421
<u>INTEREST EXPENSE</u>				
Note payable to the Farm Credit Bank of Texas	6,207,723	6,212,886	18,101,947	18,193,826
Net interest income	5,181,336	5,307,044	15,585,010	15,754,595
<u>PROVISION FOR (REVERSAL OF) CREDIT LOSSES</u>				
Net interest income after provision for (reversal of) credit losses on loans	296,106	135,647	945,578	(102,080)
	4,885,230	5,171,397	14,639,432	15,856,675
<u>NONINTEREST INCOME</u>				
Income from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas:				
Patronage income	285,764	405,884	1,130,518	1,214,477
Loan fees	106,798	64,761	228,492	146,149
Financially related services income	1,250	691	6,580	5,797
Other noninterest income	-	-	140,333	232,353
Total noninterest income	393,812	471,336	1,505,923	1,598,776
<u>NONINTEREST EXPENSES</u>				
Salaries and employee benefits	1,700,930	1,560,307	5,160,589	4,700,206
Directors' expense	62,646	74,346	194,110	156,641
Purchased services	102,522	154,841	342,744	378,703
Travel	107,231	96,474	307,663	250,499
Occupancy and equipment	133,822	133,955	508,906	446,389
Communications	23,477	29,002	82,312	94,737
Advertising	79,359	91,419	262,477	266,062
Public and member relations	90,588	70,106	287,650	257,477
Supervisory and exam expense	-	73,900	130,495	214,596
Insurance fund premiums	137,335	136,218	554,894	535,485
Loss on sale of premises and equipment, net	-	859	774	4,802
Other components of net periodic postretirement benefit cost	33,132	26,865	99,396	80,595
Other noninterest expense	111,746	85,409	255,977	265,192
Total noninterest expenses	2,582,788	2,533,701	8,187,987	7,651,384
NET INCOME	2,696,254	3,109,032	7,957,368	9,804,067
Other comprehensive income:				
Change in postretirement benefit plans	-	(2,592)	-	(7,776)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$ 2,696,254	\$ 3,106,440	\$ 7,957,368	\$ 9,796,291

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

CENTRAL TEXAS FARM CREDIT, ACA

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY
(unaudited)

	Capital Stock/ Participation Certificates	Unallocated Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Members' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 2,004,125	\$ 124,922,120	\$ 218,689	\$ 127,144,934
Comprehensive income	-	9,804,067	(7,776)	9,796,291
Capital stock/participation certificates issued	171,785	-	-	171,785
Capital stock/participation certificates retired	(165,165)	-	-	(165,165)
Patronage dividends:				
Cash	-	-	-	-
Balance at September 30, 2024	<u>\$ 2,010,745</u>	<u>\$ 134,726,187</u>	<u>\$ 210,913</u>	<u>\$ 136,947,845</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 2,003,475	\$ 129,202,524	\$ (28,451)	\$ 131,177,548
Comprehensive income	-	7,957,368	-	7,957,368
Capital stock/participation certificates issued	221,480	-	-	221,480
Capital stock/participation certificates retired	(233,870)	-	-	(233,870)
Patronage dividends:				
Cash	-	-	-	-
Balance at September 30, 2025	<u>\$ 1,991,085</u>	<u>\$ 137,159,892</u>	<u>\$ (28,451)</u>	<u>\$ 139,122,526</u>

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

CENTRAL TEXAS FARM CREDIT, ACA
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1 — ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The Central Texas Farm Credit, ACA (Agricultural Credit Association), referred to as the Association, is a member-owned cooperative that provides credit and credit-related services to or for the benefit of eligible borrowers/stockholders for qualified agricultural purposes. The Association serves the counties of Baylor, Brown, Callahan, Coke, Coleman, Comanche, Concho, Haskell, Irion, Jones, Knox, McCulloch, Menard, Mills, Reagans, Runnels, San Saba, Sterling, Stonewall, and Tom Green in the state of Texas. The Association is a lending institution of the Farm Credit System (the System), which was established by Acts of Congress to meet the needs of American agriculture.

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for interim financial information. Certain disclosures included in the annual financial statements have been condensed or omitted from these financial statements as they are not required for interim financial statements under GAAP and the rules of the Farm Credit Administration (FCA). Certain amounts in the prior period's financial statements may have been reclassified to conform to the current period's financial statement presentation. This report should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024, as contained in the 2024 Annual Report to Stockholders.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial information is complete and reflects all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair statement of results for the interim periods and conforms with GAAP, except for the inclusion of a statement of cash flows. GAAP requires a business enterprise that provides a set of financial statements reporting both financial position and results of operations to also provide a statement of cash flows for each period for which results of operations are provided. In regulations issued by FCA, associations have the option to exclude statements of cash flows in interim financial statements. Therefore, the Association has elected not to include a statement of cash flows in these consolidated financial statements. These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024, as contained in the 2024 Annual Report to Stockholders. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year ending December 31, 2025. Descriptions of the significant accounting policies are included in the 2024 Annual Report to Stockholders. In the opinion of management, these policies and the presentation of the interim financial condition and results of operations conform with GAAP and prevailing practices within the banking industry.

Recently Adopted or Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2025, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2025-06 Intangibles – Goodwill and Other – Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software. The amendment introduces several key changes: (1) eliminates the stage-based rules for capitalization, (2) replaces these rules with a principles-based framework where capitalization occurs when management has authorized and committed to funding, and it is probable that the project will be completed and the software used as intended, (3) clarifies website developments costs and (4) modifies the disclosure requirements for capitalized software costs. The standard is effective for annual periods starting after December 15, 2027, with early adoption permitted as of the beginning of any annual reporting period. The Association is currently assessing the potential impact of this amendment on its disclosures.

In July 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-05 – Financial Instruments - Credit Losses - Measurement of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets. This update provides (1) all entities with a practical expedient and (2) entities other than public business entities with an accounting policy election when estimating expected credit losses for current accounts receivables and current contract assets arising from transactions accounted for under Topic 606. The practical expedient would allow all entities, when developing reasonable and supportable forecasts as part of estimating expected credit losses, to assume that current conditions as of the balance sheet date do not change for the remaining life of the asset. The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2025, and interim periods within those annual reporting periods under a prospective approach. Early adoption is permitted for interim or annual periods in which financial statements have not yet been issued. The Association is currently assessing the potential impact of this standard on its disclosures.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03 – Income Statement – Reporting Comprehensive Income – Expense Disaggregation Disclosures: Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses. The amendments in this ASU apply to all public business entities and require disclosure, in the notes to financial statements, of specified information about certain costs and expenses. The amendments require that at each interim and annual reporting period, an entity:

- Disclose the amounts of (a) purchases of inventory, (b) employee compensation, (c) depreciation, (d) intangible asset amortization, and (e) depreciation, depletion, and amortization recognized as part of oil and gas-producing activities (DD&A) (or other amounts of depletion expense) included in each relevant expense caption. A relevant expense caption is an expense caption presented on the face of the income statement within continuing operations that contains any of the expense categories listed in (a)–(e).
- Include certain amounts that are already required to be disclosed under current generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the same disclosure as the other disaggregation requirements.
- Disclose a qualitative description of the amounts remaining in relevant expense captions that are not separately disaggregated quantitatively.
- Disclose the total amount of selling expenses and, in annual reporting periods, an entity's definition of selling expenses.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted. The amendments should be applied either (1) prospectively to financial statements issued for reporting periods after the effective date of this ASU or (2) retrospectively to any or all prior periods presented in the financial statements. The Association is currently assessing the potential impact of this standard on its disclosures.

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09 – Income Taxes: Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures. The amendments in this standard require more transparency about income tax information through improvements to income tax disclosures, primarily related to the rate reconciliation and income taxes paid information. The enhanced rate reconciliation will require tabular reporting by amount and percentage for specifically defined reconciling items, as well as additional information for reconciling items that meet a quantitative threshold of greater than five percent of the amount computed by multiplying pre-tax income by the applicable statutory income tax rate. Income taxes paid will require disaggregated disclosure by federal, state, and foreign jurisdictions for amounts exceeding a quantitative threshold of greater than five percent of total income taxes paid. The guidance will also eliminate the requirement to disclose an estimate of the range of the reasonably possible change in the unrecognized tax benefits balances in the next 12 months. The amendments in this guidance are effective for public business entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024 and should be applied on a prospective basis, although retrospective application is permitted. Early adoption is also permitted for annual financial statements that have not yet been issued or made available for issuance. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Association's financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows, but will impact the income tax disclosures.

Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses

Loans are generally carried at their principal amount outstanding adjusted for charge-offs, deferred loan fees or costs, and valuation adjustments relating to hedging activities. Loan origination fees and direct loan origination costs are netted and capitalized and the net fee or cost is amortized over the average life of the related loan as an adjustment to interest income. Loan prepayment fees are reported in interest income. Interest on loans is accrued and credited to interest income based on the daily principal amount outstanding.

Nonaccrual Loans

Nonaccrual loans are loans for which there is reasonable doubt that all principal and interest will be collected according to the original contractual terms and are generally considered substandard or doubtful, which is in accordance with the loan rating model, as described below. 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 shall remain contractually past due until it is modified or until the entire amount past due, including principal, accrued interest, and penalty interest incurred as the result of past due status, is collected or otherwise discharged in full.

Consistent with prior practice, loans are generally placed in nonaccrual status when principal or interest is delinquent for 90 days (unless adequately secured and in the process of collection), circumstances indicate that collection of principal and interest is in doubt or legal action, including foreclosure or other forms of collateral conveyance, has been initiated to collect the outstanding principal and interest. At the time a loan is placed in nonaccrual status, accrued interest that is considered uncollectible is reversed (if accrued in the current year) or charged against the allowance for credit losses (if accrued in prior years). Loans are charged-off at the time they are determined to be uncollectible.

When loans are in nonaccrual status, interest payments received in cash are generally recognized as interest income if the collectability of the loan principal is fully expected and certain other criteria are met. Otherwise, payments received on nonaccrual loans are applied against the recorded investment in the loan asset. Nonaccrual loans are returned to accrual status if all contractual principal and interest

is current, the borrower is fully expected to fulfill the contractual repayments terms and after remaining current as to principal and interest for a sustained period or have a recent repayment pattern demonstrating future repayment capacity to make on-time payments. If previously unrecognized interest income exists at the time the loan is transferred to accrual status, cash received at the time of or subsequent to the transfer should first be recorded as interest income until such time as the recorded balance equals the contractual indebtedness of the borrower.

Accrued Interest Receivable

The Association elected to continue classifying accrued interest on loans and investment securities in accrued interest receivable and not as part of loans or investments on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Association also elected to not estimate an allowance on interest receivable balances because the nonaccrual policies in place provide for the accrual of interest to cease on a timely basis when all contractual amounts are not expected.

Loan Modifications to Borrowers Experiencing Financial Difficulty

Loan modifications may be granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty. Modifications can be in the form of one or a combination of principal forgiveness, interest rate reduction, other-than-insignificant payment delay or a term extension. Covenant waivers and modifications of contingent acceleration clauses are not considered term extensions.

Collateral Dependent Loans

Collateral dependent loans are loans secured by collateral, including but not limited to agricultural real estate, crop inventory, equipment, and livestock. Current expected credit losses (CECL) requires the Association to measure the expected credit losses based on fair value of the collateral at the reporting date when the Association determines that foreclosure is probable. Additionally, CECL allows a fair value practical expedient as a measurement approach for loans when the repayment is expected to be provided substantially through the operation or sale of the collateral when the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties. Under the practical expedient measurement approach, the expected credit losses is based on the difference between the fair value of the collateral less estimated costs to sell and the amortized cost basis of the loan.

Allowance for Credit Losses

Beginning January 1, 2023, the allowance for credit losses (ACL) represents the estimated CECL over the remaining contractual life of financial assets measured at amortized cost and certain off-balance sheet credit exposures. The ACL takes into consideration relevant information about past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable macroeconomic forecasts of future conditions. The contractual term excludes expected extensions, renewals, and modifications unless the extension or renewal options are not unconditionally cancellable. The ACL comprises:

- the allowance for credit losses on loans (ACLL); and
- the allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments, which is presented on the Consolidated Balance Sheets in other liabilities.

Determining the appropriateness of the allowance is complex and requires judgment by management about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. Subsequent evaluations of the loan portfolio, considering macroeconomic conditions, forecasts, and other factors prevailing at the time, may result in significant changes in the ACL in those future periods.

Methodology for Allowance for Credit Losses on Loans

The ACLL represents management's estimate of credit losses over the remaining expected life of loans. Loans are evaluated on the amortized cost basis, including premiums, discounts, and fair value hedge accounting adjustments.

The Association employs a disciplined process and methodology to establish its ACLL that has two basic components: first, an asset-specific component involving individual loans that do not share risk characteristics with other loans and the measurement of expected credit losses for such individual loans; and second, a pooled component for estimated expected credit losses for pools of loans that share similar risk characteristics.

Asset-specific loans are generally collateral-dependent loans (including those loans for which foreclosure is probable) and nonaccrual loans. For an asset-specific loan, expected credit losses are measured as the difference between the amortized cost basis in the loan and the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate except that, for collateral-dependent loans, credit loss is measured as the difference between the amortized cost basis in the loan and the fair value of the underlying collateral. The fair value of the collateral is adjusted for the estimated cost to sell if repayment or satisfaction of a loan is dependent on the sale (rather than only on the operation) of the collateral. In accordance with the Association's appraisal policy, the fair value of collateral-dependent loans is based upon independent third-party appraisals or on collateral valuations prepared by in-house appraisers. When an updated appraisal or collateral valuation is received, management reassesses the need for adjustments to the loan's expected credit loss measurements and, where appropriate, records an adjustment. If the calculated expected credit loss is

determined to be permanent, fixed or non-recoverable, the credit loss portion of the loan will be charged off against the allowance for credit losses.

In estimating the components of the ACLL that share common risk characteristics, loans are evaluated collectively and segregated into loan pools considering the risk associated with the specific pool. Relevant risk characteristics include loan type, commodity, credit quality rating, delinquency category or business segment or a combination of these classes. The allowance is determined based on a quantitative calculation of the expected life-of-loan loss percentage for each loan category by considering the probability of default, based on the migration of loans from performing to loss by credit quality rating or delinquency buckets using historical life-of-loan analysis periods for loan types, and the severity of loss, based on the aggregate net lifetime losses incurred per loan pool.

The components of the ACLL also considers factors for each loan pool to adjust for differences between the historical period used to calculate historical default and loss severity rates and expected conditions over the remaining lives of the loans in the portfolio related to:

- lending policies and procedures;
- national, regional and local economic business conditions and developments that affect the collectability of the portfolio, including the condition of various markets;
- the nature of the loan portfolio, including the terms of the loans;
- the experience, ability and depth of the lending management and other relevant staff;
- the volume and severity of past due and adversely classified or graded loans and the volume of nonaccrual loans;
- the quality of the loan review and process;
- the value of underlying collateral for collateral-dependent loans;
- the existence and effect of any concentrations of credit and changes in the level of such concentrations; and
- the effect of external factors such as competition and legal and regulatory requirements on the level of estimated credit losses in the existing portfolio.

The Association uses multiple scenarios over a reasonable and supportable forecast period of two years. Subsequent to the forecast period, the Association reverts to long run historical loss experience beyond the two years on a straight-line basis over a two-year reversion period to inform the estimate of losses for the remaining contractual life of the loan portfolio.

The economic forecasts incorporate macroeconomic variables, including unemployment rates, real gross domestic product levels and corporate bond spreads, as well as net farm income and agricultural commodity prices. Also considered are loan and borrower characteristics, such as internal risk ratings, delinquency status, collateral type, and the remaining term of the loan, adjusted for expected prepayments.

In addition to the quantitative calculation, the Association considers the imprecision inherent in the process and methodology, emerging risk assessments, and other subjective factors, which may lead to a management adjustment to the modeled ACLL results. Expected credit loss estimates also include consideration of expected cash recoveries on loans previously charged-off or expected recoveries on collateral dependent loans where recovery is expected through sale of the collateral. The economic forecasts are updated on a quarterly basis.

Prior to January 1, 2023, the allowance for credit losses was maintained at a level considered adequate to provide for probable losses existing in and inherent in the loan portfolio. The allowance was based on a periodic evaluation of the loan portfolio in which numerous factors were considered, including economic conditions, collateral values, borrowers' financial conditions, loan portfolio composition, and prior loan loss experience. The allowance for credit losses encompassed various judgments, evaluations, and appraisals with respect to the loans and their underlying collateral that, by their nature, contain elements of uncertainty and imprecision. Changes in the agricultural economy and their impact on borrower repayment capacity would cause these various judgments, evaluations, and appraisals to change over time. Management considered a number of factors in determining and supporting the levels of the allowances for credit losses, which included, but were not limited to, the concentration of lending in agriculture, combined with uncertainties associated with farmland values, commodity prices, exports, government assistance programs, regional economic effects, and weather-related influences.

Allowance for Credit Losses on Unfunded Commitments

The Association evaluates the need for an allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments under CECL and, if required, an amount is recognized and included in other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The amount of expected losses is determined by calculating a commitment usage factor over the contractual period for exposures that are not unconditionally cancellable by the Association and applying the loss factors used in the ACLL methodology to the results of the usage calculation. No allowance for credit losses is recorded for commitments that are unconditionally cancellable.

NOTE 2 — LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES ON LOANS:

A summary of loans by type follows:

Loan Type	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Production agriculture:		
Real estate mortgage	\$ 473,846,852	\$ 473,002,372
Production and intermediate-term	110,102,731	112,695,765
Agribusiness:		
Processing and marketing	71,719,872	55,326,933
Farm-related business	21,945,050	16,950,966
Loans to cooperatives	4,112,969	3,425,683
Communication	14,241,530	12,872,211
Energy	6,895,122	7,232,117
International loans	5,731,039	5,074,272
Water and waste-water	2,946,204	7,056,295
Rural residential real estate	1,426,236	1,548,538
Total	\$ 712,967,605	\$ 695,185,152

The Association purchases or sells participation interests with other parties in order to diversify risk, manage loan volume, and comply with Farm Credit Administration regulations. The following table presents information regarding the balances of participations purchased and sold at September 30, 2025:

	Other Farm Credit Institutions		Non-Farm Credit Institutions		Total	
	Participations	Participations	Participations	Participations	Participations	Participations
	Purchased	Sold	Purchased	Sold	Purchased	Sold
Agribusiness	\$ 68,586,989	\$ 8,032,231	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 68,586,989	\$ 8,032,231
Real estate mortgage	48,773,326	18,669,085	-	-	48,773,326	18,669,085
Production and intermediate-term	23,983,449	11,948,315	-	-	23,983,449	11,948,315
Communication	14,241,530	-	-	-	14,241,530	-
Energy	6,895,122	-	-	-	6,895,122	-
International loans	5,731,039	-	-	-	5,731,039	-
Water and waste-water	2,946,204	-	-	-	2,946,204	-
Total	\$ 171,157,659	\$ 38,649,631	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 171,157,659	\$ 38,649,631

The Association is authorized under the Farm Credit Act to accept “advance conditional payments” (ACPs) from borrowers. To the extent the borrower’s access to such ACPs is restricted and the legal right of setoff exists, the ACPs are netted against the borrower’s related loan balance. Unrestricted advance conditional payments are included in other liabilities. ACPs are not insured, and interest is generally paid by the Association on such balances. Balances of ACPs were \$0 and \$15,186 at September 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively.

Credit Quality

Credit risk arises from the potential inability of an obligor to meet its payment obligation and exists in the Association's outstanding loans, letters of credit, and unfunded loan commitments. The Association manages credit risk associated with the retail lending activities through an analysis of the credit risk profile of an individual borrower using its own set of underwriting standards and lending policies, approved by its board of directors, which provides direction to its loan officers. The retail credit risk management process begins with an analysis of the borrower’s credit history, repayment capacity, financial position, and collateral, which includes an analysis of credit scores for smaller loans. Repayment capacity focuses on the borrower’s ability to repay the loan based on cash flows from operations or other sources of income, including off-farm income. Real estate mortgage loans must be secured by first liens on the real estate (collateral). As required by Farm Credit Administration regulations, associations that make loans on a secured basis must have collateral evaluation policies and procedures. Real estate mortgage loans may be made only in amounts up to 85 percent of the original appraised value of the property taken as security or up to 97 percent of the appraised value if guaranteed by a state, federal, or other governmental agency. The actual loan to appraised value when loans are made is generally lower than the statutory maximum percentage. Loans other than real estate mortgage may be made on a secured or unsecured basis.

The Association uses a two-dimensional risk rating model based on an internally generated combined System risk rating guidance that incorporates a 14-point probability of default rating scale to identify and track the probability of borrower default and a separate scale addressing loss given default. Probability of default is the probability that a borrower will experience a default during the life of the loan. The loss given default is management’s estimate as to the anticipated principal loss on a specific loan, assuming default

occurs during the remaining life of the loan. 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 or the loan is classified as nonaccrual. This credit risk rating process incorporates objective and subjective criteria to identify inherent strengths, weaknesses, and risks in a particular relationship. The Association reviews, at least on an annual basis or when a credit action is taken, the probability of default category.

Each of the probability of default categories carries a distinct percentage of default probability. The probability of default rate between one and nine of the acceptable categories is very narrow and would reflect almost no default to a minimal default percentage. The probability of default rate grows more rapidly as a loan moves from acceptable to other assets, especially mentioned, and grows significantly as a loan moves to a substandard (viable) level. A substandard (non-viable) rating indicates that the probability of default is almost certain. These categories are defined as follows:

- 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, 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; and
- Loss — assets are considered uncollectible.

The following table presents credit quality indicators by loan type and the related amortized cost loan balance as of September 30, 2025:

	Term Loans Amortized Cost by Origination Year						Revolving Loans Converted to Term Loans		Total
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	Prior	Revolving Loans Amortized Cost Basis	Amortized Cost Basis	
September 30, 2025									
Real estate mortgage									
Acceptable	\$ 59,731,316	\$ 35,051,255	\$ 49,445,218	\$ 57,342,460	\$ 86,047,000	\$ 174,747,052	\$ 472,470	\$ 4,709,645	\$ 467,546,416
OAEM	-	1,411,690	-	-	1,694,536	2,233,335	-	-	5,339,561
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	202,717	758,158	-	-	-	960,875
	<u>\$ 59,731,316</u>	<u>\$ 36,462,945</u>	<u>\$ 49,445,218</u>	<u>\$ 57,545,177</u>	<u>\$ 88,499,694</u>	<u>\$ 176,980,387</u>	<u>\$ 472,470</u>	<u>\$ 4,709,645</u>	<u>\$ 473,846,852</u>
Gross charge-offs for the nine months ended September 30, 2025	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Production and intermediate-term									
Acceptable	\$ 16,351,694	\$ 9,080,632	\$ 3,049,463	\$ 3,363,566	\$ 6,749,322	\$ 1,802,025	\$ 65,339,769	\$ -	\$ 105,736,471
OAEM	46,142	1,839,244	441,977	37,557	77,570	-	1,780,252	-	4,222,742
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	105,898	31,933	5,687	-	-	-	143,518
	<u>\$ 16,397,836</u>	<u>\$ 10,919,876</u>	<u>\$ 3,597,338</u>	<u>\$ 3,433,056</u>	<u>\$ 6,832,579</u>	<u>\$ 1,802,025</u>	<u>\$ 67,120,021</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 110,102,731</u>
Gross charge-offs for the nine months ended September 30, 2025	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Agribusiness									
Acceptable	\$ 13,825,144	\$ 7,067,620	\$ 10,334,519	\$ 15,112,426	\$ 9,032,651	\$ 5,337,212	\$ 25,439,709	\$ -	\$ 86,149,281
OAEM	-	339,933	-	-	-	-	-	-	339,933
Substandard/Doubtful	-	1,616,741	-	1,659,940	6,005,850	489,182	1,516,964	-	11,288,677
	<u>\$ 13,825,144</u>	<u>\$ 9,024,294</u>	<u>\$ 10,334,519</u>	<u>\$ 16,772,366</u>	<u>\$ 15,038,501</u>	<u>\$ 5,826,394</u>	<u>\$ 26,956,673</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 97,777,891</u>
Gross charge-offs for the nine months ended September 30, 2025	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Communication									
Acceptable	\$ 746,447	\$ 2,555,873	\$ 6,675,087	\$ -	\$ 1,456,277	\$ 2,371,636	\$ 436,210	\$ -	\$ 14,241,530
OAEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 746,447</u>	<u>\$ 2,555,873</u>	<u>\$ 6,675,087</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,456,277</u>	<u>\$ 2,371,636</u>	<u>\$ 436,210</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 14,241,530</u>
Gross charge-offs for the nine months ended September 30, 2025	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Energy									
Acceptable	\$ -	\$ 1,674,575	\$ 1,998,610	\$ -	\$ 1,152,220	\$ 2,069,717	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,895,122
OAEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,674,575</u>	<u>\$ 1,998,610</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,152,220</u>	<u>\$ 2,069,717</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,895,122</u>
Gross charge-offs for the nine months ended September 30, 2025	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
International loans									
Acceptable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,731,039	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,731,039
OAEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,731,039</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,731,039</u>
Gross charge-offs for the nine months ended September 30, 2025	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Water and waste-water									
Acceptable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,074,286	\$ 871,918	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,946,204
OAEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,074,286</u>	<u>\$ 871,918</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,946,204</u>
Gross charge-offs for the nine months ended September 30, 2025	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rural residential real estate									
Acceptable	\$ -	\$ 944,135	\$ -	\$ 134,651	\$ -	\$ 347,450	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,426,236
OAEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 944,135</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 134,651</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 347,450</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,426,236</u>
Gross charge-offs for the nine months ended September 30, 2025	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Loans									
Acceptable	\$ 90,654,601	\$ 56,374,090	\$ 79,308,222	\$ 76,825,021	\$ 104,437,470	\$ 186,675,092	\$ 91,688,158	\$ 4,709,645	\$ 690,672,299
OAEM	46,142	3,590,867	441,977	37,557	1,772,106	2,233,335	1,780,252	-	9,902,236
Substandard/Doubtful	-	1,616,741	105,898	1,894,590	6,769,695	489,182	1,516,964	-	12,393,070
	<u>\$ 90,700,743</u>	<u>\$ 61,581,698</u>	<u>\$ 79,856,097</u>	<u>\$ 78,757,168</u>	<u>\$ 112,979,271</u>	<u>\$ 189,397,609</u>	<u>\$ 94,985,374</u>	<u>\$ 4,709,645</u>	<u>\$ 712,967,605</u>
Gross charge-offs for the nine months ended September 30, 2025	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

The following table presents credit quality indicators by loan type and the related amortized cost loan balance as of December 31, 2024:

December 31, 2024	Term Loans Amortized Cost by Origination Year						Revolving Loans Converted to Term Loans		Total
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	Prior	Revolving Loans Amortized Cost Basis	Amortized Cost Basis	
Real estate mortgage									
Acceptable	\$ 41,634,181	\$ 61,896,345	\$ 61,668,721	\$ 89,657,011	\$ 70,438,605	\$ 134,644,408	\$ 76,000	\$ 137,865	\$ 460,153,136
OAEM	-	-	-	3,077,339	-	1,502,222	-	-	4,579,561
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	7,404,201	-	865,474	-	-	8,269,675
	<u>\$ 41,634,181</u>	<u>\$ 61,896,345</u>	<u>\$ 61,668,721</u>	<u>\$ 100,138,551</u>	<u>\$ 70,438,605</u>	<u>\$ 137,012,104</u>	<u>\$ 76,000</u>	<u>\$ 137,865</u>	<u>\$ 473,002,372</u>
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2024	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Production and intermediate-term									
Acceptable	\$ 13,485,759	\$ 5,928,035	\$ 7,904,027	\$ 9,204,710	\$ 1,291,537	\$ 1,612,675	\$ 63,742,602	\$ -	\$ 103,169,345
OAEM	-	1,779,276	40,642	59,990	1,456	-	3,179,031	-	5,060,395
Substandard/Doubtful	-	44,787	967,127	-	-	-	3,454,111	-	4,466,025
	<u>\$ 13,485,759</u>	<u>\$ 7,752,098</u>	<u>\$ 8,911,796</u>	<u>\$ 9,264,700</u>	<u>\$ 1,292,993</u>	<u>\$ 1,612,675</u>	<u>\$ 70,375,744</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 112,695,765</u>
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2024	\$ 324,703	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 324,703
Agribusiness									
Acceptable	\$ 2,677,980	\$ 11,842,143	\$ 17,133,231	\$ 12,947,950	\$ 2,670,801	\$ 3,765,421	\$ 22,612,771	\$ -	\$ 73,650,297
OAEM	-	-	1,675,000	-	-	-	378,285	-	2,053,285
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 2,677,980</u>	<u>\$ 11,842,143</u>	<u>\$ 18,808,231</u>	<u>\$ 12,947,950</u>	<u>\$ 2,670,801</u>	<u>\$ 3,765,421</u>	<u>\$ 22,991,056</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 75,703,582</u>
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2024	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Communication									
Acceptable	\$ 2,216,658	\$ 6,757,338	\$ -	\$ 1,265,053	\$ 2,395,908	\$ -	\$ 237,254	\$ -	\$ 12,872,211
OAEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 2,216,658</u>	<u>\$ 6,757,338</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,265,053</u>	<u>\$ 2,395,908</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 237,254</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 12,872,211</u>
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2024	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Energy									
Acceptable	\$ 1,428,558	\$ 1,998,111	\$ -	\$ 1,236,582	\$ -	\$ 2,337,848	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,001,099
OAEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	231,018	-	-	231,018
	<u>\$ 1,428,558</u>	<u>\$ 1,998,111</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,236,582</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,568,866</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 7,232,117</u>
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2024	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
International loans									
Acceptable	\$ -	\$ 4,841,922	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 232,350	\$ -	\$ 5,074,272
OAEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,841,922</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 232,350</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,074,272</u>
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2024	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Water and waste-water									
Acceptable	\$ -	\$ 2,556,172	\$ 1,906,215	\$ 2,479,245	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 114,663	\$ -	\$ 7,056,295
OAEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,556,172</u>	<u>\$ 1,906,215</u>	<u>\$ 2,479,245</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 114,663</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 7,056,295</u>
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2024	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rural residential real estate									
Acceptable	\$ 948,553	\$ -	\$ 138,879	\$ -	\$ 117,163	\$ 343,943	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,548,538
OAEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 948,553</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 138,879</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 117,163</u>	<u>\$ 343,943</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,548,538</u>
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2024	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Loans									
Acceptable	\$ 62,391,689	\$ 95,820,066	\$ 88,751,073	\$ 116,790,551	\$ 76,914,014	\$ 142,704,295	\$ 87,015,640	\$ 137,865	\$ 670,525,193
OAEM	-	1,779,276	1,715,642	3,137,329	1,456	1,502,222	3,557,316	-	11,693,241
Substandard/Doubtful	-	44,787	967,127	7,404,201	-	1,096,492	3,454,111	-	12,966,718
	<u>\$ 62,391,689</u>	<u>\$ 97,644,129</u>	<u>\$ 91,433,842</u>	<u>\$ 127,332,081</u>	<u>\$ 76,915,470</u>	<u>\$ 145,303,009</u>	<u>\$ 94,027,067</u>	<u>\$ 137,865</u>	<u>\$ 695,185,152</u>
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2024	\$ 324,703	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 324,703

The following table shows the amortized cost of loans under the Farm Credit Administration Uniform Loan Classification System as a percentage of total loans by loan type as of September 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024:

	<u>September 30, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Real estate mortgage		
Acceptable	98.7 %	96.8 %
OAEM	1.1	1.5
Substandard/doubtful	0.2	1.7
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Production and intermediate-term		
Acceptable	96.1	90.5
OAEM	3.8	5.8
Substandard/doubtful	0.1	3.7
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Agribusiness		
Acceptable	88.1	96.2
OAEM	0.4	2.7
Substandard/doubtful	11.5	1.1
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Communication		
Acceptable	100.0	100.0
OAEM	-	-
Substandard/doubtful	-	-
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Energy		
Acceptable	100.0	100.0
OAEM	-	-
Substandard/doubtful	-	-
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
International loans		
Acceptable	100.0	100.0
OAEM	-	-
Substandard/doubtful	-	-
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Water and waste-water		
Acceptable	100.0	100.0
OAEM	-	-
Substandard/doubtful	-	-
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Rural residential real estate		
Acceptable	100.0	100.0
OAEM	-	-
Substandard/doubtful	-	-
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Total loans		
Acceptable	96.8	95.8
OAEM	1.4	2.3
Substandard/doubtful	1.8	1.9
	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>

Accrued interest receivable on loans of \$9,819,993 and \$9,596,600 at September 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively, has been excluded from the amortized cost of loans and reported separately in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The following table reflects nonperforming assets, which consist of nonaccrual loans, accruing loans 90 days or more past due, and other property owned and related credit quality statistics:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate mortgage	\$ 260,177	\$ 152,222
Production and intermediate-term	143,518	74,615
Total nonaccrual loans	403,695	226,837
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:	-	-
Other property owned:	225,081	322,003
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 628,776	\$ 548,840
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	0.06%	0.03%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	0.09%	0.08%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	0.45%	0.42%

The following tables provide the amortized cost for nonaccrual loans with and without a related allowance for credit losses, as well as interest income recognized on nonaccrual loans during the period:

	September 30, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Amortized Cost with Allowance	Amortized Cost without Allowance	Total	Amortized Cost with Allowance	Amortized Cost without Allowance	Total
Nonaccrual loans:						
Real estate mortgage	\$ -	\$ 260,177	\$ 260,177	\$ -	\$ 152,222	\$ 152,222
Production and intermediate-term	105,898	37,620	143,518	74,615	-	74,615
Total nonaccrual loans	\$ 105,898	\$ 297,797	\$ 403,695	\$ 74,615	\$ 152,222	\$ 226,837

	Interest Income Recognized For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025	Interest Income Recognized For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2024
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,539	\$ -
Production and intermediate-term	10,352	7,850
Total nonaccrual loans	\$ 11,891	\$ 7,850

The following tables provide an aging analysis of past due loans at amortized cost by portfolio segment as of:

	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due	Total Loans	Recorded Investment >90 Days Past Due and Accruing
September 30, 2025						
Real estate mortgage	\$ -	\$ 260,177	\$ 260,177	\$ 473,586,675	\$ 473,846,852	\$ -
Production and intermediate-term	317,318	143,518	460,836	109,641,895	110,102,731	-
Processing and marketing	-	-	-	71,719,872	71,719,872	-
Farm-related business	-	-	-	21,945,050	21,945,050	-
Loans to cooperatives	-	-	-	4,112,969	4,112,969	-
Communication	-	-	-	14,241,530	14,241,530	-
Energy	-	-	-	6,895,122	6,895,122	-
International loans	-	-	-	5,731,039	5,731,039	-
Water and waste-water	-	-	-	2,946,204	2,946,204	-
Rural residential real estate	-	-	-	1,426,236	1,426,236	-
Total	\$ 317,318	\$ 403,695	\$ 721,013	\$ 712,246,592	\$ 712,967,605	\$ -

December 31, 2024	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due	Total Loans	Recorded Investment >90 Days Past Due and Accruing
Real estate mortgage	\$ 660,882	\$ -	\$ 660,882	\$ 472,341,490	\$ 473,002,372	\$ -
Production and intermediate-term	44,526	74,615	119,141	112,576,624	112,695,765	-
Processing and marketing	-	-	-	55,326,933	55,326,933	-
Farm-related business	-	-	-	16,950,966	16,950,966	-
Loans to cooperatives	-	-	-	3,425,683	3,425,683	-
Communication	-	-	-	12,872,211	12,872,211	-
Energy	-	-	-	7,232,117	7,232,117	-
International loans	-	-	-	5,074,272	5,074,272	-
Water and waste-water	-	-	-	7,056,295	7,056,295	-
Rural residential real estate	-	-	-	1,548,538	1,548,538	-
Total	<u>\$ 705,408</u>	<u>\$ 74,615</u>	<u>\$ 780,023</u>	<u>\$ 694,405,129</u>	<u>\$ 695,185,152</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

A loan is considered collateral dependent when the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty and repayment is expected to be provided substantially through the operation or sale of the collateral. The collateral dependent loans are primarily real estate mortgage and rural residential real estate loans.

Loan Modifications to Borrowers Experiencing Financial Difficulties

There were no new loan modifications as of September 30, 2025. The following table sets forth an aging analysis at September 30, 2025, of loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that were modified during the twelve months prior to September 30, 2025:

September 30, 2025			
Payment Status of Loans Modified in the Past 12 Months			
	Current	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due
Production and intermediate-term	\$ 1,616,741	\$ -	\$ -
Total	<u>\$ 1,616,741</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Allowance for Credit Losses

The credit risk rating methodology is a key component of the Association's allowance for credit losses evaluation and is generally incorporated into the Association's loan underwriting standards and internal lending limits. In addition, borrower and commodity concentration lending and leasing limits have been established by the Association to manage credit exposure. The regulatory limit to a single borrower or lessee is 15 percent of the Association's lending and leasing limit base, but the Association's board of directors has generally established more restrictive lending limits. This limit applies to associations with long-term and short- and intermediate-term lending authorities, and to the banks' (other than CoBank) loan participations.

A summary of changes in the allowance for credit losses by portfolio segment for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, are as follows:

	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediate- Term	Agribusiness	Communi- cation	Energy	International loans	Water and waste-water	Rural Residential Real Estate	Total
Allowance for credit losses on loans:									
Balance at June 30, 2025	\$ 506,691	\$ 235,750	\$ 1,316,829	\$ 21,183	\$ 2,769	\$ 1,666	\$ 3,735	\$ 1,470	\$ 2,090,093
Charge-offs	(9,300)	(1,827)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,127)
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for (credit loss reversal) credit losses	93,741	69,693	97,750	3,270	(42)	473	(1,100)	4	263,789
Balance at September 30, 2025	<u>\$ 591,132</u>	<u>\$ 303,616</u>	<u>\$ 1,414,579</u>	<u>\$ 24,453</u>	<u>\$ 2,727</u>	<u>\$ 2,139</u>	<u>\$ 2,635</u>	<u>\$ 1,474</u>	<u>\$ 2,342,755</u>
Allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments:									
Balance at June 30, 2025	\$ 2,446	\$ 37,595	\$ 34,451	\$ 2,103	\$ -	\$ 711	\$ 270	\$ -	\$ 77,576
Provision for unfunded commitments	(1,572)	24,527	8,166	1,577	-	(1,371)	(101)	1,091	32,317
Balance at September 30, 2025	<u>\$ 874</u>	<u>\$ 62,122</u>	<u>\$ 42,617</u>	<u>\$ 3,680</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (660)</u>	<u>\$ 169</u>	<u>\$ 1,091</u>	<u>\$ 109,893</u>

	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediate- Term	Agribusiness	Communi- cation	Energy	International loans	Water and waste-water	Rural Residential Real Estate	Total
Allowance for credit losses on loans:									
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 829,456	\$ 310,342	\$ 264,332	\$ 19,038	\$ 3,544	\$ 1,999	\$ 4,778	\$ 776	\$ 1,434,265
Charge-offs	(9,300)	(1,827)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,127)
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for (credit loss reversal) credit losses	(229,024)	(4,899)	1,150,247	5,415	(817)	140	(2,143)	698	919,617
Balance at September 30, 2025	\$ 591,132	\$ 303,616	\$ 1,414,579	\$ 24,453	\$ 2,727	\$ 2,139	\$ 2,635	\$ 1,474	\$ 2,342,755
Allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments:									
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 2,322	\$ 40,756	\$ 37,187	\$ 2,145	\$ -	\$ 1,091	\$ 431	\$ -	\$ 83,932
Provision for unfunded commitments	(1,448)	21,366	5,430	1,535	-	(660)	(262)	-	25,961
Balance at September 30, 2025	\$ 874	\$ 62,122	\$ 42,617	\$ 3,680	\$ -	\$ 431	\$ 169	\$ -	\$ 109,893

A summary of changes in the allowance for credit losses by portfolio segment for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, are as follows:

	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediate- Term	Agribusiness	Communi- cation	Energy	International loans	Water and waste-water	Rural Residential Real Estate	Total
Allowance for credit losses on loans:									
Balance at June 30, 2024	\$ 677,953	\$ 241,347	\$ 186,482	\$ 14,155	\$ 156,189	\$ 2,052	\$ 4,838	\$ 358	\$ 1,283,374
Charge-offs	-	(57,571)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(57,571)
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for (credit loss reversal) credit losses	32,458	62,886	30,878	3,518	1,361	(111)	(17)	390	131,363
Balance at September 30, 2024	\$ 710,411	\$ 246,662	\$ 217,360	\$ 17,673	\$ 157,550	\$ 1,941	\$ 4,821	\$ 748	\$ 1,357,166
Allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments:									
Balance at June 30, 2024	\$ 62	\$ 30,641	\$ 43,966	\$ 2,178	\$ -	\$ 1,298	\$ 419	\$ -	\$ 78,564
Provision for unfunded commitments	4,135	2,518	(2,419)	171	-	(122)	1	-	4,284
Balance at September 30, 2024	\$ 4,197	\$ 33,159	\$ 41,547	\$ 2,349	\$ -	\$ 1,176	\$ 420	\$ -	\$ 82,848

	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediate- Term	Agribusiness	Communi- cation	Energy	International loans	Water and waste-water	Rural Residential Real Estate	Total
Allowance for credit losses on loans:									
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 659,680	\$ 667,329	\$ 266,034	\$ 19,093	\$ 155,732	\$ 2,328	\$ 6,445	\$ -	\$ 1,776,641
Charge-offs	-	(324,703)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(324,703)
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for (credit loss reversal) credit losses	50,731	(95,964)	(48,674)	(1,420)	1,818	(387)	(1,624)	748	(94,772)
Balance at September 30, 2024	\$ 710,411	\$ 246,662	\$ 217,360	\$ 17,673	\$ 157,550	\$ 1,941	\$ 4,821	\$ 748	\$ 1,357,166
Allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments:									
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 225	\$ 21,586	\$ 64,217	\$ 2,016	\$ -	\$ 1,587	\$ 525	\$ -	\$ 90,156
Provision for unfunded commitments	3,972	11,573	(22,670)	333	-	(411)	(105)	-	(7,308)
Balance at September 30, 2024	\$ 4,197	\$ 33,159	\$ 41,547	\$ 2,349	\$ -	\$ 1,176	\$ 420	\$ -	\$ 82,848

Discussion of Changes in Allowance for Credit Losses

The allowance for credit losses (ACL) increased \$908,490 to \$2,342,755 at September 30, 2025, as compared to \$1,434,265 at December 31, 2024. This is largely due to growth in the portfolio and a more pessimistic economic outlook in the model.

NOTE 3 —LEASES:

The components of lease expense were as follows:

Classification	For the Three Months Ended	
	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024
Operating lease cost	\$ 4,000	\$ 6,090
Net lease cost	\$ 4,000	\$ 6,090

Classification	For the Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024
Operating lease cost	\$ 14,787	\$ 15,787
Net lease cost	\$ 14,787	\$ 15,787

Other information related to leases was as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended	
	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:		
Operating cash flows from operating leases	\$ 4,000	\$ 6,090

	For the Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:		
Operating cash flows from operating leases	\$ 14,787	\$ 17,990

Lease term and discount rate are as follows:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Weighted average remaining lease term in years		
Operating leases	1.58	0.33
Weighted average discount rate		
Operating leases	4.24%	4.11%

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable leases as of September 30, 2025, were as follows:

	Total
2025	\$ 4,000
2026	16,333
2027	5,500
2028	-
2029	-
Thereafter	-
Total	<u>\$ 25,833</u>

NOTE 4 — CAPITAL:

The Association's board of directors has established a Capital Adequacy Plan (Plan) that includes the capital targets that are necessary to achieve the Association's capital adequacy goals as well as the minimum permanent capital standards. The Plan monitors projected dividends, equity retirements, and other actions that may decrease the Association's permanent capital. In addition to factors that must be considered in meeting the minimum standards, the board of directors also monitors the following factors: capability of management; quality of operating policies; procedures and internal controls; quality and quantity of earnings; asset quality and the adequacy of the allowance for credit losses to absorb potential loss within the loan and lease portfolios; sufficiency of liquid funds; needs of the Association's customer base; and any other risk-oriented activities, such as funding and interest rate risk, potential obligations under joint and several liability, contingent and off-balance-sheet liabilities or other conditions warranting additional capital. At least quarterly, management reviews the Association's goals and objectives with the board.

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Capital stock and participation certificates	\$ 1,991,085	\$ 2,003,475
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(28,451)	(28,451)
Unallocated retained earnings	137,159,892	129,202,524
Total Capital	<u>\$ 139,122,526</u>	<u>\$ 131,177,548</u>

Regulatory Capitalization Requirements

Risk-adjusted:	Regulatory Minimums with Buffer	As of September 30, 2025
Common equity tier 1 ratio	4.50%	16.31%
Tier 1 capital ratio	6.00%	16.31%
Total capital ratio	8.00%	16.60%
Permanent capital ratio	7.00%	16.36%
Non-risk-adjusted:		
Tier 1 leverage ratio	1.50%	17.10%
UREE leverage ratio	5.00%	16.82%

The details for the amounts used in the calculation of the regulatory capital ratios as of September 30, 2025:

	Common equity tier 1 ratio	Tier 1 capital ratio	Total capital ratio	Permanent capital ratio
Numerator:				
Unallocated retained earnings	\$ 135,002,837	\$ 135,002,837	\$ 135,002,837	\$ 135,002,837
Common Cooperative Equities:				
Statutory minimum purchased borrower stock	1,994,913	1,994,913	1,994,913	1,994,913
Allowance for loan losses and reserve for credit losses subject to certain limitations	-	-	2,183,157	-
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	(14,925,140)	(14,925,140)	(14,925,140)	(14,925,140)
	<u>\$ 122,072,610</u>	<u>\$ 122,072,610</u>	<u>\$ 124,255,767</u>	<u>\$ 122,072,610</u>
Denominator:				
Risk-adjusted assets excluding allowance	\$ 763,328,349	\$ 763,328,349	\$ 763,328,349	\$ 763,328,349
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Regulatory deductions included in total capital	(14,925,140)	(14,925,140)	(14,925,140)	(14,925,140)
Allowance for credit losses	-	-	-	(2,103,068)
	<u>\$ 748,403,209</u>	<u>\$ 748,403,209</u>	<u>\$ 748,403,209</u>	<u>\$ 746,300,141</u>
		Tier 1 leverage ratio		UREE leverage ratio
Numerator:				
Unallocated retained earnings		\$ 135,002,837		\$ 135,002,837
Common Cooperative Equities:				
Statutory minimum purchased borrower stock		1,994,913		-
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions		(14,925,140)		(14,925,140)
		<u>\$ 122,072,610</u>		<u>\$ 120,077,697</u>
Denominator:				
Total Assets		\$ 731,668,637		\$ 731,668,637
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Regulatory deductions included in tier 1 capital		(17,804,471)		(17,804,471)
		<u>\$ 713,864,166</u>		<u>\$ 713,864,166</u>

The following tables present the activity in the accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax, by component:

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ (28,451)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	-
Net current period other comprehensive income	-
Balance at September 30, 2025	<u>\$ (28,451)</u>

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 218,689
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	(7,776)
Net current period other comprehensive income	(7,776)
Balance at September 30, 2024	\$ 210,913

The Association's accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income relates entirely to its non-pension other postretirement benefits. Amortization of prior service credits and of actuarial loss are reflected in "Salaries and employee benefits" in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income. The following table summarizes the change in accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income for the nine months ended September 30:

	2025	2024
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income at January 1	\$ (28,451)	\$ 218,689
Actuarial losses	-	(4,090)
Amortization of prior service credit included in salaries and employee benefits	-	(3,686)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	-	(7,776)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income at September 30	\$ (28,451)	\$ 210,913

NOTE 5 — INCOME TAXES:

Central Texas Farm Credit, ACA conducts its business activities through two wholly-owned subsidiaries. Long-term mortgage lending activities are conducted through a wholly-owned FLCA subsidiary, which is exempt from federal and state income tax. Short- and intermediate-term lending activities are conducted through a wholly-owned PCA subsidiary. The PCA subsidiary and the ACA holding company are subject to income tax. Central Texas Farm Credit, ACA operates as a cooperative that qualifies for tax treatment under Subchapter T of the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, under specified conditions, Central Texas Farm Credit, ACA can exclude from taxable income amounts distributed as qualified patronage dividends in the form of cash, stock, or allocated retained earnings. Provisions for income taxes are made only on those taxable earnings that will not be distributed as qualified patronage dividends. Deferred taxes are recorded at the tax effect of all temporary differences based on the assumption that such temporary differences are retained by the Association and will therefore impact future tax payments. A valuation allowance is provided against deferred tax assets to the extent that it is more likely than not (more than 50 percent probability), based on management's estimate, that they will not be realized.

NOTE 6 — FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS:

Accounting guidance defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability. See Note 14 in the 2024 Annual Report to Stockholders for a more complete description.

Assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis for each of the fair value measurements that are triggered by particular circumstances such as impaired assets, for each of the fair value hierarchy values are summarized below. The Association did not have any liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis.

There were no assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at September 30, 2025, and September 30, 2024. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis at September 30, 2025, and September 30, 2024, for each of the fair value hierarchy values are summarized below:

September 30, 2025	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets:				
Loans*	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 74,509	\$ 74,509
Other property owned	-	-	225,081	225,081
December 31, 2024				
	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets:				
Loans*	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,227	\$ 43,227
Other property owned	-	-	322,003	322,003

*Represents the fair value of certain loans that were evaluated for impairment under the authoritative guidance "Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan." The fair value was based upon the underlying collateral since these were collateral-dependent loans for which real estate is the collateral.

With regard to nonrecurring measurements for impaired loans and other property owned, it is not practicable to provide specific information on inputs, as each collateral property is unique. The System associations utilize appraisals to value these loans and other property owned and take into account unobservable inputs, such as income and expense, comparable sales, replacement cost, and comparability adjustments.

Valuation Techniques

As more fully discussed in Note 14 to the 2024 Annual Report to Stockholders, authoritative guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The following represent a brief summary of the valuation techniques used for the Association's assets and liabilities. For a more complete description, see the 2024 Annual Report to Stockholders.

Loans Evaluated for Impairment

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

Other Property Owned

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

Cash

For cash, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Loans

Fair value is estimated by discounting the expected future cash flows using the Association's current interest rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit risk. The discount rates are based on the Association's current loan origination rates as well as management's estimates of credit risk. Management has no basis to determine whether the fair values presented would be indicative of the value negotiated in an actual sale and could be less.

For purposes of estimating fair value of accruing loans, the loan portfolio is segregated into pools of loans with homogeneous characteristics. Expected future cash flows, primarily based on contractual terms, and interest rates reflecting appropriate credit risk are separately determined for each individual pool.

The fair value of loans in nonaccrual status that are current as to principal and interest is estimated as described above, with appropriately higher interest rates which reflect the uncertainty of continued cash flows. For collateral-dependent impaired loans, it is assumed that collection will result only from the disposition of the underlying collateral.

NOTE 7 — EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS:

The following table summarizes the components of net periodic benefit costs for other postretirement benefit costs for the three and nine months ended September 30:

	Other Benefits	
	2025	2024
Three months ended September 30:		
Service cost	\$ 5,123	\$ 4,422
Interest cost	28,008	25,035
Amortization of prior credit costs	-	(1,633)
Amortization of net actuarial gain	-	(959)
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 33,131	\$ 26,865

	Other Benefits	
	2025	2024
Nine months ended September 30:		
Service cost	\$ 15,371	\$ 13,266
Interest cost	84,023	75,105
Amortization of prior credit costs	-	(4,090)
Amortization of net actuarial gain	-	(3,686)
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 99,394	\$ 80,595

The Association's liability for the unfunded accumulated obligation for these benefits at September 30, 2025, was \$2,184,682 and is included in other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The components of net periodic benefit cost other than the service cost component are included in the line item "other components of net periodic postretirement benefit cost" in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

The structure of the District's defined benefit pension plan is characterized as multiemployer since the assets, liabilities, and cost of the plan are not segregated or separately accounted for by participating employers (Bank and associations). The Association recognizes its amortized annual contributions to the plan as an expense. The Association previously disclosed in its financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024, that it expected to contribute \$93,012 to the District's defined benefit pension plan in 2025. As of September 30, 2025, \$99,396 of contributions have been made. The Association presently anticipates contributing an additional \$33,129 to fund the defined benefit pension plan in 2025 for a total of \$132,525.

NOTE 8 — COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:

The Association is involved in various legal proceedings in the normal course of business. In the opinion of legal counsel and management, there are no legal proceedings at this time that are likely to materially affect the Association.

NOTE 9 — SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

The Association has evaluated subsequent events through November 6, 2025, which is the date the financial statements were issued. There are no other significant events requiring disclosure as of November 6, 2025.