

HORIZON FARM CREDIT, ACA

2025 ANNUAL REPORT

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Management

Thomas H. Truitt, Jr.	President & Chief Executive Officer
Cathy L. Blair	Chief People Officer
Lee M. Cobb	General Counsel
Mark F. Kerstetter	Chief Strategy Officer
Gina M. Moshier	Chief Transformation Officer
Tammy L. Price	Chief Enterprise Risk Officer
Brian E. Rosati	Chief Financial Officer
William J. Rutter	Chief Risk Officer
Craig P. Slingluff	Chief Audit Executive
Crystal A. Standish	Chief Business Development Officer
Karen S. Swecker	Chief Operating Officer

Board of Directors

Michael S. Nelson, Chair	Anthony M. Ill	Jennifer L. Rhodes
Charles M. Wright IV, Vice Chair	Sharon L. McClellan	Paul H. Schmidt
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John Travis Hastings	Fred R. Moore, Jr.	Christine Waddell
Laura M. Heilinger	Samuel T. Parker	
Monica E. Hepler	Brian L. Reiff	

Message from the President

Together Through Every Season

Greetings!

Each year, agriculture is met with new challenges and conditions that directly impact customers like you. From market shifts and weather adversities to labor availability and input costs, agriculture is often shaped by forces beyond anyone's control. Some seasons bring growth and opportunity, while others test resilience. Most bring a mix of both.

At Farm Credit, our role is simple and enduring — to stand with agriculture and rural communities through every season, in good times and bad.

Today, some of our members are navigating strong demand and expansion, while others have faced drought, volatility, or tight margins. These challenges do not arrive all at once or affect everyone the same way. That is why relationships matter, and why we're dedicated to delivering reliable, consistent credit tailored uniquely to each and every customer we serve.

Being a cooperative means we share in both the responsibility and the outcomes of your operation. When conditions are favorable, we help you plan for what's next. When conditions are difficult, we remain engaged, flexible, and focused on your long-term success. Our commitment does not change with the season.

This past year reminded us that agriculture and rural America are resilient and innovative. It also reinforced the importance of having a trusted financial partner who understands the complexities and nuances of agriculture to ensure your way of life continues to thrive for generations to come.

Thank you for placing your trust in Farm Credit. We are proud to serve you, and we remain committed to walking alongside you through every season.

Sincerely,

/s/ Thomas H. Truitt, Jr.
Chief Executive Officer

Report of Management

The accompanying consolidated financial statements and related financial information appearing throughout this annual report have been prepared by management of Horizon Farm Credit, ACA, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S.). 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 (FCA).

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 2025 Annual Report of Horizon Farm Credit, ACA, that the report has been prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and in accordance with all applicable statutory or regulatory requirements, and that the information contained herein is true, accurate, and complete to the best of our knowledge and belief.

/s/ Michael S. Nelson
Chair of the Board

/s/ Thomas H. Truitt, Jr.
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Brian E. Rosati
Chief Financial Officer

March 10, 2026

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 U.S. 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 U.S., 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, 2025. In making the assessment, management used the framework in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)*, promulgated by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, commonly referred to as the "COSO" criteria.

Based on the assessment performed, the Association's management concluded that as of December 31, 2025, 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, 2025.

/s/ Thomas H. Truitt, Jr.
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Brian E. Rosati
Chief Financial Officer

March 10, 2026

Consolidated Five - Year Summary of Selected Financial Data

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2025	2024	December 31, 2023	2022	2021
Balance Sheet Data					
Cash	\$ 14	\$ 56	\$ 32	\$ 24	\$ 344
Loans	7,804,308	7,268,264	6,612,361	6,055,951	3,040,890
Allowance for credit losses on loans	(32,341)	(20,980)	(17,283)	(23,306)	(30,280)
Net loans	7,771,967	7,247,284	6,595,078	6,032,645	3,010,610
Equity investments in other Farm Credit institutions	142,634	113,761	105,628	75,269	27,177
Other property owned	647	1,497	925	1,095	1,368
Other assets	131,601	123,881	122,532	99,997	80,784
Total assets	\$ 8,046,863	\$ 7,486,479	\$ 6,824,195	\$ 6,209,030	\$ 3,120,283
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank*	\$ 6,596,628	\$ 6,087,403	\$ 5,474,772	\$ 4,910,198	\$ 2,338,902
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities with maturities of less than one year	128,859	137,848	145,147	151,336	110,090
Total liabilities	6,725,487	6,225,251	5,619,919	5,061,534	2,448,992
Capital stock and participation certificates	23,315	22,350	21,470	21,883	11,814
Additional paid-in-capital	267,216	267,216	267,216	267,216	—
Retained earnings					
Allocated	688,833	649,741	619,254	586,676	407,650
Unallocated	344,337	324,884	296,483	271,819	252,262
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(2,325)	(2,963)	(147)	(98)	(435)
Total members' equity	1,321,376	1,261,228	1,204,276	1,147,496	671,291
Total liabilities and members' equity	\$ 8,046,863	\$ 7,486,479	\$ 6,824,195	\$ 6,209,030	\$ 3,120,283
Statement of Income Data					
Net interest income	\$ 206,754	\$ 195,447	\$ 175,365	\$ 126,048	\$ 77,724
Provision for (reversal of) allowance for credit losses	11,784	5,081	1,382	(7,001)	(5,000)
Noninterest income (expense), net	(73,367)	(58,568)	(42,268)	(12,578)	6,269
Net income	\$ 121,603	\$ 131,798	\$ 131,715	\$ 120,471	\$ 88,993
Key Financial Ratios					
Rate of return on average:					
Total assets	1.58%	1.87%	2.03%	2.64%	2.99%
Total members' equity	9.16%	10.33%	11.02%	13.14%	13.15%
Net interest income as a percentage of					
average earning assets	2.76%	2.84%	2.77%	2.81%	2.64%
Net (chargeoffs) recoveries to average loans	(0.01)%	(0.02)%	(0.02)%	0.00%	(0.03)%
Total members' equity to total assets	16.42%	16.85%	17.65%	18.48%	21.51%
Debt to members' equity (:1)	5.09	4.94	4.67	4.41	3.65
Allowance for credit losses to loans	0.41%	0.29%	0.26%	0.38%	1.00%
Permanent capital ratio	14.41%	15.26%	15.44%	16.31%	19.75%
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	14.36%	15.22%	15.40%	16.25%	19.53%
Tier 1 capital ratio	14.36%	15.22%	15.40%	16.25%	19.53%
Total regulatory capital ratio	14.76%	15.53%	15.70%	16.63%	20.70%
Tier 1 leverage ratio**	15.53%	16.32%	16.61%	17.70%	20.91%
Unallocated retained earnings (URE) and URE equivalents leverage ratio	15.23%	16.01%	16.28%	17.34%	20.79%
Net Income Distribution					
Estimated patronage refunds:					
Cash	\$ 62,100	\$ 72,300	\$ 79,550	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,500
Nonqualified retained earnings	38,499	32,331	29,851	18,159	622

* General financing agreement is renewable on a one-year cycle. The next renewal date is December 31, 2026.

** 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 Horizon Farm Credit, ACA, (Association) for the year ended December 31, 2025 with comparisons to the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023. This information should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements, Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements and other sections in this Annual Report. The accompanying consolidated financial statements were prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. For a list of the Audit Committee members, refer to the "Report of the Audit Committee" reflected in this Annual Report. Information in any part of this Annual Report may be incorporated by reference in answer or partial answer to any other item of the Annual Report.

The Association is an institution of the Farm Credit System (System), which was created by Congress in 1916 and has served agricultural producers for over 100 years. The System's mission is to maintain and improve the income and well-being of American farmers, ranchers, and producers or harvesters of aquatic products and farm-related businesses. The System is the largest agricultural lending organization in the U.S. 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 Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia. Refer to Note 1, *Organization and Operations*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for counties in the Association's territory. The Association provides credit to farmers, ranchers, rural residents, and agribusinesses. Our success begins with our extensive agricultural experience and knowledge of the market.

The Association obtains funding from AgFirst Farm Credit Bank (AgFirst or Bank). The Association is materially affected and shareholder investment in the Association could be affected by the financial condition and results of operations of the Bank. 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.horizonfc.com, or by calling 1.888.339.3334, or writing Brian Rosati, Chief Financial Officer, Horizon Farm Credit, ACA, 300 Winding Creek Boulevard, Mechanicsburg, PA 17050. 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 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 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 U.S. 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 U.S. government support of the agricultural industry and the 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 many factors, including commodity prices, input costs, weather, government policies (including, among other things, tax, trade, tariffs, immigration, crop insurance and ad hoc aid), interest rates, global agricultural production levels, pathogenic outbreaks in livestock and poultry 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 or events that occur subsequent to its issuance. References to USDA information in this section refer to the U.S. agricultural market data and are not limited to information or data for the Association.

The USDA's February 2026 forecast projects net farm income (income after expenses from production; a broader measure of profits) for 2025 at \$154.5 billion, a \$27.0 billion increase from 2024, and \$45.9 billion above the 10-year average. The forecasted increase in net farm income for 2025, as compared with 2024, is primarily due to increases in cash receipts for animals and animal products of \$22.3 billion, direct government payments of \$20.5 billion and an upward change in the value of inventory adjustment of \$13.0 billion, partially offset by an increase in cash expenses of \$19.6 billion and a decrease in cash receipts for crops of \$6.9 billion.

The USDA's outlook projects net farm income for 2026 at \$153.4 billion, a \$1.1 billion or 0.7% decrease from 2025 and \$44.8 billion above the 10-year average in nominal dollars. The forecasted decrease in net farm income for 2026 is primarily due to an expected decrease in cash receipts for animals and animal products at \$17.0 billion, a negative change in the value of inventory adjustment of \$5.6 billion and an increase in cash expenses of \$4.1 billion, mostly offset by increases in direct government payments of \$13.8 billion, cash farm-related income of \$9.2 billion and cash receipts for crops of \$2.8 billion. The decrease in animals and animal products reflects anticipated falling receipts for eggs and milk due to lower prices, while beef cattle receipts are expected to continue growing in 2026. The overall increase in direct government payments reflects higher anticipated payments from Farm Bill programs that trigger payments when commodity prices fall, while supplemental and ad hoc disaster aid payments are expected to remain high.

Working capital, a measure of liquidity, (which is defined as cash and cash convertible assets minus liabilities due to creditors within 12 months) is forecasted to increase \$8.9 billion or 6.1% in 2025 to \$154.9 billion from \$146.0 billion in 2024.

The value of farm real estate is an important measure of the farm sector's financial performance, considering that farm real estate comprises a substantial share of farm sector assets. Farm real estate accounted for roughly 83.0% of the total value of the U.S. farm sector assets for 2025 and 2024 according to the USDA in its February 2026 forecast. Consequently, changes in farmland values often affect the financial strength of agricultural producers as farm real estate serves as a 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 4.2% in 2025 to \$3.8 trillion. Farm real estate value is expected to increase 4.0% and non-real estate farm assets are expected to increase 5.9%, while farm sector debt is forecasted to increase 5.4% in 2025. Farm real estate debt accounts for 65.0% of total farm debt in 2025, as compared with 65.2% in 2024.

Farm sector solvency ratios measure the ability of a farm to satisfy its debt obligations when due and for which lower values for these ratios are preferred. The USDA is forecasting the debt-to-equity ratio to increase slightly from 15.4% in 2024 to 15.6% in 2025 and for the debt-to-asset ratio to increase slightly from 13.4% in 2024 to 13.5% in 2025. These ratios are well below their peak of 28.5% and 22.2% in 1985.

Expected agricultural commodity prices can influence the production decisions of farmers and ranchers, including planted acreage and marketing of crops and livestock inventories, and therefore affect the supply of agricultural commodities. Actual production levels are sensitive to weather conditions that may impact production yields.

Global economic conditions, government actions (including tariffs) 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 commodity supplies and demand, changes in the value of global currencies relative to the U.S. dollar and domestic government support for agriculture.

The following table sets forth the commodity prices as reported by USDA per bushel for crops, by hundredweight for hogs, milk, and beef cattle, and by pound for broilers and turkeys from December 31, 2022 to December 31, 2025:

Commodity	12/31/25	12/31/24	12/31/23	12/31/22
Hogs	\$ 62.30	\$ 62.30	\$ 53.30	\$ 62.50
Milk	\$ 19.00	\$ 23.30	\$ 20.40	\$ 24.50
Broilers	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.73
Turkeys	\$ 1.21	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.47	\$ 1.22
Corn	\$ 4.10	\$ 4.23	\$ 4.80	\$ 6.58
Soybeans	\$ 10.40	\$ 9.79	\$ 13.10	\$ 14.40
Wheat	\$ 4.95	\$ 5.49	\$ 6.79	\$ 8.97
Beef Cattle	\$ 221.00	\$ 190.00	\$ 172.00	\$ 154.00

The AgFirst District (the District) is chartered to serve eligible borrowers in 15 states and Puerto Rico. The District consists of the AgFirst Farm Credit Bank and 16 Associations. 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 2025. 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 Association's financial statements are reported in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. Consideration of significant accounting policies is critical to the understanding of the Association's results of operations and financial position because some accounting policies require complex or subjective judgments and estimates that may affect the reported amount of certain assets or liabilities as well as the recognition of certain income and expense items. In many instances, management has to make judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain. For a complete discussion of the Association's significant accounting policies, see Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The following is a summary of the Association's most significant critical accounting policies:

- *Allowance for credit losses (ACL)* — Management estimates the current expected credit losses (CECL) over the remaining contractual life for all financial assets measured at amortized cost and certain off-balance sheet credit exposures.

The ACL comprises:

- the allowance for credit losses on loans (ACLL), which covers the Association's loan portfolio and is presented separately on the Consolidated Balance Sheets,
- the ACL on unfunded commitments, which is presented on the Consolidated Balance Sheets in other liabilities, and
- the ACL on investment securities, which covers held-to-maturity and available-for-sale securities and is recognized within each investment securities classification on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The ACL takes into consideration relevant information about past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable macroeconomic forecasts of future conditions. Management also considers the imprecision inherent in their process and methodology, which may lead to a management adjustment to the modeled ACL results. See Note 2 for additional information on the Association's policies and methodologies for determining the ACL. Changes in any of the above factors considered by management in the evaluation of losses in its loan portfolio, unfunded commitments, and investment securities could result in a change in the ACL and have a direct impact on its provision for credit losses and results of operations.

- *Valuation methodologies* — Management applies various valuation methodologies to assets and liabilities that often involve a significant degree of judgment, particularly when active 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 active market exists, such as most investment securities. Management also utilizes significant estimates and assumptions to value items for which an observable active market does not exist. Examples of these items include: nonaccrual loans, other property owned, pension 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 asset or liability values, which could have material positive or negative effects on the Association's results of operations.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The Association's loan portfolio ended 2025 in a solid condition, although weaker than recent all-time highs. As of December 31, 2025, the percentage of fully acceptable loans decreased to 94.6%, compared to 95.8% for the prior year-end. The continued strong credit quality resulted from average conditions for our major portfolio segments, prudent underwriting and servicing of new and existing loans and a portfolio with diverse commodities and repayment sources. Underlying this was a mixed bag of economic factors and conditions evidenced in 2025 and continuing into early 2026, as is further discussed below.

The Federal Funds Rate was cut three times in 2025 and currently stands at 3.75%. In 2025 there was a continuation of the rate-cutting that began in 2024. As inflation moderated in 2023, so did the pace of rate increases, and then in 2024 rate cuts began, as was widely expected. Further cuts are possible in 2026. The 2/10 year spread for US Treasuries ended 2025 at +0.64% and has been on a steady climb since bottoming out in negative territory basis in July 2023.

What had been a bright spot on the economic front in the U.S., the national unemployment rate, is now slightly less so. While not excessively high, at the end of 2025 the 4.4% seasonally adjusted figure compares to 4.1% for 2024 and an estimated "full employment" number of about 4.0%. Job growth has become very sluggish. Unemployment rates also continued to be relatively low for each of the five states in which the Association is chartered, although Delaware and West Virginia continue to have readings slightly higher than the national average.

According to the USDA "Land Values 2025 Summary" (August 2025), the U.S. farm real estate value, a measurement of the value of all land and buildings on farms, averaged \$4,350 per acre for 2025, up \$180 per acre (4.3%) from 2024. The U.S. cropland value averaged \$5,830 per acre, an increase of \$260 per acre (4.7%) from the previous year. Farm real estate values in our territory directly followed these trends with some variation in dollar/percent increases by state. States in our territory, except for West Virginia, all have values higher than the national averages, although growth rates were slightly lower than average.

Farm real estate values are generally expected to remain sound due to generally breakeven or better crop margins (subject to usual variation in yields), which will continue to be a significant strength to borrowers' equity ratios. In some areas of our territory, other factors such as proximity to urban environments or desirable settings including waterfront properties can have a significant impact on agricultural land values even in more rural settings.

The largest portfolio segment is Field Crops at 11.8%. Field Crops includes hay, vegetables, melons, potatoes, and other non-cash grain-type small crops. Credit quality in the Field Crops segment ended 2025 at 96.0% acceptable, down from 96.4% acceptable in 2024. Many field crop farmers in our portfolio have other income sources (off-farm income, other crops or a livestock enterprise) to supplement their income.

The poultry industry, specifically the contract broilers segment, represents the second largest agricultural commodity in the loan portfolio at 10.8% and has been historically concentrated in the tri-state region locally known as the Delmarva Peninsula, although recently Pennsylvania has shown stronger growth. Credit quality in this segment ended 2025 at 95.0% acceptable, up from 92.5% in 2024. Several large, nationally prominent "poultry integrators" serve as the foundation for this industry with some mid-tier or smaller operations as well. Integrators reduce farm-level risk by supplying chicks, feed, medicines and other support while the farmer supplies the land, buildings, utilities, and labor. Broiler production is forecast to grow 1.2% over 2025, based on parent flock size and productivity. Exports are also projected to grow by about 1.1%, with a steady export share of local production at 13.8%. Mexico and Taiwan are the U.S.'s two largest export partners, accounting for over 30% of the total export market. Various geopolitical factors have affected export markets in recent years and will likely continue to do so. Against this backdrop, wholesale poultry prices are largely forecast as flat compared to 2025, notwithstanding seasonal fluctuations of various cuts, especially wings and boneless breasts. Locally, flock turn times with integrators are following the typical seasonal patterns. In addition, Avian Influenza cases continue to wax and wane with seasonal wildfowl migrations, impacting several poultry operations in the Association region at the time of this writing. The Association takes a proactive approach with strict biosecurity controls, suspending staff visits to poultry operations when active cases are present in the region.

The dairy industry is the third largest concentration in the loan portfolio, at 9.8% of the total portfolio. Credit quality in the dairy segment increased in 2025 to 96.0% acceptable, as compared to 93.8% at the end of 2024. U.S. dairy margins were favorable in the first half of 2025 but fell rather dramatically in the second half of the year. More pain on that front appears likely for at least early 2026, with milk prices being the culprit. Herd numbers nationally are near record level and are not forecast to decline quickly. Milk production is forecast to increase on higher growth in milk per cow. The average all-milk price for 2026 is forecast to decline compared to 2025 largely due to the decreases which have already occurred. Though dairy exists to some degree throughout the Association's territory, it is geographically concentrated in the state of Pennsylvania, and much like the rest of the Northeast, is primarily composed of small to medium sized operations. Dairy men in our territory, who tend to grow most of their own forages and grains, could generate stronger returns than those purchasing forages and grains. Customers continue to face supply management constraints from their cooperatives and processors. Beef and cull prices continue to be strong and may play an increasingly prominent role in overall profitability. Looking ahead, we expect dairy customers in our territory to have some challenges in 2026, making risk management more important than ever.

Loans primarily dependent on non-farm income sources and loans in segments that historically track closely with the broader economy (e.g., equine, nursery/greenhouse) represent another concentration in the loan portfolio at a combined 33.1% of total loans, which may include some overlap with categories cited above. There is significant diversity in repayment sources within

this segment, further supported by having several metropolitan areas located in and near our territory. Credit quality in this segment decreased slightly in 2025 to 96.1% acceptable, compared to 96.7% acceptable on December 31, 2024. Unemployment trends are a key factor for this portfolio segment, and as noted above, continued to be generally supportive of credit quality in 2025, although less so than in recent years.

The Association purchases and sells participation or syndication interests with other parties in order to diversify risk, manage loan volume, and comply with the FCA regulations. As of December 31, 2025, the Association held \$1.789 billion of principal balance and \$870.7 million in unused commitments in purchased and syndicated loans to principally the following industries: food processing, rural utilities, protein processing (poultry, pork and beef), dairy processing, paper and forest products, livestock, vineyards, cash grains, and other commodities. Overall credit quality in this portion of the loan portfolio is 93.5% acceptable compared to 95.5% one year ago.

The Association operates Farm Credit **EXPRESS** (FCE), which provides a point-of-sale financing program at agricultural equipment dealerships in the AgFirst District. In 2025, the Association provided this service on a per transaction fee basis for all associations within the AgFirst District. The program generated a total of \$1.7 million in gross revenue in 2025. During 2025, there were 3,549 notes that were closed by our FCE team for approximately \$162 million, including \$63 million of loans booked to the Association. There were a total of 617 new customers brought into the Association as a result of the program.

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 Association's loan volume by type for each of the past three years ended December 31 is shown below.

Loan Types	December 31,					
	2025		2024		2023	
	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 4,266,618	54.66%	\$ 3,958,563	54.47%	\$ 3,658,033	55.32%
Production and intermediate-term	1,808,098	23.17	1,660,260	22.84	1,509,903	22.83
Processing and marketing	824,702	10.57	784,152	10.79	609,829	9.22
Communication	258,594	3.31	252,470	3.47	229,515	3.47
Power and water/waste disposal	165,106	2.12	159,209	2.19	186,574	2.82
Farm-related business	162,422	2.08	152,236	2.09	149,179	2.26
Rural residential real estate	129,839	1.66	108,389	1.49	94,356	1.43
Loans to cooperatives	112,854	1.45	113,275	1.56	107,413	1.62
International	73,765	0.95	76,872	1.06	62,479	0.95
Lease receivables	2,310	0.03	2,838	0.04	5,080	0.08
Total	\$ 7,804,308	100.00%	\$ 7,268,264	100.00%	\$ 6,612,361	100.00%

While the Association makes loans and provides financially related services (FRS) to qualified borrowers in the agricultural and rural sectors and to certain related entities, the loan portfolio is diversified by geographic locations served, commodities financed, and loan participations purchased and sold.

The geographic distribution of the loans by region for the past three years is reflected in the following table. Capital Markets/Other includes the Association's purchased and syndicated loans, and nonaccruing loans. During 2025, the Association implemented changes to its regional structure to improve geographic balance and portfolio management which is reflected in the table below. These updates included realigning the Delmarva and Allegheny regions and consolidating prior regional groupings. A new Blue Ridge region was introduced as part of this effort.

Region	December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Susquehanna	21 %	20%	19%
Blue Ridge	21	19	19
Delmarva	17	20	20
Allegheny	17	18	17
Capital Markets/Other	24	23	25
Total	100 %	100%	100%

Commodity and industry categories are based upon the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system published by the federal government. The system is used to assign commodity or industry categories based upon the largest agricultural commodity of the customer.

The major commodities in the Association's loan portfolio are shown below. Other also includes cotton, rural home loans, and tobacco. The predominant commodities are field crops, poultry, dairy, grains, and forestry, which together nearly constitute 50% of the entire portfolio at December 31, 2025.

Commodity Group	December 31,					
	2025		2024		2023	
	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>					
Field Crops	\$ 925,565	11.8%	\$ 821,475	11.4%	\$ 662,725	10.0%
Poultry	845,824	10.8	759,446	10.4	733,164	11.1
Dairy	761,839	9.8	740,471	10.2	708,221	10.7
Grains	689,095	8.8	670,393	9.2	681,283	10.3
Forestry	668,069	8.6	624,352	8.6	534,193	8.1
Processing	584,770	7.5	546,435	7.5	359,298	5.4
Other Real Estate	493,122	6.3	492,988	6.8	461,331	7.0
Cattle	465,792	6.0	392,591	5.4	460,466	7.0
Utilities	347,775	4.5	327,059	4.5	262,064	4.0
Horses	317,245	4.1	290,796	4.0	323,076	4.9
Corn	296,277	3.8	292,659	4.0	270,810	4.1
Nursery/Greenhouse	205,514	2.6	199,565	2.7	189,943	2.9
Tree Fruits & Nuts	198,299	2.5	174,329	2.4	165,133	2.5
Swine	91,019	1.2	103,234	1.4	108,195	1.6
Other	914,103	11.7	832,471	11.5	692,459	10.4
Total	\$ 7,804,308	100.0%	\$ 7,268,264	100.0%	\$ 6,612,361	100.0%

Repayment ability is closely related to the commodities produced by our borrowers, and increasingly, the off-farm income of borrowers. The Association's loan portfolio is well diversified from both a commodity and number of producers perspective. Further, many of the Association's members are diversified within their enterprise, which also reduces overall risk exposure.

While the Association's loan volume continues to grow, the agricultural enterprise mix of these loans is diversified and similar to that of the overall portfolio. The risk in the portfolio associated with commodity concentration and growth in loan volume is well diversified with no significant industry or producer concentration in the Association's territory.

During 2025, the Association remained active in the buying and selling of loan participations within and outside of the System. This provides a means for the Association to spread credit concentration risk and realize non-patronage sourced interest and fee income.

Participations	December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>		
Participations Purchased	\$ 1,523,810	\$ 1,453,886	\$ 1,341,527
Participations Sold	(308,217)	(262,641)	(205,833)
Total	\$ 1,215,593	\$ 1,191,245	\$ 1,135,694

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, 2025.

The Association may sell qualified long-term mortgage loans into the secondary market. For the periods ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, the Association originated loans for resale totaling \$0, \$2,063, and \$4,425, respectively, which were subsequently sold into the secondary market. The decline in activity is primarily the result of the Association retaining eligible long-term mortgage loans in its portfolio and the impact from a higher interest rate environment.

The Association also participates in the Farmer Mac Long Term Stand-By program. Farmer Mac was established by Congress to provide liquidity to agricultural lenders. At December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, the balance of these loans was \$54, \$80, and \$104, respectively.

The Association additionally has loans wherein a certain portion of the loans are guaranteed by various governmental entities for the purpose of reducing risk. At December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, the balance of these loans was \$85,721, \$90,790, and \$100,757, respectively.

MISSION RELATED INVESTMENTS

The Association is authorized to provide funding to rural community facilities in partnership with other System entities and community banks. The Association also makes investments in certain Rural Business Investment Companies (RBICs). Our investments in RBICs focus on small and middle market companies that create jobs and prosperity in rural America. The Association signed 14 commitments for total investments up to \$16 million, and has funded \$5.0 million to these investment companies as of December 31, 2025.

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 – financial structure of the operation as measured by equity and liquidity to survive unanticipated risks
- Conditions – intended use of the loan funds and controls to manage risk

The credit risk management process begins with an analysis of the borrower’s credit history, repayment capacity, and financial position. Repayment capacity focuses on the borrower’s ability to repay the loan based upon cash flows from operations or other sources of income, including non-farm income. Real estate loans must be collateralized by first liens on the real estate (collateral). As required by FCA regulations, each institution that makes loans on a collateralized basis must have collateral evaluation policies and procedures. Real estate mortgage loans may be advanced in amounts up to 85% of the appraised value of the property taken as collateral or up to 97% of the appraised value if guaranteed by a state, federal, or other governmental agency. The actual loan to appraised value when loans are made is generally lower than the statutory maximum percentage. Appraisals are generally required for loan originations of more than \$250 thousand. In addition, each loan is assigned a credit risk rating based upon the underwriting standards. This credit risk rating process incorporates objective and subjective criteria to identify inherent strengths, weaknesses, and risks in a particular relationship.

The Association reviews the credit quality of the loan portfolio on an ongoing basis as part of its risk management practices. Each loan is classified according to the Combined System Uniform Classification System, which is used by all the 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 at December 31.

Credit Quality	2025	2024	2023
Acceptable & OAEM	97.12%	98.65%	98.71%
Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.88	1.35	1.29
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Nonperforming Assets

The Association’s loan portfolio is divided into performing and nonperforming assets. A Special Assets Team is responsible for servicing loans classified as nonperforming. Nonperforming assets at December 31, are detailed in the following table:

Nonperforming Assets	December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>		
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 60,541	\$ 26,885	\$ 27,989
Accruing loans 90 days past due	54	671	1,173
Total nonperforming loans	60,595	27,556	29,162
Other property owned	647	1,497	925
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 61,242	\$ 29,053	\$ 30,087
Ratios			
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	0.78%	0.37%	0.42%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans	0.78%	0.40%	0.45%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	4.63%	2.30%	2.50%

Nonaccrual loans represent all loans for which there is a reasonable doubt as to the collection of principal and/or interest under the contractual terms of the loan. Nonaccrual loans at December 31, 2025 were \$60,541 compared to \$26,885 and \$27,989 at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Nonaccrual loans increased \$33,656 or 125.2% during 2025 primarily due to isolated financial distress within a few large accounts and challenges within the grain industry. Of the \$60,541 in nonaccrual volume at December 31, 2025, \$26,480 or 43.7% was current as to scheduled principal and interest payments, but did not meet all regulatory requirements to be transferred into accrual status, compared to \$11,293 or 42.0% and \$8,305 or 29.7% at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

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

Allowance for Credit Losses

The allowance for credit losses (ACL) is an estimate of expected credit losses in the Association's portfolio. The Association determines the appropriate level of ACL based on a disciplined process and methodology that incorporates expected probabilities of default, severity of loss based on historical portfolio performance, forecasts of future economic conditions, and management's judgment with respect to unique aspects of current and expected conditions that may not be contemplated in historical loss experience or forecasted economic conditions. For further details on the methodology used to determine ACL, see Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, and Note 3, *Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses*, in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The ACL was \$32,341, \$20,980, and \$17,283 at December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

The following table presents the activity in the allowance for credit losses for the most recent three years at December 31:

Allowance for Credit Losses Activity	December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>		
Allowance for credit losses on loans – beginning balance	\$ 20,980	\$ 17,283	\$ 23,306
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	–	–	(5,639)
Charge-offs:			
Real estate mortgage	(161)	(3)	–
Production and intermediate-term	(196)	(1,454)	(1,297)
Agribusiness	(212)	(26)	–
Rural residential real estate	–	–	(1)
Total charge-offs	(569)	(1,483)	(1,298)
Recoveries:			
Real estate mortgage	168	289	280
Production and intermediate-term	13	35	6
Agribusiness	–	2	–
Total recoveries	181	326	286
Net (charge-offs) recoveries	(388)	(1,157)	(1,012)
Provision for (reversal of) credit losses on loans	11,749	4,854	628
Allowance for credit losses on loans – ending balance	\$ 32,341	\$ 20,980	\$ 17,283
Allowance for unfunded commitments – beginning balance	\$ 2,472	\$ 2,245	\$ 1,500
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	–	–	(9)
Provision for (reversal of) unfunded commitments	35	227	754
Allowance for unfunded commitments – ending balance	\$ 2,507	\$ 2,472	\$ 2,245
Total allowance for credit losses	\$ 34,848	\$ 23,452	\$ 19,528

The allowance for credit losses as a percentage of loans outstanding and certain other credit quality indicators, at December 31, is shown below:

	December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Allowance for credit losses on loans to total loans	0.41 %	0.29 %	0.26 %
Allowance for credit losses on loans to nonaccrual loans	53.42 %	78.04 %	61.75 %
Ratio of net (charge-offs) recoveries during the period to average loans outstanding during the period	(0.01)%	(0.02)%	(0.02)%

As of December 31, 2025, the Allowance for Credit Losses totaled \$34,848, representing an increase of \$11,396 from the prior year. This increase was primarily driven by a higher provision for credit losses, reflecting management's assessment of evolving economic risks, isolated financial distress within a few large accounts and challenges within the grain industry.

Periods of uncertainty in the general economic environment create the potential for prospective risks in the loan portfolio. See Note 3, *Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses*, in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements and the *Critical Accounting Policies* section, above, for further information concerning the allowance for credit losses.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net Income

Net income totaled \$121,603 for the year ended December 31, 2025, a decrease of \$10,195 from 2024. Net income of \$131,798 for the year ended December 31, 2024 was an increase of \$83 from 2023. Major components of the changes in net income for the referenced periods are outlined in the following table and discussion:

Change in Net Income	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	
Net income (for prior year)	\$ 131,798	\$ 131,715
Increase (decrease) due to:		
Total interest income	38,044	52,312
Total interest expense	26,737	32,230
Net interest income	11,307	20,082
Provision for credit losses	6,703	3,699
Noninterest income	(3,726)	4,602
Noninterest expense	11,129	20,117
Provision for income taxes	(56)	785
Total increase (decrease) in net income	(10,195)	83
Net Income	\$ 121,603	\$ 131,798

The Association's primary source of funding is provided by the Bank in the form of notes payable. See *Liquidity and Funding Sources* section below for additional detail on this relationship. Prior to January 1, 2024, the rate applied to the notes payable to the Bank included the Association's allocation of technology and software services provided by the Bank. Effective January 1, 2024, the Bank amended the line of credit agreement to exclude the Association's allocation of costs for Bank-provided services from the Direct Note rate. The master service agreement was also amended to bill the Association for these services separately on a monthly basis. This change had a minimal effect on the Association's net income in the year of adoption, but did result in a higher net interest margin as it effectively reclassified the Association's technology and software costs paid to the Bank from interest expense to noninterest expense. If this amendment had been in effect during 2023, the Association would have had lower interest expense and corresponding higher noninterest expense of \$17,802 for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income was \$206,754, \$195,447, and \$175,365 in 2025, 2024, and 2023, 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, cost of debt, and fair market value adjustments. The effects of changes in average volume and interest rates on net interest income over the past three years are shown below.

Change in Net Interest Income:

	Volume*	Rate	Nonaccrual	Total
			Income	
	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>			
12/31/25 - 12/31/24				
Interest income	\$ 41,853	\$ (3,567)	\$ (242)	\$ 38,044
Interest expense	21,982	3,050	1,705	26,737
Change in net interest income	<u>\$ 19,871</u>	<u>\$ (6,617)</u>	<u>\$ (1,947)</u>	<u>\$ 11,307</u>
12/31/24 - 12/31/23				
Interest income	\$ 35,127	\$ 17,363	\$ (178)	\$ 52,312
Interest expense	18,846	13,497	(113)	32,230
Change in net interest income	<u>\$ 16,281</u>	<u>\$ 3,866</u>	<u>\$ (65)</u>	<u>\$ 20,082</u>

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

Noninterest Income

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

Noninterest Income	For the Year Ended			Percentage	
	December 31,			Increase/(Decrease)	
	2025	2024	2023	2025/ 2024	2024/ 2023
	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>				
Loan fees	\$ 3,187	\$ 2,684	\$ 2,458	18.74 %	9.19 %
Fees for financially related services	8,275	7,772	8,139	6.47	(4.51)
Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit Institutions	40,832	44,306	43,172	(7.84)	2.63
Gains (losses) on sales of rural home loans, net	–	49	96	(100.00)	(48.96)
Gains (losses) on sales of premises and equipment, net	868	1,472	451	(41.03)	226.39
Gains (losses) on other transactions	456	410	(363)	11.22	212.95
Insurance Fund refunds	1,165	1,827	–	(36.23)	–
Other noninterest income	143	132	97	8.33	36.08
Total noninterest income	\$ 54,926	\$ 58,652	\$ 54,050	(6.35)%	8.51 %

Loan fees increased by \$503 or 18.7% due to greater originated commitment fees and various other fees. Fees for financially related services increased by \$503 or 6.5%. This increase was largely driven by higher income from payroll, tax, and consulting services, along with additional revenue from crop insurance fees and appraisal services.

Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit Institutions decreased by \$3,474 in 2025 due to a decrease in patronage related income from the Bank.

Gains on sales of premises and equipment, net decreased \$604 or 41.0% due to the sale of two office locations that closed in 2024 with only one such sale in 2025. Gains on other transactions increased \$46 or 11.2% primarily due to decreased losses on loan sales partially offset by lower investment yields from nonqualified pension plans compared to 2024.

Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (FCSIC), which insures the System’s debt obligation, had assets exceeding the secure base amount as defined by the Farm Credit Act. As a result of the excess, FCSIC made distributions to the System Banks and certain associations, and the Association received refunds in 2025 and 2024.

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)	
	2025	2024	2023	2025/ 2024	2024/ 2023
	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>				
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 64,272	\$ 59,375	\$ 59,930	8.25 %	(0.93) %
Occupancy and equipment	3,534	3,613	3,548	(2.19)	1.83
Insurance Fund premiums	6,295	5,711	9,314	10.23	(38.68)
Purchased services	32,029	27,072	4,198	18.31	544.88
Data processing	2,066	1,484	2,090	39.22	(29.00)
(Gains) losses on other property owned, net	(389)	119	(50)	426.89	(338.00)
Other operating expenses	19,224	18,528	16,755	3.76	10.58
Total noninterest expense	\$ 127,031	\$ 115,902	\$ 95,785	9.60 %	21.00 %

Noninterest expense increased \$11,129 or 9.6% for the year ended December 31, 2025, as compared to the same period in 2024, and increased \$20,117 or 21.0% in 2024 compared to 2023. The increase in 2025 is primarily related to increases in salary compensation and the cost of services provided by the Bank, in addition to reduced benefit from deferred personnel costs. The increase in 2024 compared to 2023 is primarily due to the reclassification of the Association’s technology and software costs paid to the Bank from interest expense to noninterest expense.

Salaries and employee benefits increased \$4,897 or 8.3% in 2025 as compared to 2024, mainly due to annual compensation increases and an increase in health insurance costs. Post retirement benefits increased \$348 or 7.1% in 2025 compared to the \$3,184 or 39.3% decrease in 2024 due to deferred personnel costs in accordance with the Accounting Standards Codification 310.

FCSIC premiums increased \$584 or 10.2% in 2025 as compared to 2024 due to the increase in the secured base amount. Premium rates for the Insurance Fund are established by the FCSIC and were set at 10 basis points in both 2025 and 2024, compared with 18 basis points in 2023.

Purchased services increased in 2025 when compared to the prior year primarily related to Bank service charges for technological enhancements. The increase in 2024 compared to 2023 was the result of the Direct Note rate change discussed above.

Other operating expenses increased a total of \$696 or 3.8% from 2024 to 2025, which is primarily related to an increase in other nonqualified deferred benefit plan expenses.

Income Taxes

The Association recorded a provision for income taxes of \$1,262 for the year ended December 31, 2025, as compared to a provision of \$1,318 for 2024 and a provision of \$533 for 2023. Refer to Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, *Income Taxes*, and Note 12, *Income Taxes*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, for more information concerning the Association's 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		
	12/31/25	12/31/24	12/31/23
Return on average assets	1.58 %	1.87 %	2.03 %
Return on average members' equity	9.16 %	10.33 %	11.02 %
Net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets	2.76 %	2.84 %	2.77 %
Net (charge-offs) recoveries to average loans	(0.01)%	(0.02)%	(0.02)%

A key factor in maintaining and growing the net income for future years will be an increase in acceptable loan volume, continued improvement in net interest income, and controlling loan losses, while effectively managing noninterest income and noninterest expense. There are many external economic factors that could negatively impact certain segments of the Association's portfolio and could impact the Association until economic stability is restored.

The decrease in return on average assets and return on average members' equity in 2025 compared to 2024 reflects lower net income resulting from higher costs for Bank services related to technological enhancements, as well as the impact of increased loan volume and members' equity. The decrease in net interest margin is due to lower spreads resulting from competitive pricing, changes in the Direct Note rate, and growth in loan volume. The Association recorded net (charge-offs) recoveries of \$(388), \$(1,157), and \$(1,012) for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively. The decrease reflects continued strong credit quality within the loan portfolio. See *Allowance for Loan Losses*, *Net Interest Income*, *Noninterest Income*, and *Noninterest Expense* sections for further discussion.

The fiscal stability of the Association enables it to pursue its goals of consistently meeting member needs by providing quality loan products, generating earnings sufficient to fund operations, ensuring adequate capitalization, and achieving an acceptable rate of return for stockholders. To meet these goals, the Association will continue its efforts to attract and retain high-quality, competitively priced loan volume while effectively managing credit risk across the loan portfolio. The Association uses an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process, which is expected to further aid the Association in its management of both short- and long-term risks. The Association will continue to actively evaluate new or modified products, including recommendations and initiatives offered in conjunction with System projects.

LIQUIDITY AND FUNDING SOURCES

Liquidity and Funding

The principal source of funds for the Association is the borrowing relationship established with the Bank through a General Financing Agreement (GFA). The GFA utilizes the Association's credit and fiscal performance as criteria for establishing a line of credit on which the Association may draw funds. The Bank advances the funds to the Association, creating notes payable (or direct loans) to the Bank. The Bank manages interest rate risk through direct loan pricing and asset/liability management. The notes payable are segmented into variable rate and fixed rate components. The variable rate note is utilized by the Association to fund variable rate loan advances and operating funds requirements. The fixed rate note is used specifically to fund fixed rate loan advances made by the Association. Association capital levels effectively create a borrowing margin between the amount of loans outstanding and the amount of notes payable outstanding. This margin is commonly referred to as "Loanable Funds."

Total notes payable to the Bank at December 31, 2025, was \$6,596,628 as compared to \$6,087,403 at December 31, 2024 and \$5,474,772 at December 31, 2023. The increase of \$509,225 or 8.4% compared to December 31, 2024 was primarily attributable to an increase in loan volume, net of the Association's increase in members' equity attributable to retained net income. The average volume of outstanding notes payable to the Bank was \$6,302,625, \$5,725,792, and \$5,193,183 for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023 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 participation in the Farmer Mac agreements, 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 has an overnight net settlement agreement with CoBank, ACB, to settle transactions between the two institutions daily to an aggregate line of credit of \$525 million. The Association had no other lines of credit from third party financial institutions as of December 31, 2025.

Funds Management

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

Demand for loan types is a driving force in establishing a funds management strategy. The Association offers fixed, adjustable, and variable rate loan products that are marginally priced according to financial market rates. Variable rate loans may be indexed to market indices such as the Prime Rate or the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR). Adjustable rate mortgages are indexed to U.S. Treasury Rates. Fixed rate loans are priced based on the current cost of System debt of similar terms to maturity.

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

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" section of this Management's Discussion and Analysis and in Note 6, *Debt, Notes Payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank*, included in this Annual Report.

The Association has an agreement with the Bank whereby the Bank may provide certain fiscal, personnel, accounting, marketing, communication, public relations, information management, computer and certain other services as requested by the Association. Specific services currently provided by the Bank to the Association, in which each service provided would constitute a material interdependent relationship, include information management, computer services/hosting, payroll processing and related payroll tax services.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

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

The Association's Board of Directors establishes, adopts, and maintains a formal written capital adequacy plan to ensure that adequate capital is maintained for continued financial viability, to provide for growth necessary to meet the needs of members/borrowers, and to ensure that all stockholders are treated equitably. There were no material changes to the capital plan for 2025 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, 2025, was \$1,321,376, an increase of \$60,148 or 4.8% from a total of \$1,261,228 at December 31, 2024. At December 31, 2024, total members' equity increased \$56,952 or 4.7% from \$1,204,276 at December 31, 2023. The increase in 2025 and 2024 was primarily attributed to net income earned during the year, net of various patronage

related distributions and the net impact of capital stock/participation certificates issued/retired. See statement “Consolidated Statements of Changes in Members’ Equity” in this Annual Report for further details.

Total capital stock and participation certificates were \$23,315 on December 31, 2025, compared to \$22,350 on December 31, 2024 and \$21,470 on December 31, 2023. The increases from 2024 to 2025 and from 2023 to 2024 are related to an increase in loan volume and new shareholders joining the Association.

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

The following sets forth the regulatory capital ratios:

Ratio	Minimum Requirement with Capital Conservation Buffer	Capital Ratios as of December 31,		
		2025	2024	2023
Risk-adjusted ratios:				
CET1 Capital	7.00%	14.36%	15.22%	15.40%
Tier 1 Capital	8.50%	14.36%	15.22%	15.40%
Total Capital	10.50%	14.76%	15.53%	15.70%
Permanent Capital	7.00%	14.41%	15.26%	15.44%
Non-risk-adjusted:				
Tier 1 Leverage*	5.00%	15.53%	16.32%	16.61%
URE and UREE Leverage	1.50%	15.23%	16.01%	16.28%

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

If the capital ratios fall below the minimum regulatory requirements, including the buffer amounts, capital distributions (equity redemptions, dividends, and patronage) and discretionary senior executive bonuses are restricted or prohibited without prior FCA approval. For all periods presented, the Association exceeded minimum regulatory requirements for all of the ratios. 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 Notes to 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, to increase surplus to meet Association capital adequacy standards to a level necessary to support competitive pricing at targeted earnings levels, and for reasonable reserves for necessary purposes of the Association. 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 \$62,100 in 2025, \$72,300 in 2024, and \$79,550 in 2023.

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

- Young farmers are defined as those farmers, ranchers, producers, or harvesters of aquatic products who were 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 had 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 generates less than \$350,000 in annual gross cash farm income of agricultural or aquatic products at the date the loan is originally made.

The Association’s mission is to provide financial services to agriculture and the rural community, which includes providing credit to YBS farmers. Because of the unique needs of these individuals, and their importance to the future growth of the Association, the Association has established annual marketing goals to serve the financing needs of 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 following table outlines the total number of YBS loans in the originated portfolio and the loan volume outstanding as of December 31, 2025:

	Number of Loans	Percent of Total	Principal (dollars in thousands)	Percent of Total
Young only	1,236	3.44%	\$ 257,501	4.35%
Young & beginning	1,543	4.30	365,277	6.17
Young & small	984	2.74	107,309	1.81
Beginning only	1,233	3.43	333,628	5.64
Beginning & small	4,433	12.34	778,327	13.16
Small only	6,835	19.03	564,162	9.54
Young, beginning & small	5,953	16.58	804,784	13.60
Non-YBS	13,699	38.14	2,705,267	45.73
Total	35,916	100.00%	\$ 5,916,255	100.00%

The following table outlines the number of new YBS loans and originated loan volume outstanding made for the year ended December 31, 2025:

	Number of Loans	Percent of Total	Principal (dollars in thousands)	Percent of Total
Young only	457	3.60%	\$ 108,078	5.52%
Young & beginning	594	4.68	138,115	7.05
Young & small	311	2.45	32,466	1.66
Beginning only	459	3.62	117,877	6.02
Beginning & small	1,170	9.22	197,931	10.11
Small only	2,220	17.49	132,052	6.74
Young, beginning & small	2,130	16.78	269,241	13.75
Non-YBS	5,351	42.16	962,605	49.15
Total	12,692	100.00%	\$ 1,958,365	100.00%

For 2025, the overall goal of booking more than 1,100 Grow Ahead Loans in 2025 was achieved at 1,691. The Association also set a goal to engage with more than 1,300 participants within its YBS education and outreach efforts in 2025, which was achieved at 1,649 participants. Furthermore, the Association’s quantitative goals were to increase the number of YBS loans and volume (principal) by 6.0% over 2024 levels. The following table outlines the 2025 YBS loans and volume goals compared to year-end results.

	2025 Goal	2025 Year End
YBS Loan Count	23,202	22,217
YBS Loan Volume (dollars in thousands)	\$3,105,631	\$3,210,988

The 2022 USDA Ag Census data has been used as a benchmark to measure penetration of the Association’s marketing efforts. The census data indicated that of those farms in our Association territory, 15.2% were young, 31.8% were beginning, and 86.0% were small. Comparatively, as of December 31, 2025, the demographics of the Association’s agricultural portfolio contained 21,451 borrowers within our territory, of which by definition 6,073 or 28.3% were young, 8,792 or 41.0% were beginning, and 12,547 or 58.5% were small.

There are slight differences between the USDA Census data (Census) and the Association’s YBS information as follows:

- The Census shows young farmers in a group 35 years of age or younger, whereas the Association’s YBS information includes young farmers 35 years of age or younger at the time the loan is originated.
- The Census shows beginning farmers who have been farming for 10 years or less on any operation, whereas the Association’s YBS information includes 10 years or less for a beginning farmer at the time the loan is originated.
- The Census shows small farmers as farms with less than \$350,000 in total annual gross cash farm income (GCFI), whereas the Association’s definition of a “small” producer operation is noted at the time the loan is originated.
- The Census data is based upon number of farms, whereas the Association’s YBS information is based on number of business relationships (BEs).

The working definitions of Young and Beginning include a criteria of borrower age and years farming, while Small is defined by the level of annual gross cash farm income. Since determination is made at the time the loan is originated, with the passage of time, existing borrowers will move out of Young and Beginning categories regardless of any operational changes or lending activities.

The Association successfully carried out the **Grow Ahead program** to focus on the needs of YBS farmers. In addition to modified credit approval standards for young and/or beginning farmers, the program includes an interest rate reduction on new loans, loan origination fee discount, discounts on the Association’s business consulting and accounting services, coverage of a certain portion of Farm Service Agency (FSA) guarantee fees and/or Maryland Agricultural & Resource-Based Industry

Development Corporation (MARBIDCO) loan participation program fees. You can learn more about the Grow Ahead program at www.horizonfc.com/beginning-farmer-loans.

The **Grow Ahead** program includes several outreach and educational efforts targeted to YBS farmers. One part of this program is Ag Biz Masters, an interactive learning series designed specifically for young and beginning farmers that has been in place since 2010. Ag Biz Masters focuses on everything from strategic business planning to marketing to the importance of creating a business plan and is offered to both members and prospects fitting this segment. You can read more about **Ag Biz Masters** at www.agbizmasters.com.

Another part of the program is the **Farmer on the Rise** award competition for beginning farmers with three to ten years of farming experience. This award program honors outstanding farmers within the diverse agricultural community who excel in their field. Winners are selected based on projects to grow or invest in their farm while showcasing their efforts in agriculture, financial character, leadership, community involvement, and environmental stewardship.

The **JumpStart** grant program is an annual grant offering to help grow a new generation of farmers and help jump start their way into farming. This start up grant program is offered to beginning farmers with two years or less of experience or those who plan to start farming in the next two years. Beginning farmers returning to a family operation must be starting a new venture or enterprise to be considered a startup farmer. The grant program application is paired with the submission of a business plan and the completion of the Ag Biz Basics educational requirement. You can learn more about these great programs on the Association's website, www.horizonfc.com.

The Association remains committed to supporting a variety of YBS industry related events, sharing staff expertise at external educational workshops, and developing content to help encourage lifelong learners among YBS farmers.

In addition to our **Grow Ahead** program, the Association also supports the equipment financing point of sale program, FCE. This program, supported through local equipment dealers within our territory, has further enhanced the YBS service of the Association. The FCE program has also helped to increase sales by local equipment dealers, which promotes economic growth in our rural communities. The FCE program has been expanded whereby the Association processes equipment financing applications for all of the other associations in the AgFirst District, which enables those associations to further serve YBS borrowers in their territories.

The Association has the goal of serving YBS through extensive outreach programs that include activities in marketing, education, training, and financial support. The Association has dedicated staff who specialize in YBS and promote program components. The YBS Relationship Manager role is comprised of 60% of their time on customer influence and 40% on industry influence. The Association continued previously sponsored outreach activities in which the Association participated for the purpose of promoting and supporting YBS efforts, as well as incorporated new outreach/sponsorships to continue building the Association's commitment to YBS.

The Association continues its participation in specific credit programs and partnerships that we have developed to help small farmers, young farmers, and farmers just starting out. It includes programs offered by the FSA, such as guaranteed and direct loans to qualifying borrowers. The Association has earned the distinction of a "preferred lender," the highest status designated by FSA.

In addition to FSA guaranteed loans, the Association is also a Guaranteed Participating Lender for the Small Business Administration (SBA), which offers lending programs specifically for small borrowers, and also participates in a number of state lending programs that promote the agriculture industry and environmental stewardship. The Association also offers flexible financing options in-house for qualifying borrowers.

The Association remains fully committed to serving the financing needs of YBS borrowers and will continue to evaluate its programs and efforts in order to be even more effective. The Association includes YBS goals in the annual business plan, and reports on those goals and achievements to the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis. The Association is committed to the future success of YBS farmers.

REGULATORY MATTERS

On December 5, 2025, the FCA published a proposed rule on loan performance categories and financial reporting in the Federal Register. The proposed rule would amend the regulations for high-risk loan performance categories due to changes in GAAP, clarify expectations for vintage disclosures and disclosures of loan modifications to borrowers experiencing financial difficulties. The comment period ended on February 3, 2026.

On February 8, 2024, the FCA approved a final rule to amend its regulatory capital requirements to define and establish risk-weightings for High Volatility Commercial Real Estate (HVCRE) exposures by assigning a 150% risk-weighting to such exposures, instead of the current 100% to reflect their increased risk characteristics. The rule further ensures comparability between the FCA's risk-weightings and the federal banking regulators, with deviations as appropriate to accommodate the different regulatory, operational and credit considerations of the System. The final rule excludes certain acquisition, development

and construction loans that do not present as much risk and therefore do not warrant the risk weight for HVCRE. In addition, the final rule adds an exclusion for loans originated for less than \$500,000. On October 16, 2024, the FCA extended the implementation date of this rule from January 1, 2025 to January 1, 2026.

NOTICE OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

The Association evaluated subsequent events and determined that, other than disclosed in Note 14, *Subsequent Events*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, there were no other events requiring disclosure through March 10, 2026, which was the date the financial statements were issued.

Disclosure Required by Farm Credit Administration Regulations

(dollars in thousands, except as noted)

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 Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report.

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

Description of Property

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the properties of the reporting entity as of December 31, 2025:

Street Address	City, State & Zip Code	Description	Form of Ownership
300 Winding Creek Boulevard	Mechanicsburg, PA 17050	Headquarters	Owned
1614 E. Churchville Road, Suite 102	Bel Air, MD 21015	Branch Operations	Rented
610 Evans City Road	Butler, PA 16001	Outpost	Owned
109 Farm Credit Drive	Chambersburg, PA 17202	Branch Operations	Owned
102 Morgnec Road	Chestertown, MD 21620	Outpost	Owned
1 Buffalo Street, Suite 3	Coudersport, PA 16915	Outpost	Rented
379 Deep Shore Road	Denton, MD 21629	Branch Operations	Owned
1410 South State Street	Dover, DE 19901	Branch Operations	Owned
925 North East Street	Frederick, MD 21701	Branch Relocated	Owned
5303 Spectrum Drive, Suite D	Frederick, MD 21701	Branch Operations	Rented
20816 DuPont Boulevard	Georgetown, DE 19947	Branch Operations	Owned
921 S. Center Avenue	Hunker, PA 15639	Branch Operations	Owned
450 International Drive	Lewisburg, PA 17837	Branch Operations	Owned
2322 Curryville Road	Martinsburg, PA 16662	Branch Operations	Owned
11555 State Highway 98	Meadville, PA 16335	Branch Operations	Owned
15 Eby Chiques Road	Mount Joy, PA 17552	Branch Operations	Owned
45 Sheetz Drive	Reedsville, PA 17084	Branch Operations	Owned
6546 Mid Atlantic Lane	Salisbury, MD 21804	Branch Operations	Owned
1513 Main Street	Shoemakersville, PA 19555	Branch Operations	Owned
24668 Route 6	Towanda, PA 18848	Outpost	Owned
45 Aileron Court	Westminster, MD 21157	Outpost	Owned
125 Prosperity Drive	Winchester, VA 22602	Branch Operations	Owned
1434 Seven Valleys Road	York, PA 17408	Branch Operations	Owned

Rented facilities are leased by the Association at prevailing market rates from independent third parties for periods not currently exceeding ten years. The Association leases excess space at one of its owned Branch Operations to a third party at prevailing market rates, and the lease expires no later than December 1, 2026.

The Association sold three branch locations in 2024 and 2025: Martinsburg, WV sold in June 2024 for \$1.0 million, Quarryville, PA sold in November 2024 for \$725 thousand, and Woodstock, WV sold in August 2025 for \$621 thousand.

Legal Proceedings

Information, if any, to be disclosed in this section is incorporated herein by reference to Note 11, *Commitments and Contingencies*, of the Notes to 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 Notes to 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 Notes to 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 to shareholders 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 at least the past five years.

Name and Title	Current Position Start Date	Previous Positions
Thomas H. Truitt, Jr., <i>President & Chief Executive Officer</i>	July 2022	Predecessor association MidAtlantic Farm Credit: Chief Executive Officer from January 2016 through June 2022.
Cathy L. Blair, <i>Chief People Officer</i>	February 2024	Chief Administrative Officer from July 2022 through January 2024. Predecessor association MidAtlantic Farm Credit: Senior Vice President, Corporate Services from September 2017 through June 2022.
Lee M. Cobb, <i>General Counsel</i>	February 2024	Vice President, Corporate Attorney with AgSouth Farm Credit and its predecessor association Carolina Farm Credit from August 2020 through February 2024; Credit Analyst July 2019 through August 2020.
Mark F. Kerstetter, <i>Chief Strategy Officer</i>	July 2022	Predecessor association AgChoice Farm Credit: Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer from July 2018 through June 2022. Other Business Interests: Board Member and Treasurer of the Penn Ag Industries Association.
Gina M. Moshier, <i>Chief Transformation Officer</i>	February 2024	Chief Strategic Initiatives Officer from July 2022 through January 2024. Predecessor association AgChoice Farm Credit: Senior Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer from July 2018 through June 2022.
Bessie H. Moy, <i>Immediate Past Chief Audit Executive</i>	July 2022	Immediate past Chief Audit Executive from July 2022 through July 2025. Predecessor association MidAtlantic Farm Credit: Chief Audit Executive from July 2019 through June 2022.
Tammy L. Price, <i>Chief Enterprise Risk Officer</i>	February 2024	Chief Information Officer from July 2022 through January 2024. Predecessor association MidAtlantic Farm Credit: Senior Vice President of Technology and Strategic Partnerships from July 2019 through June 2022.
Brian E. Rosati, <i>Chief Financial Officer</i>	July 2022	Predecessor association MidAtlantic Farm Credit: Chief Financial Officer from December 2018 through June 2022. Other Business Interests: Board Member of the Farm Credit Foundation for Agricultural Advancement.
William J. Rutter, <i>Chief Risk Officer</i>	July 2022	Predecessor association MidAtlantic Farm Credit: Chief Credit Officer from April 2017 through June 2022.
Craig P. Slingluff, <i>Chief Audit Executive</i>	September 2025	Interim Chief Audit Executive in August 2025. Director of Internal Audit for Horizon Farm Credit from April 2023 through July 2025. Previous 15 years of experience as Director of Internal Audit for DLL Financial Services (subsidiary of Rabobank).
Crystal A. Standish, <i>Chief Business Development Officer</i>	July 2022	Predecessor association AgChoice Farm Credit: Senior Vice President and Chief Sales and Marketing Officer from January 2014 through June 2022.
Karen S. Swecker, <i>Chief Operating Officer</i>	July 2022	Predecessor association MidAtlantic Farm Credit: Senior Vice President of Loan Operations from May 2020 through June 2022. Vice President, Relationship Manager at AgFirst Farm Credit Bank from February 2017 through April 2020.

Compensation

The total amount of compensation earned by the CEO and by all senior officers as a group during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

Name of Individual or Number in Group	Year	Salary	Bonus	Change in Pension	Deferred/Perquisites ^(c)	Total
Thomas H. Truitt, Jr.	2025	\$ 720,000	\$ 255,851	\$ 531,001	\$ 344,607	\$ 1,851,459
Thomas H. Truitt, Jr.	2024	\$ 696,496	\$ 261,638	\$ 3,297,883	\$ 326,265	\$ 4,582,282
Thomas H. Truitt, Jr.	2023	\$ 670,738	\$ 342,080	\$ 358,538	\$ 278,711	\$ 1,650,067
11 Officers ^{(a)/(b)}	2025	\$ 2,809,791	\$ 658,913	\$ 549,635	\$ 932,403	\$ 4,950,742
10 Officers	2024	\$ 2,578,530	\$ 697,494	\$ 169,089	\$ 1,088,050	\$ 4,533,163
9 Officers	2023	\$ 2,785,097	\$ 855,416	\$ 492,560	\$ 898,930	\$ 5,032,003

(a) Disclosure of information on the total compensation paid during 2025 to any senior officer is available to shareholders upon request.

(b) For 2025, this includes eleven different senior officers, inclusive of one resignation and subsequent replacement during 2025, as well as another senior officer resignation in 2026.

(c) The Deferred/Perquisites amounts disclosed in the above chart include deferred compensation, life insurance, employer 401(k) match, non-elective 401(k) contributions (see Note 9, Employee Benefit Plans, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements), sign-on bonus, payment of accrued annual leave, relocation assistance and Association provided automobile.

All of the senior officers of the Association participate in the Senior Management Incentive Plan. Goals are established annually by the Board of Directors based upon the Association’s Annual Business Plan and include specific objectives regarding various

Profitability objectives, Loan Growth, and Board defined Qualitative measures. Award opportunity for the CEO ranges between 0 and 90% of base salary; between 0 and 65% for the Executive Vice Presidents; and 0 to 40% for all other Senior Vice Presidents. For the Chief Audit Executive, 20% of the incentive award is based on Association Performance and the remaining 80% is based on Personal Performance.

For all senior officers, 30 to 50% of the annual incentive is deferred for three years and the deferred portion is at risk during the deferral period. Annual Performance objectives must be obtained during the deferral period. The amount of the deferred portion can increase by 50% and, conversely, can reduce to 0% if annual Association Performance is not achieved at prescribed levels.

All employees, other than the CEO and senior officers, are eligible to participate in the Staff Profit Sharing/Incentive Plan. The Staff Plan includes certain requirements regarding profitability, loan growth, Board defined qualitative measures, and certain regulatory requirements. Awards under the Plan are up to 15% for Association Performance and up to an additional 15% for individual performance for a maximum total of 30% of base salary.

Established targets for both plans are measured at December 31, 2025, so that bonuses can be accrued in the plan year. Payment of accrued bonuses is made by March 15 following the close of the plan year. For the deferred portion of senior officers' incentive, the payment is made by March 15 of the fourth year following the initial plan year.

The FCA regulation, "Disclosure to Shareholders; Pension Benefit Disclosures," requires the exclusion of employee compensation from being reported in the Summary Compensation Table if the employee would be considered a "highly compensated employee" solely because of payments related to or change(s) in value of the employee's qualified pension plan provided that the plan was available to all similarly situated employees on the same basis at the time the employee joined the plan. This has been reflected in the Associations compensation table.

Pension Benefits As of December 31, 2025			
Name of Individual or Number in Group	Number of Years of Credited Service	Actuarial Present Value of Accumulated Benefits ⁽²⁾	Payments During Last Fiscal Year
Thomas H. Truitt, Jr., CEO, AgFirst Retirement Plan	33	\$ 2,835,712	\$ –
Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan		\$ 3,556,724	\$ –
Total		\$ 6,392,436	\$ –
Senior Officers (excluding CEO) ⁽¹⁾		\$ –	\$ –
Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan		\$ –	\$ –
AgFirst Retirement Plan	27	\$ 3,367,034	\$ –
Total		\$ 3,367,034	\$ –

⁽¹⁾ Deferred Benefits Plan.

⁽²⁾ The Present Value of Accumulated Benefits is based upon assumptions and valuation dates that are the same as those used for the valuation of pension liabilities in the 2025 Annual Report, see Note 9, Employee Benefit Plans.

Retirement and Deferred Compensation Plans

The Association's compensation programs include retirement and deferred compensation plans which are designed to provide income following an employee's retirement. Retirement benefits are paid following the employee's retirement while the benefits are earned while employed. The Association's objective is to offer benefit plans which are market competitive and aligned with the Association's strategic objectives. The plans are designed to enable the Association to proactively attract, retain, recognize, and reward a highly skilled, motivated, and diverse staff that both supports the Association's mission and allows the Association to effectively align the human capital requirements with the Association's overall strategic objectives.

Employees hired prior to January 1, 2003, participate in the AgFirst Farm Credit Retirement Plan, which is a non-contributory defined benefit plan. Benefits under this plan are determined by a formula based on years of service and eligible compensation. Employees are eligible to retire and begin receiving unreduced pension benefits at age 65 or when years of service plus age equals "85". Upon retirement, annual payout is 2.0% of the highest three years of average salary, not including incentives, times years of credited service, subject to the Internal Revenue Code limitations.

All employees are eligible to participate in the Farm Credit Benefits Alliance 401(k) Plan, a qualified 401(k) defined contribution plan that has an employer matching contribution determined by the employee's date of employment. Employees hired prior to January 1, 2003, receive a maximum employer matching contribution equal to \$0.50 for each \$1.00 of employee compensation contributed up to 6.0%, subject to Internal Revenue Code limitations on compensation. Employees hired on or after January 1, 2003, receive a maximum employer matching contribution equal to \$1.00 for each \$1.00 of employee compensation contribution up to 6.0%, and beginning January 1, 2015, employees hired on or after January 1, 2003, also received an employer nonelective contribution equal to 3.0% of employee compensation, subject to the Internal Revenue Code limitation on compensation.

Senior officers and other highly compensated employees may participate in the Farm Credit Benefits Alliance Nonqualified Supplemental 401(k) Plan, a non-qualified deferred compensation plan. The purpose of the plan is to allow those employees to

defer income taxes on a portion of their compensation until retirement or separation from the Association and to restore benefits limited in the qualified 401(k) plan as a result of restrictions in the Internal Revenue Code. The plan includes a provision for discretionary contributions by the Association.

Employees who choose to defer a portion of their compensation may defer part or all of their base salary or incentive.

Also, all employees are eligible to receive rewards (a) based on years of service on five year, or multiple of five year anniversaries, and (b) based on special exemplary performance as defined in the plan. A copy of these plans are available to shareholders upon request.

Directors

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 vehicles, 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 for travel, subsistence, and other related expenses for all Directors as a group was \$799,721 for 2025, \$596,356 for 2024 and \$780,267 for 2023. The aggregate amount of reimbursement for all Directors as a group related to those expenses was \$98,990 for 2025, \$77,586 for 2024, and \$127,245 for 2023. The Association provides computer equipment to the Directors to provide for an electronic means of communication. Expenses for the equipment are accounted for in accordance with the Association's equipment policy.

Subject to approval by the Board, Directors are compensated for meeting attendance and special assignments. As of December 31, 2025, an honorarium of \$800 per day is paid for meetings, committee meetings, training, events, and special assignments. For participation in the regional Customer Advisory Committee meetings and the regional annual customer events, an honorarium of \$300 and \$325, respectively, is paid.

In addition to the honoraria, as of December 31, 2025, Directors are paid a quarterly retainer fee of \$7,500, the Chair and Vice Chair are paid an additional \$10,000 and \$7,000, respectively, and committee Chairs receive an additional \$5,000. Directors are compensated at a per hour rate of \$20 for travel time to Board meetings in excess of two hours, in addition to mileage and travel related expenses.

The following chart details the current term of expiration, the number of meetings, committee assignments, additional compensation paid for other activities, and total cash compensation paid during 2025 for each Director.

Name of Director	Current Term Expiration	Days Served		Committee Assignments	Compensation for Other Activities*	Total Compensation
		Board Meetings	Other Official Activities			
Michael S. Nelson, <i>Chair</i>	2026	10	49	Audit & Executive	\$ 36,900	\$ 81,420
Charles M. Wright IV, <i>Vice Chair</i>	2027	10	31	Compensation and Governance	24,300	62,060
Julie A. Bolyard	2029	10	35	Risk & Executive	27,100	69,500
Brian L. Boyd	2026	10	47	Compensation and Governance & Executive	35,100	72,500
Kevin D. Grim	2027	9	32	Audit & Executive	24,100	65,700
John Travis Hastings	2027	10	32	Compensation and Governance & Executive	25,400	68,590
Laura M. Heilinger	2028	10	33	Compensation and Governance	24,800	62,200
Monica E. Hepler	2027	10	62	Compensation and Governance	46,400	84,200
Anthony M. III, <i>Appointed and Outside</i>	2029	10	65	Audit	48,800	86,200
Sharon L. McClellan	2026	10	55	Audit	42,100	79,820
Jay C. McGinnis	2027	10	34	Risk	26,300	63,780
Robert H. Messner, <i>Appointed and Outside</i>	2028	10	36	Risk	27,800	65,200
Carl W. Metzgar	2026	11	17	Risk	13,600	51,400
Fred R. Moore, Jr.	2025	8	21	Risk	16,800	52,680
Samuel T. Parker	2026	10	33	Compensation and Governance	25,800	63,440
Brian L. Reiff	2028	10	33	Risk	25,100	62,500
Jennifer L. Rhodes	2028	9	23	Risk	16,200	52,800
Paul H. Schmidt	2028	10	33	Audit	25,800	63,200
Richard D. Shuman	2029	10	41	Compensation and Governance	31,300	68,700
David R. Smith	2027	10	65	Executive	47,200	94,600
Charles F. Ulmer	2025	10	21	Audit	15,800	52,680
Christine Waddell	2028	10	31	Audit	23,100	61,500
Total		217	829		\$ 629,800	\$ 1,484,670

*Included in the Total Compensation amount.

The following represents certain information regarding Association Directors who served during 2025 and their principal occupations during the past five years:

Michael S. Nelson, Board Chair, is the president of Nelson's Agri-Service, LLC operating in seed sales. Additionally, he is the owner/operator at Triple Creek Farm, consisting of row crops with a total of 750 acres rented/owned, and a Black Angus cow/calf operation.

Charles M. Wright IV, Vice Chair, is owner and President of Cornerstone Farms Inc. trading as Wright's Market, a family-owned and managed farm market, vegetable, and cash grain operation consisting of 850 acres. He is also co-owner, with his wife, of MC Farms, a poultry farm producing 210,000 broilers annually. Charles also has business interests in other entities related to these operations and their property holdings. He is a Director of the Wicomico County Farm Bureau and serves on the Executive Board of Directors of the Mar-DEL Watermelon Association.

Julie A. Bolyard is a third-generation producer, owning and operating Appalachian Orchard Company, a 550-acre orchard operation producing upwards of 300,000 bushels of apples annually. She, together with her husband and three children, owns and operates Fruit Meadow Farms where they raise cattle, meat goats and sheep. They also sell beef, lamb and chevon products locally. Julie serves on the Farm Credit Foundation for Agricultural Advancement Board of Directors, a 501(c)(3) organization.

Brian L. Boyd owns and operates a poultry production facility producing 860,000 broilers annually in four poultry houses on three different farms, totaling 220 acres. He owns and operates Boyd's Custom Planting, covering more than 4,000 acres per year planting soybeans and small grains. Brian owns Boyd Boys, LLC and trucks commodities for a local feed mill, and is a partner of Cannon Hill Holdings LLC, d/b/a Elizabeth Farms, a tree farm and venue in Lancaster, PA. In addition, he serves on the South Lebanon Ag Land Preserve Committee. Effective January 1, 2026, Brian joined the elder team at the South Lebanon Community Church and was elected to the AgFirst Farm Credit Bank Board of Directors.

Kevin D. Grim is a grain farmer and owner-operator of Shady Dell Farms, LLC, where he grows corn, soybeans, and wheat on 1,560 acres, in addition to custom planting and harvesting for other farmers in his community.

John Travis Hastings is the president of Lakeside Farms, a grain, produce, and processing vegetable operation located in Laurel, Delaware. He owns Lakeside Transportation, a school bus transportation business servicing the Laurel School District, and previously owned HAG Trucking, LLC until 2024, a grain-hauling business. In addition, Travis also serves as a Board Member of the Laurel Grain Company and the MarDel Watermelon Association.

Laura M. Heilinger, along with her husband, owns and operates Heilinger Farms LLC, a dairy and grain operation consisting of 140 Brown Swiss and Holstein cows and 350 acres of corn, alfalfa, soybeans, and some small grains. She serves as the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Brown Swiss Association.

Monica E. Hepler, along with her husband, owns and operates Hepler Meats slaughter and packing house. They also run a 130-head cow/calf operation. The beef they raise is direct marketed through their retail stores. In addition to processing beef for themselves, they USDA slaughter for several other local butcher shops as well as hundreds of local farmers. Wild game processing is also a large part of their business. In 2025, they processed approximately 1,700 deer. Monica also operates the Hepler Management Company, LLC, which encompasses two rental properties and manages Block & Tackle Guide Services, LLC, her husband's fishing charter business. She also serves on the Farm Credit Foundation for Agricultural Advancement Board, a 501(c)(3) organization.

Anthony M. III, Appointed Outside Director, is a Certified Public Accountant holding an active license in the state of Maryland. He is the founder of Rock Glenn Advisors, a consulting practice focusing on the financial, operational, and strategic aspects of business. Through his consulting company, he has served as a contracted CFO for a variety of companies in transition and has held various senior positions including President, COO, and CFO with companies in the fields of advertising, agricultural pesticides and herbicides, machine tooling, and heavy utility equipment manufacturing. Current clients include high-tech start-ups in the fields of computing and telecommunications, along with a firm providing urban design and architectural services.

Sharon L. McClellan is a co-owner and accounts manager of McClellan Farms Inc. She operates contract finishing hog barns that produce more than 15,000 market hogs annually. She has been employed as a dental hygienist with the dental offices of Bense & Lopatofsky for 28 years and was the former owner of Troy Auto Supply (a NAPA auto parts store) until 2020. In addition, Sharon serves on the Farm Credit Foundation for Agricultural Advancement Board of Directors, a 501(c)(3) organization.

Jay C. McGinnis is a fifth-generation owner/operator of a 1,600-acre crop farm where he farms corn, soybeans, and hay along with custom planting and harvesting. He, along with his wife, also operates a 170-head cow/calf beef operation focused on providing affordable beef and donations to those in need.

Robert H. Messner, Jr., Appointed Outside Director, serves as the Vice President of Information Technology and Chief Information & Security Officer at Harrisburg Area Community College and consulted at the Frederick County Community College until 2025. He holds a master's degree in information systems and technologies and is a Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP) through ISC2. With extensive experience in cyber security, risk management, organizational

improvement, and strategic planning, he brings a wealth of knowledge and expertise in safeguarding information systems and managing digital risks. Bob also served as the Vice Chair of KeystoneREN, a nonprofit organization, until January 2026.

Carl W. Metzgar owns/operates Metzgar Cattle Co, a cow/calf beef operation with an ancillary crop farm on approximately 720 acres. He also has business interests in other entities related to these operations and their property holdings. He is the founding member of Metzgar & Metzgar LLC (law firm), Board Secretary for Artemiflow USA Inc, Artemilife Inc, and ArtemiPet Inc, as well as a Representative in the Pennsylvania General Assembly where he serves as Chair of both the Consumer Protection, Technology & Utilities Committee, and the Ethics Committee.

Fred R. Moore, Jr., owns and operates Fred R. Moore & Son, Inc. and Collins Wharf Sod, consisting of a 1,110-acre turf production and grain operation. He is a partner in a land holding and rental management firm and is a life member of the Allen Fire Company. Fred also served on the Board of Directors and Risk Committee of the AgFirst Farm Credit Bank and on the AgFirst Farm Credit Council Board of Directors until December 31, 2025. For further information related to specific duties, compensation, and days served in those positions, please see the AgFirst Farm Credit Bank 2025 Annual Report at www.agfirst.com.

Samuel T. Parker is an eighth-generation farmer and, along with his wife, is the owner and operator of a poultry, grain, and vegetable operation on 600 acres, raising roughly 1.5 million chickens annually. He has also been employed by Mountaire Farm for 30 years, serving in a variety of roles within processing, live operations, and grain. Sam serves on the Wicomico County Farm Bureau Board of Directors.

Brian L. Reiff is a farmer and owner of Pro Fence LLC, based in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. His company serves the agricultural community across five states, building fencing that helps farmers protect their crops and livestock. He also has business interests in other entities related to these operations. Brian manages over 325 acres of crops (corn, beans, hay, and wheat) and a custom cattle backgrounding operation, works alongside his father on an Angus feedlot and 700 acres of farmland, and owns and manages residential rental properties. In addition to farming, Brian and his wife are involved in their local church and community, supporting families and mission projects abroad and he serves on the Farm Credit Foundation for Agricultural Advancement Board, a 501(c)(3) organization.

Jennifer L. Rhodes owns and manages Deerfield Farms LLC and Hillsdale Farm LLC alongside her two sons. These operations span 380 acres and include a four-house poultry facility producing organic broilers, as well as conventional cropland for corn, wheat, soybeans, cover crops, conservation areas, and a managed forest. In addition to her farming enterprises, she serves as the Principal Agent for Agriculture and Food Systems with the University of Maryland Extension in Queen Anne's County. Jennifer contributes her expertise as a Board Member for several organizations, including Compass Regional Hospice, U.S. Roundtable for Sustainable Poultry & Eggs, County Farm Bureau, Queen Anne's Soil Conservation, and Delmarva Land and Litter Challenge Steering Committee. In addition, she is a Member of the AgFirst Farm Credit Bank Board of Directors and the National Farm Credit Council Board of Directors. For further information related to specific duties, compensation, and days served in those positions, please see the AgFirst Farm Credit Bank 2025 Annual Report at www.agfirst.com. Jennifer served on the Delmarva Chicken Association, Inc. until December 31, 2025.

Paul H. Schmidt owns and manages Faithview Farm, a 175-head dairy operation on 365 acres, where he grows his own feed, raises replacement heifers, runs an Ag Bag machine rental business, and provides custom harvesting for local farmers.

Richard D. Shuman is the owner and operator of RD Shuman Farms. The farm consists of 1,275 acres, 475 of which are owned and 800 rented from 25 different property owners. He is a grain farmer and raises dairy replacements and feeder beef. Richard does custom harvesting of small grains on an additional 300 acres. The operation periodically grows contract vegetables for a cannery and looks to continue that enterprise into the future. He also serves as a Member and Outside Auditor for the Columbia County Farm Bureau, and Trustee and volunteer firefighter of Mainville Volunteer Fire Department.

David R. Smith, along with his son, owns and operates JDS Family Farm LLC, a dairy heifer, beef cattle, and crop farm consisting of 100 dairy replacement heifers and 80 heads of beef cattle. The beef cattle are all marketed through an on-farm freezer beef business. He serves as the President of the PA Agriculture Discovery Center, Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association, and Treasurer of the Penn State Ag Council Board of Directors.

Charles F. Ulmer owns a grain and forage operation, farming 2,100 acres. In addition, he owns three dairy facilities, providing young and beginning farmers with the opportunity to start a career in agriculture.

Christine Waddell, along with her husband and son, owns and operates Apple Shamrock Dairy Farms, LLC. They currently milk 1,300 Holsteins and grow crops, including corn, soybeans, alfalfa, and orchard grass on 3,500 acres. Chris also has business interests in other entities related to these operations and their property holdings. She actively promotes the dairy industry through her work serving as Treasurer of the Crawford County Dairy Princess Promotion Committee and offering tours to local schoolchildren.

Board of Director Committees

Our Board of Directors is organized into the following committees to carry out Board responsibilities. Committee members are appointed by the Board Chair.

- The Audit Committee fulfills oversight responsibilities in relation to the quality of financial reporting and internal controls, including those relating to accounting and reporting practices of the Association; those relating to the internal and external auditor; and to serve as an independent and objective party to review the financial information presented by management to shareholders, regulators, and the general public. The Committee also oversees the adequacy of management's actions with respect to recommendations arising from auditing activities.
- The Compensation and Governance Committee addresses issues of Board governance and the Board's continuing efforts to strengthen and renew the Board, manages the Board annual self-assessment, oversees and provides overall direction and/or recommendations for compensation, training and education of Board members, the outside Director election process, Director compensation, ethics and conflict of interest matters, human resource performance management programs, and assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling its responsibilities concerning evaluation, development, and compensation of the CEO.
- The Risk Committee oversees the integration of risk management activities throughout our organization. Committee members review ongoing risk assessments of current and emerging risks to ensure adequate planning and resources are directed at managing the identified risks. The Committee also establishes and promotes an effective risk culture throughout our organization.
- The Executive Committee members consist of the Board Chair, Vice Chair, and generally the immediate past Board Chair and Chairs of the other three committees. Additional members may be engaged by the Committee for consultation to better ensure geographic representation, diversity, and subject matter expertise. The Committee is primarily responsible for providing input and direction to management on the development and implementation of the Association's strategic plan, policies, and other significant matters requiring attention between Board meetings.

Nominating Committee

Each year, two customers from the Association's six election regions are elected by voting members to serve on the Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee meets each spring to nominate candidates for open Director and Nominating Committee positions. This committee, which consists of customers who are not seated on the Board of Directors, proactively identifies qualified candidates for Board membership and reviews Director nominations, helping to ensure that the Association continues to attract a highly qualified and diverse Board. The Nominating Committee makes a best effort to recommend at least two candidates for each open Board position. Members of this committee are compensated for their time and travel.

Unincorporated Business Entities

The Association holds an equity investment at December 31, 2025 in PW PropCo Holdings LLC. The LLC was organized for the stated purpose of holding and managing unusual or complex collateral associated with former loans, until such time as the assets may be sold or otherwise disposed of pursuant to the terms of Operating Agreements of the respective LLC.

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 Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report. There have been no transactions between the Association and senior officers or directors which require reporting per FCA regulations.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

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

Relationship with Independent Auditors

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

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Association paid fees and expenses of \$324 for services rendered by its independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, (PwC). Audit services rendered totaled \$230 and non-audit related services totaled \$94. All non-audit related services were approved by the Audit Committee. Non-audit services include a readiness assessment of the Association's ICFR program. No other fees were paid to PwC.

Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements, together with the report thereon of PwC dated March 10, 2026, and the report of management, which appear in this Annual Report to shareholders, are incorporated herein by reference. Copies of the Association's Annual and unaudited Quarterly Reports are available upon request free of charge by calling 1-888-339-3334 or writing Brian Rosati, Horizon Farm Credit, ACA, 300 Winding Creek Boulevard, Mechanicsburg, PA 17050, or accessing the website, www.horizonfc.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 Report 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, FCA regulations have required that borrower information be held in strict confidence by the System 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 System 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 the 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 included in this Annual Report.

Shareholder Investment

Shareholder investment in the Association may be materially affected by the financial condition and results of operations of the Bank. 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 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.

Whistleblower

Reports of suspected or actual wrongdoing involving the Association, its employees, and/or Directors, can be made anonymously and confidentially through the Association's Whistleblower Hotline at 1.833.220.9773 or a link to the website is available at www.horizonfarmcredit.ethicspoint.com.

Privacy Policy

Your privacy is a top priority in all aspects of our business. Our employees are informed of their responsibility to protect your confidential information and are governed by strict standards of conduct, which prohibit unauthorized use of your information. Security procedures and internal controls are also in place to protect your privacy.

We collect personally identifiable information (name, address, SSN) only if specifically and knowingly provided by you. We do not give, sell, or transfer any personal information to third parties, unless required by law or under such other permissible purposes as set forth by regulation.

For more details, visit www.horizonfc.com/privacy-security.

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 are employees of Horizon Farm Credit (Association) and in the opinion of the Board of Directors', each is free of any relationship with the Association or management that would interfere with the director's independent judgment on the Committee.

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC), the Association's independent auditors for 2025, is responsible for expressing an opinion on the conformity of the Association's audited financial statements with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. 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 Horizon Farm Credit. 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 2025. The foregoing report is provided by the following independent directors, who constitute the Committee:

/s/ Sharon L. McClellan
Chair of the Audit Committee

Members of the Audit Committee

Anthony M. Ill
Vice Chair

John Travis Hastings
Paul H. Schmidt
Christine Waddell
Charles M. Wright IV

March 10, 2026



Report of Independent Auditors

To the Management and Board of Directors of Horizon Farm Credit, ACA

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Horizon Farm Credit, ACA and its subsidiaries (the "Association"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023 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, 2025, 2024, and 2023 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.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Association changed the manner in which it accounts for the allowance for credit losses in 2023. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

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 2025 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

Charlotte, North Carolina
March 10, 2026

Consolidated Balance Sheets

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Assets			
Cash	\$ 14	\$ 56	\$ 32
Loans	7,804,308	7,268,264	6,612,361
Allowance for credit losses on loans	(32,341)	(20,980)	(17,283)
Net loans	7,771,967	7,247,284	6,595,078
Loans held for sale	—	—	5,372
Other equity investments	4,244	2,239	1,018
Accrued interest receivable	45,586	41,799	37,311
Equity investments in other Farm Credit institutions	142,634	113,761	105,628
Premises and equipment, net	27,510	28,632	28,670
Other property owned	647	1,497	925
Accounts receivable	46,942	45,850	45,045
Other assets (includes \$3,856, \$3,659, and \$3,220 at fair value)	7,319	5,361	5,116
Total assets	\$ 8,046,863	\$ 7,486,479	\$ 6,824,195
Liabilities			
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$ 6,596,628	\$ 6,087,403	\$ 5,474,772
Accrued interest payable	24,233	21,270	19,988
Patronage refunds payable	62,138	72,385	79,629
Accounts payable	6,926	9,063	13,046
Advanced conditional payments	7	198	14
Other liabilities	35,555	34,932	32,470
Total liabilities	6,725,487	6,225,251	5,619,919
Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)			
Members' Equity			
Capital stock and participation certificates	23,315	22,350	21,470
Additional paid-in-capital	267,216	267,216	267,216
Retained earnings			
Allocated	688,833	649,741	619,254
Unallocated	344,337	324,884	296,483
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(2,325)	(2,963)	(147)
Total members' equity	1,321,376	1,261,228	1,204,276
Total liabilities and members' equity	\$ 8,046,863	\$ 7,486,479	\$ 6,824,195

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

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	For the year ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Interest Income			
Loans	\$ 487,671	\$ 449,627	\$ 397,315
Interest Expense	280,917	254,180	221,950
Net interest income	206,754	195,447	175,365
Provision for credit losses	11,784	5,081	1,382
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	194,970	190,366	173,983
Noninterest Income			
Loan fees	3,187	2,684	2,458
Fees for financially related services	8,275	7,772	8,139
Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions	40,832	44,306	43,172
Gains (losses) on sales of rural home loans, net	—	49	96
Gains (losses) on sales of premises and equipment, net	868	1,472	451
Gains (losses) on other transactions	456	410	(363)
Insurance Fund refunds	1,165	1,827	—
Other noninterest income	143	132	97
Total noninterest income	54,926	58,652	54,050
Noninterest Expense			
Salaries and employee benefits	64,272	59,375	59,930
Occupancy and equipment	3,534	3,613	3,548
Insurance Fund premiums	6,295	5,711	9,314
Purchased services	32,029	27,072	4,198
Data processing	2,066	1,484	2,090
Other operating expenses	19,224	18,528	16,755
(Gains) losses on other property owned, net	(389)	119	(50)
Total noninterest expense	127,031	115,902	95,785
Income before income taxes	122,865	133,116	132,248
Provision for income taxes	1,262	1,318	533
Net income	\$ 121,603	\$ 131,798	\$ 131,715
Other comprehensive income net of tax			
Employee benefit plans adjustments	638	(2,816)	(49)
Comprehensive income	\$ 122,241	\$ 128,982	\$ 131,666

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

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Members' Equity

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Capital Stock and Participation Certificates	Additional Paid-in-Capital	Retained Earnings		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Members' Equity
			Allocated	Unallocated		
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 21,883	\$ 267,216	\$ 586,676	\$ 271,819	\$ (98)	\$ 1,147,496
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle				5,648		5,648
Comprehensive income				131,715	(49)	131,666
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	(413)					(413)
Patronage distribution						
Cash				(79,550)		(79,550)
Nonqualified retained earnings			29,851	(29,851)		—
Patronage distribution adjustment			2,727	(3,298)		(571)
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 21,470	\$ 267,216	\$ 619,254	\$ 296,483	\$ (147)	\$ 1,204,276
Comprehensive income				131,798	(2,816)	128,982
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	880					880
Patronage distribution						
Cash				(72,300)		(72,300)
Nonqualified retained earnings			32,331	(32,331)		—
Patronage distribution adjustment			(1,844)	1,234		(610)
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 22,350	\$ 267,216	\$ 649,741	\$ 324,884	\$ (2,963)	\$ 1,261,228
Comprehensive income				121,603	638	122,241
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	965					965
Patronage distribution						
Cash				(62,100)		(62,100)
Nonqualified retained earnings			38,499	(38,499)		—
Patronage distribution adjustment			593	(1,551)		(958)
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$ 23,315	\$ 267,216	\$ 688,833	\$ 344,337	\$ (2,325)	\$ 1,321,376

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

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	For the year ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 121,603	\$ 131,798	\$ 131,715
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation on premises and equipment	2,942	2,749	2,573
Amortization (accretion) of net deferred loan costs (fees)	2,520	3,203	1,120
Amortization (accretion) of yield mark resulting from merger	(3,977)	(390)	(8,710)
Provision for credit losses	11,784	5,081	1,382
(Gains) losses on other property owned	(472)	8	(34)
(Gains) losses on sales of premises and equipment, net	(868)	(1,472)	(451)
(Gains) losses on sales of loans, net	(55)	(376)	(96)
(Gains) losses on other transactions	(456)	(410)	363
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Origination of loans held for sale	—	(2,063)	(10,275)
Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale, net	55	7,812	4,554
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable	(3,787)	(4,488)	(8,478)
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(1,092)	(805)	(8,109)
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(1,958)	(245)	302
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest payable	2,963	1,282	5,889
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(2,137)	(3,983)	(4,904)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	1,687	(167)	4,511
Total adjustments	7,149	5,736	(20,363)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	128,752	137,534	111,352
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Net (increase) decrease in loans	(526,916)	(646,348)	(533,661)
(Increase) decrease in equity investments in other Farm Credit institutions	(28,873)	(8,133)	(30,359)
Purchases of other equity investments	(2,005)	(1,221)	(566)
Purchases of premises and equipment	(2,187)	(4,481)	(3,074)
Proceeds from sales of premises and equipment	1,235	3,242	618
Proceeds from sales of other property owned	957	1,713	187
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(557,789)	(655,228)	(566,855)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Advances on (repayment of) notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, net	501,526	596,808	548,416
Net increase (decrease) in advanced conditional payments	(191)	184	(856)
Capital stock and participation certificates issued/(retired), net	965	880	(413)
Patronage refunds and dividends paid	(73,305)	(80,154)	(91,636)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	428,995	517,718	455,511
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(42)	24	8
Cash, beginning of period	56	32	24
Cash, end of period	\$ 14	\$ 56	\$ 32
Supplemental schedule of non-cash activities:			
Financed sales of other property owned	\$ 360	\$ —	\$ 281
Receipt of property in settlement of loans	—	2,298	269
Estimated cash dividends or patronage distributions declared or payable	62,100	72,300	79,550
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	—	—	5,648
Employee benefit plans adjustments (Note 9)	(638)	2,816	49
Supplemental information:			
Interest paid	\$ 270,255	\$ 237,076	\$ 199,903
Taxes (refunded) paid, net	1,890	665	515

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:** Horizon Farm Credit, ACA (Association) is a member-owned cooperative that provides credit and credit-related services to borrowers in the counties of Kent, New Castle and Sussex in the state of Delaware; counties of Baltimore, Caroline, Carroll, Cecil, Dorchester, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Kent, Montgomery, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, Washington, Wicomico and Worcester in the state of Maryland; counties of Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Carbon, Centre, Chester, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Snyder, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming and York in the state of Pennsylvania; counties of Accomack, Clarke, Frederick, Northampton, Page, Shenandoah and Warren in the state of Virginia; and the counties of Berkeley, Brooke, Hancock, Jefferson, Marshall, Morgan and Ohio in the state of West Virginia.

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 sixteen District Associations. All sixteen were structured as ACA holding companies, with PCA and FLCA subsidiaries.

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% 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. Prior to January 1, 2024, the costs of these support services were primarily included in the interest expense of the Direct Note. After January 1, 2024, the fees charged by the Bank for these support services are included in the Association's noninterest expense or in some cases billed directly to certain Associations that use a specific service.

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

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

Note 2 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

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

A. Accounting Standard Updates (ASUs) Effective During the Period: In December 2025, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2025-11 Interim Reporting (Topic 270): Narrow-Scope Improvements. The update provides narrow-scope improvements to interim reporting guidance (ASC 270) to enhance clarity, navigability, and completeness of interim financial statements and disclosures, without fundamentally changing reporting requirements. Key changes include clarifying who is subject to ASC 270, adding comprehensive lists of required disclosures from other Codification topics, and establishing a principle to disclose events since the end of the last annual reporting period that have a material impact on the entity. The standard is effective for public business entities for interim reporting periods within annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027, and for other entities after December 15, 2028, with early adoption permitted. The Association is currently evaluating the potential impact of adoption on its financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

In November 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-08 Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326) - Purchased Loans. The amendment simplifies accounting for purchased loans by expanding the "gross-up" method to "purchased seasoned loans" (PSLs). This eliminates the Day 1 credit loss expense for most acquired loans, improves comparability, and reduces earnings volatility by creating a more consistent accounting approach similar to that used for previously purchased credit-deteriorated (PCD) loans. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2026, including interim periods within those years. Early adoption is permitted. The Association is currently evaluating the potential impact of adoption on its financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

In July 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-05 Financial Instruments – Credit Losses – Measurement of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets. The amendments in this update provide (1) all entities with a practical expedient and (2) entities other than public business entities with an accounting policy election when estimating expected credit losses for current accounts receivables and current contract assets arising from transactions accounted for under Topic 606. The practical expedient would allow all entities when developing reasonable and supportable forecasts as part of estimating expected credit losses to assume that current conditions as of the balance sheet date do not change for the remaining life of the asset. The 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 evaluating the potential impact of adoption on its financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

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 amendments in this standard require qualitative disclosure about specific categories of reconciling items and individual jurisdictions that result in a significant difference between the statutory tax rate and the effective tax rate. Income taxes paid will require disaggregated disclosure by federal, state, and foreign jurisdictions for amounts exceeding a quantitative threshold of greater than five percent of total income taxes paid. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2025. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Association's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows but will impact the income tax disclosures.

- B. **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.
- C. **Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses (ACL):** The Association is authorized to make long-term real estate loans with maturities of 5 to 30 years and certain short- and intermediate-term loans for agricultural production or operating purposes with maturities of not more than 10 years.

Loans are recorded at amortized cost basis, which is the principal amount outstanding adjusted for charge-offs, deferred loan fees or costs, and valuation adjustments relating to hedging activities, 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.

Nonaccrual Loans

A loan is considered a nonaccrual loan if there is a known risk to the collection of principal and interest 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 ACL (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 amortized cost 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 repayment 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 adopted the practical expedient to classify 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. An entity is required to measure the expected credit losses based on fair value of the collateral at the reporting date when the entity determines that foreclosure is probable. Additionally, the Association adopted the 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 loss 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

The Association adopted the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) guidance entitled “Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments” and other subsequently issued accounting standards updates related to credit losses on January 1, 2023. This guidance replaced the current incurred loss impairment methodology with a single allowance framework for financial assets that estimates the current expected credit losses (CECL) over the remaining contractual life for all financial assets measured at amortized cost and certain off-balance sheet credit exposures. This guidance was applied on a modified retrospective basis. 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), which covers the loan portfolio and is presented separately on the Consolidated Balance Sheets
- the allowance for unfunded commitments, which is presented on the Consolidated Balance Sheets in Other Liabilities, and
- the allowance for credit losses on investment securities, which covers held-to-maturity and available-for-sale securities and is recognized within each investment securities classification on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

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.

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 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 ACL.

In estimating the component of the ACLL that relates to loans 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 credit risk rating methodology is a key component of the Association’s ACLL 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 assumption of the anticipated principal loss on a specific loan assuming default occurs during the remaining life of the loan.

The components of the ACLL that share common risk characteristics 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's macroeconomic forecast includes a weighted selection of the Moody's baseline, upside 10th percent and downside 90th percent over reasonable and supportable forecast periods of three years. Subsequent to the forecast period, the Association reverts to long run historical loss experience beyond two years gradually after the determined forecast horizon using a transition function to inform the estimate of losses for the remaining contractual life of the loan portfolio.

The economic forecasts incorporate macroeconomic variables, including unemployment rates, Dow Jones Total Stock Market Index, and corporate bond spreads. 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.

Allowance for Credit Losses on Unfunded Commitments

The Association evaluates the need for an ACL on unfunded commitments 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 ACL is recorded for commitments that are unconditionally cancellable.

Also adopted, effective January 1, 2023, was ASU 2022-02 - Financial Instruments: Credit Losses - Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosure. This guidance requires the creditor to determine whether a modification results in a new loan or a continuation of an existing loan, among other disclosures specific to modifications with borrowers that are experiencing financial difficulties. The update eliminated the accounting guidance for troubled debt restructurings by creditors. The update also requires disclosure of current period gross write-offs by year of origination for financing receivables and net investments in leases on a prospective basis.

- D. **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.
- E. **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 ACLL. Revised estimates to the fair value less cost to sell are reported as adjustments to the carrying amount of the asset, provided that such adjusted value is not in excess of the carrying amount at acquisition. Income, expenses, and carrying value adjustments related to other property owned are included in Gains (Losses) on Other Property Owned, Net in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.
- F. **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.

- G. **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.

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 Rural Business Investment Companies (RBICs). These investments are carried at cost less any impairment, plus or minus adjustments resulting from any observable price changes.

Other Investments

As discussed in Note 8, *Fair Value Measurement*, 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.

Investment Income

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

- H. **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.
- I. **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, *Employee Benefit Plans*.

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, *Employee Benefit Plans* 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 in 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, *Employee Benefit Plans* for additional information.

- J. **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%) 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.

- K. **Due from AgFirst Farm Credit Bank:** The Association records patronage refunds from the Bank and certain District Associations on an accrual basis.
- L. **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: nonaccrual 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, *Fair Value Measurement*.

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

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

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

- N. **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.

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

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

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

Note 3 — Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses

For a description of the Association's accounting for loans, including nonaccrual loans, and the allowance for credit losses on loans, see Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, subsection C, *Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses*, above.

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

A summary of loans outstanding at period end follows:

	December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Real estate mortgage	\$ 4,266,618	\$ 3,958,563	\$ 3,658,033
Production and intermediate-term	1,808,098	1,660,260	1,509,903
Agribusiness:			
Loans to cooperatives	112,854	113,275	107,413
Processing and marketing	824,702	784,152	609,829
Farm-related business	162,422	152,236	149,179
Rural infrastructure:			
Communication	258,594	252,470	229,515
Power and water/waste disposal	165,106	159,209	186,574
Rural residential real estate	129,839	108,389	94,356
Other:			
International	73,765	76,872	62,479
Lease receivables	2,310	2,838	5,080
Total loans	<u>\$ 7,804,308</u>	<u>\$ 7,268,264</u>	<u>\$ 6,612,361</u>

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% (97%, 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, 2025					
	Within Farm Credit System		Outside Farm Credit System		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Real estate mortgage	\$ 82,476	\$ 7,617	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 82,476	\$ 7,617
Production and intermediate-term	255,739	181,572	19,723	6,109	275,462	187,681
Agribusiness	545,094	112,919	119,368	–	664,462	112,919
Rural infrastructure	425,210	–	–	–	425,210	–
Other	76,200	–	–	–	76,200	–
Total	<u>\$ 1,384,719</u>	<u>\$ 302,108</u>	<u>\$ 139,091</u>	<u>\$ 6,109</u>	<u>\$ 1,523,810</u>	<u>\$ 308,217</u>

	December 31, 2024					
	Within Farm Credit System		Outside Farm Credit System		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Real estate mortgage	\$ 69,921	\$ 8,222	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 69,921	\$ 8,222
Production and intermediate-term	219,871	136,408	–	2,446	219,871	138,854
Agribusiness	519,292	115,565	151,258	–	670,550	115,565
Rural infrastructure	413,589	–	–	–	413,589	–
Other	79,955	–	–	–	79,955	–
Total	<u>\$ 1,302,628</u>	<u>\$ 260,195</u>	<u>\$ 151,258</u>	<u>\$ 2,446</u>	<u>\$ 1,453,886</u>	<u>\$ 262,641</u>

	December 31, 2023					
	Within Farm Credit System		Outside Farm Credit System		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Real estate mortgage	\$ 74,888	\$ 8,791	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 74,888	\$ 8,791
Production and intermediate-term	244,077	57,455	–	–	244,077	57,455
Agribusiness	408,613	139,587	126,729	–	535,342	139,587
Rural infrastructure	419,216	–	–	–	419,216	–
Other	68,004	–	–	–	68,004	–
Total	<u>\$ 1,214,798</u>	<u>\$ 205,833</u>	<u>\$ 126,729</u>	<u>\$ –</u>	<u>\$ 1,341,527</u>	<u>\$ 205,833</u>

Loan Quality

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 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). See further discussion in Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, subsection C, *Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses*, above.

Each of the ratings carries a distinct percentage of default probability. The 14-point 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. These categories are defined as follows:

- Acceptable – Assets are expected to be fully collectible and represent the highest quality. In addition, these assets may include loans with properly executed and structured guarantees that might otherwise be classified less favorably.
- 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 shows loans under the Farm Credit Administration Uniform Loan Classification System as a percentage of total loans by loan type:

	December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Real estate mortgage:			
Acceptable	95.61%	96.03%	96.87%
OAEM	2.24	2.36	1.69
Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.15	1.61	1.44
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Production and intermediate-term:			
Acceptable	94.18%	96.15%	96.45%
OAEM	3.17	2.12	1.99
Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.65	1.73	1.56
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Agribusiness:			
Acceptable	90.20%	92.68%	96.97%
OAEM	3.04	6.96	2.15
Substandard/doubtful/loss	6.76	0.36	0.88
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Rural infrastructure:			
Acceptable	97.01%	98.70%	97.66%
OAEM	0.98	1.30	2.34
Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.01	-	0.00
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Rural residential real estate:			
Acceptable	96.30%	95.82%	96.00%
OAEM	1.79	2.14	2.33
Substandard/doubtful/loss	1.91	2.04	1.67
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Other:			
Acceptable	98.98%	99.51%	99.85%
OAEM	1.02	0.49	0.15
Substandard/doubtful/loss	-	-	0.00
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Total loans:			
Acceptable	94.64%	95.76%	96.86%
OAEM	2.48	2.89	1.85
Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.88	1.35	1.29
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

The following table provides an aging analysis of past due loans as of:

	December 31, 2025				
	30 Through 89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due	Total Loans
Real estate mortgage	\$ 23,560	\$ 12,428	\$ 35,988	\$ 4,230,630	\$ 4,266,618
Production and intermediate-term	12,623	8,908	21,531	1,786,567	1,808,098
Agribusiness	1,338	1,653	2,991	1,096,987	1,099,978
Rural infrastructure	-	8,434	8,434	415,266	423,700
Rural residential real estate	1,532	212	1,744	128,095	129,839
Other	-	-	-	76,075	76,075
Total	<u>\$ 39,053</u>	<u>\$ 31,635</u>	<u>\$ 70,688</u>	<u>\$ 7,733,620</u>	<u>\$ 7,804,308</u>

	December 31, 2024				
	30 Through 89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due	Total Loans
Real estate mortgage	\$ 20,264	\$ 7,156	\$ 27,420	\$ 3,931,143	\$ 3,958,563
Production and intermediate-term	9,546	6,401	15,947	1,644,313	1,660,260
Agribusiness	3,333	800	4,133	1,045,530	1,049,663
Rural infrastructure	-	-	-	411,679	411,679
Rural residential real estate	720	251	971	107,418	108,389
Other	-	-	-	79,710	79,710
Total	<u>\$ 33,863</u>	<u>\$ 14,608</u>	<u>\$ 48,471</u>	<u>\$ 7,219,793</u>	<u>\$ 7,268,264</u>

	December 31, 2023				
	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	\$ 23,132	\$ 9,176	\$ 32,308	\$ 3,625,725	\$ 3,658,033
Production and intermediate-term	10,926	7,407	18,333	1,491,570	1,509,903
Agribusiness	1,285	227	1,512	864,909	866,421
Rural infrastructure	-	-	-	416,089	416,089
Rural residential real estate	1,288	212	1,500	92,856	94,356
Other	18	-	18	67,541	67,559
Total	<u>\$ 36,649</u>	<u>\$ 17,022</u>	<u>\$ 53,671</u>	<u>\$ 6,558,690</u>	<u>\$ 6,612,361</u>

Accruing loans greater than 90 days past due as of December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, were \$54, \$672, and \$1,173, respectively.

The following tables provide the amortized cost for nonaccrual loans with and without a related allowance for credit losses on loans, as well as, interest income recognized on nonaccrual loans during the periods ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023:

	December 31, 2025			Interest Income Recognized on Nonaccrual Loans
Nonaccrual loans:	Amortized Cost with Allowance	Amortized Cost without Allowance	Total	For the Year Ended December 31, 2025
Real estate mortgage	\$ 9,169	\$ 14,330	\$ 23,499	\$ 966
Production and intermediate-term	10,948	2,141	13,089	538
Agribusiness	14,881	-	14,881	612
Rural infrastructure	8,535	-	8,535	351
Rural residential real estate	402	135	537	22
Total	<u>\$ 43,935</u>	<u>\$ 16,606</u>	<u>\$ 60,541</u>	<u>\$ 2,489</u>

	December 31, 2024			Interest Income Recognized on Nonaccrual Loans
Nonaccrual loans:	Amortized Cost with Allowance	Amortized Cost without Allowance	Total	For the Year Ended December 31, 2024
Real estate mortgage	\$ 8,469	\$ 9,442	\$ 17,911	\$ 1,820
Production and intermediate-term	6,621	748	7,369	749
Agribusiness	739	88	827	84
Rural residential real estate	630	148	778	79
Total	<u>\$ 16,459</u>	<u>\$ 10,426</u>	<u>\$ 26,885</u>	<u>\$ 2,732</u>

	December 31, 2023			Interest Income Recognized on Nonaccrual Loans
Nonaccrual loans:	Amortized Cost with Allowance	Amortized Cost without Allowance	Total	For the Year Ended December 31, 2024
Real estate mortgage	\$ 7,090	\$ 11,424	\$ 18,514	\$ 1,925
Production and intermediate-term	7,382	1,244	8,626	897
Agribusiness	287	-	287	30
Rural residential real estate	562	-	562	58
Total	<u>\$ 15,321</u>	<u>\$ 12,668</u>	<u>\$ 27,989</u>	<u>\$ 2,910</u>

A summary of changes in the allowance for credit losses by portfolio segment is as follows:

	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediate- term	Agribusiness	Rural Infrastructure	Rural Residential Real Estate	Other	Total
Allowance for Credit Losses on Loans:							
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 8,600	\$ 7,939	\$ 3,560	\$ 467	\$ 278	\$ 136	\$ 20,980
Charge-offs	(161)	(196)	(212)	—	—	—	(569)
Recoveries	168	13	—	—	—	—	181
Provision for credit losses on loans	1,754	2,373	3,722	3,853	3	44	11,749
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$ 10,361	\$ 10,129	\$ 7,070	\$ 4,320	\$ 281	\$ 180	\$ 32,341
Allowance for Unfunded Commitments:							
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 95	\$ 893	\$ 1,414	\$ 60	\$ —	\$ 10	\$ 2,472
Provision for unfunded commitments	173	130	(301)	9	—	24	35
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$ 268	\$ 1,023	\$ 1,113	\$ 69	\$ —	\$ 34	\$ 2,507
Total allowance for credit losses	\$ 10,629	\$ 11,152	\$ 8,183	\$ 4,389	\$ 281	\$ 214	\$ 34,848
Allowance for Credit Losses on Loans:							
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 7,551	\$ 6,673	\$ 2,316	\$ 373	\$ 271	\$ 99	\$ 17,283
Charge-offs	(3)	(1,454)	(26)	—	—	—	(1,483)
Recoveries	289	35	2	—	—	—	326
Provision for credit losses on loans	763	2,685	1,268	94	7	37	4,854
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 8,600	\$ 7,939	\$ 3,560	\$ 467	\$ 278	\$ 136	\$ 20,980
Allowance for Unfunded Commitments:							
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 81	\$ 903	\$ 1,179	\$ 60	\$ —	\$ 22	\$ 2,245
Provision for unfunded commitments	14	(10)	235	—	—	(12)	227
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 95	\$ 893	\$ 1,414	\$ 60	\$ —	\$ 10	\$ 2,472
Total allowance for credit losses	\$ 8,695	\$ 8,832	\$ 4,974	\$ 527	\$ 278	\$ 146	\$ 23,452
Allowance for Credit Losses on Loans:							
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 9,679	\$ 11,429	\$ 1,722	\$ 148	\$ 264	\$ 64	\$ 23,306
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	(873)	(4,956)	153	15	4	18	(5,639)
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$ 8,806	\$ 6,473	\$ 1,875	\$ 163	\$ 268	\$ 82	\$ 17,667
Charge-offs	—	(1,297)	—	—	(1)	—	(1,298)
Recoveries	280	6	—	—	—	—	286
Provision for credit losses on loans	(1,535)	1,491	441	210	4	17	628
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 7,551	\$ 6,673	\$ 2,316	\$ 373	\$ 271	\$ 99	\$ 17,283
Allowance for Unfunded Commitments:							
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 34	\$ 847	\$ 593	\$ 13	\$ —	\$ 13	\$ 1,500
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	35	(68)	13	9	—	2	(9)
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$ 69	\$ 779	\$ 606	\$ 22	\$ —	\$ 15	\$ 1,491
Provision for unfunded commitments	12	124	573	38	—	7	754
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 81	\$ 903	\$ 1,179	\$ 60	\$ —	\$ 22	\$ 2,245
Total allowance for credit losses	\$ 7,632	\$ 7,576	\$ 3,495	\$ 433	\$ 271	\$ 121	\$ 19,528

As of December 31, 2025, the Allowance for Credit Losses totaled \$34,848, representing an increase of \$11,396 from the prior year. This increase was primarily driven by a higher provision for credit losses, reflecting management's assessment of evolving economic risks, isolated financial distress within a few large accounts and challenges within the grain industry.

The Association has entered into Long-Term Standby Commitments to Purchase agreements with the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac). The agreements, which are effectively credit guarantees that will remain in place until the loans are paid in full, give the Association the right to sell the loans identified in the agreements to Farmer Mac in the event of default (typically four months past due), subject to certain conditions. The balance of loans under Long-Term Standby Commitments to Purchase held by the Association was \$54, \$80, and \$104 at December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively. Fees paid to Farmer Mac for such commitments totaled less than \$1 for 2025 and 2024. These fees totaled \$1 for 2023.

Loan Modifications to Borrowers Experiencing Financial Difficulty

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

The following table shows the amortized cost basis at the end of the reporting period for loan modifications granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty during the year ended December 31, 2025, disaggregated by loan type and type of modification granted:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2025				Percentage of Total by Loan Type
	Interest Rate Reduction	Maturity Extension	Combination – Interest Rate Reduction and Maturity Extension	Total	
Real estate mortgage	\$ 239	\$ 2,414	\$ 195	\$ 2,848	0.07%
Production and intermediate-term	–	4,737	1,716	6,453	0.36%
Agribusiness	–	233	320	553	0.05%
Total	\$ 239	\$ 7,384	\$ 2,231	\$ 9,854	0.13%

The following tables describe the financial effects of the modifications made to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty during the year ended December 31, 2025:

	Interest Rate Reduction Financial Effect
Real estate mortgage	Reduced weighted average contractual interest rate from 8.50% to 7.80%
	Maturity Extension Financial Effect
Real estate mortgage	Added a weighted average 13.0 years to the life of loans
Production and intermediate-term	Added a weighted average 3.6 years to the life of loans
Agribusiness	Added a weighted average 4.9 years to the life of loans
	Combination – Interest Rate Reduction and Maturity Extension Financial Effect
Real estate mortgage	Reduced weighted average contractual interest rate from 10.56% to 10.15% and added a weighted average 12.0 years to the life of loans
Production and intermediate-term	Reduced weighted average contractual interest rate from 10.42% to 9.08% and added a weighted average 4.3 years to the life of loans
Agribusiness	Reduced weighted average contractual interest rate from 10.18% to 9.65% and added a weighted average 6.0 years to the life of loans

The following table sets forth the amortized cost of loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that defaulted during the year ended December 31, 2025 and received a modification in the twelve months before default:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2025		
	Maturity Extension	Combination – Interest Rate Reduction and Maturity Extension	Total
Production and intermediate-term	\$ 170	\$ 518	\$ 688
Agribusiness	160	–	160
Total	\$ 330	\$ 518	\$ 848

The following table sets forth an aging analysis of loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that were modified during the year:

	December 31, 2025			
	Current	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total
Real estate mortgage	\$ 2,848	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 2,848
Production and intermediate-term	5,911	542	–	6,453
Agribusiness	553	–	–	553
Total	\$ 9,312	\$ 542	\$ –	\$ 9,854

Accrued interest receivable at the end of the reporting period related to loan modifications granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty during the year ended December 31, 2025 was \$131. Additional commitments to lend to borrowers experiencing financial difficulties whose loans have been modified were \$681 at December 31, 2025.

Modified loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty and activity on these loans were not material during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. There were no material commitments to lend to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty whose loans have been modified at December 31, 2024 and 2023. There were no material modifications to distressed borrowers that occurred during the previous twelve months and for which there was a subsequent payment default during the period.

The Association had no loans held for sale at December 31, 2025 and 2024. Loans held for sale were \$5,372 at December 31, 2023. Such loans are carried at the lower of cost or fair value.

Note 4 — Investments

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 \$139,411 for 2025, \$110,775 for 2024 and \$102,533 for 2023. The Association owned 20.3% of the issued stock and allocated retained earnings of the Bank as of December 31, 2025 net of any reciprocal investment. As of that date, the Bank's assets totaled \$50.2 billion and shareholders' equity totaled \$2.1 billion. The Bank's earnings were \$279 million for 2025. In addition, the Association had investments of \$3,223 related to other Farm Credit institutions at December 31, 2025.

Note 5 — Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment consists of the following:

	December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Land	\$ 4,885	\$ 5,133	\$ 5,527
Buildings and improvements	28,294	28,599	30,319
Furniture and equipment	12,195	12,087	14,037
	45,374	45,819	49,883
Less: accumulated depreciation	17,864	17,187	21,213
Total	\$ 27,510	\$ 28,632	\$ 28,670

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, 2025, 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, which will be included in interest expense. The interest rate is periodically adjusted by the Bank based upon an agreement between the Bank and the Association. The following table presents additional information regarding Notes Payable to AgFirst as of:

	December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Line of credit	\$ 6,900,000	\$ 6,900,000	\$ 5,845,000
Outstanding principal under the line of credit	6,596,628	6,087,403	5,474,772
Interest rate	4.46%	4.44%	4.27%

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. 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 Class C 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 equal two percent of the loan amount or one thousand dollars, whichever is less. The Association's 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 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, usually as part of the loan proceeds and not as 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.

B. 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 credit losses on loans 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:

Ratio	Minimum Requirement	Capital Conservation Buffer	Minimum Requirement including Capital Conservation Buffer	Capital Ratios as of December 31,		
				2025	2024	2023
Risk-adjusted ratios:						
CET1 Capital	4.5%	2.5%	7.0%	14.36%	15.22%	15.40%
Tier 1 Capital	6.0%	2.5%	8.5%	14.36%	15.22%	15.40%
Total Capital	8.0%	2.5%	10.5%	14.76%	15.53%	15.70%
Permanent Capital	7.0%	0.0%	7.0%	14.41%	15.26%	15.44%
Non-risk-adjusted ratios:						
Tier 1 Leverage*	4.0%	1.0%	5.0%	15.53%	16.32%	16.61%
URE and UREE Leverage	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	15.23%	16.01%	16.28%

* 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.

- C. **Description of Equities:** The Association is authorized to issue or have outstanding Classes A, C, D and E Common Stock, Class 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, 2025:

Class	Protected	Shares Outstanding	
		Number	Aggregate Par Value
C Common/Voting	No	4,281,018	\$ 21,405
C Participation Certificates/Nonvoting	No	381,959	1,910
Total Capital Stock and Participation Certificates		4,662,977	\$ 23,315

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 unallocated and allocated retained earnings accounts. The minimum aggregate amount of these two accounts is determined by the Association’s Board of Directors. At the end of any fiscal year, if the retained earnings accounts would be less than the minimum amount deemed necessary to maintain adequate capital reserves to meet the commitments of the Association, earnings for the year shall be applied to the unallocated retained earnings account in such amounts deemed necessary by the Association’s Board of Directors. 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 surplus 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 of Directors, may order any and all surplus account allocations owned by such borrower to be applied against the indebtedness.

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

At December 31, 2025, allocated members’ equity consisted of \$688,833 of nonqualified retained surplus.

Voting Rights

Classes A and E Common Stock and Class C Participation Certificates are nonvoting. Classes C and D Common Stock have voting rights. Each voting shareholder shall be entitled to only one vote.

Dividends

The Association may declare noncumulative dividends on its capital stock and participation certificates provided the dividend rate does not exceed 8% of the par value of the respective capital stock and participation certificates.

The rate of dividends paid on Classes A, C, D and E Common Stock and Class C 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.

Patronage Distributions

Prior to the beginning of any fiscal year, the Board of Directors, 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 each fiscal year. 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 of Directors. A minimum of 20% of the total qualified patronage distribution to any borrower for any fiscal year shall always be paid in cash.

Transfer

Classes A, C, D and E Common Stocks, and Class 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 shall be borne ratably by each share of Class A, C, D and E Common Stock and Class C Participation Certificates outstanding.

Impaired stock and participation certificates shall be restored in the reverse of the impairment sequence until each share of stock and participation certificates has a book value equal to its par or face value, respectively.

Liquidation

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

1. **First**, to the holders of Class A Common Stock, Class C Common Stock, Class D Common Stock, Class E Common Stock, and Participation Certificates pro rata in proportion to the number of shares or units of each such class of stock or participation certificates then issued and outstanding, until an amount equal to the aggregate par value or face amount of all such shares or units has been distributed to such holders;
2. **Second**, to the 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;
3. **Third**, to the 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; and
4. **Fourth**, insofar as is practicable, any remaining assets shall be distributed to past and present Patrons on a patronage basis in a fair and equitable manner determined by the Board or receiver.

D. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI):

	Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income by Component (a)		
	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Employee Benefit Plans:			
Balance at beginning of period	\$ (2,963)	\$ (147)	\$ (98)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	(90)	(2,816)	(49)
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	728	-	-
Net current period OCI	638	(2,816)	(49)
Balance at end of period	\$ (2,325)	\$ (2,963)	\$ (147)

	Reclassifications Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (b)			
	For the Year Ended December 31,			
	2025	2024	2023	Income Statement Line Item
Defined Benefit Pension Plans:				
Periodic pension costs	\$ (728)	\$ -	\$ -	See Note 9.
Amounts reclassified	\$ (728)	\$ -	\$ -	

(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. See Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, for additional information.

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

	December 31, 2025					
	Fair Value Measurement Using					Total Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
Recurring assets						
Assets held in trust funds	\$ 3,856	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,856
Nonrecurring assets						
Nonaccrual loans	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 32,378	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 32,378
Other property owned	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 705	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 705
Other equity investments	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,244	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,244

	December 31, 2024					
	Fair Value Measurement Using					Total Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
Recurring assets						
Assets held in trust funds	\$ 3,659	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,659
Nonrecurring assets						
Nonaccrual loans	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 11,446	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 11,446
Other property owned	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,607	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,607
Other equity investments	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,239	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,239

	December 31, 2023					
	Fair Value Measurement Using					Total Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
Recurring assets						
Assets held in trust funds	\$ 3,220	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,220
Nonrecurring assets						
Nonaccrual loans	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 11,015	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 11,015
Other property owned	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,028	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,028
Other equity investments	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,018	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,018

Valuation Techniques

As more fully discussed in Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, accounting guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. Fair values of financial instruments represent the estimated amount to be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer or extinguish a liability in active markets among willing participants at the reporting date. Due to the uncertainty of expected cash flows resulting from financial instruments, the use of different assumptions and valuation methodologies could significantly affect the estimated fair value amounts. Accordingly, certain of the estimated fair values may not be indicative of the amounts for which the financial instruments could be exchanged in a current or future market transaction. The following represent a brief summary of the valuation techniques used by the System institution for assets and liabilities:

Assets held in trust funds

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

Nonaccrual loans

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

Other property owned

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

Other Equity Investments

There are no observable market values for the Association's Rural Business Investment Company (RBIC) investments. These investments are measured at cost, adjusted for any observable sales and impairment.

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 to be filed. 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% funded, plans in the yellow zone are less than 80% funded, and plans in the green zone are at least 80% funded.
3. The "FIP/RP Status" indicating whether a financial improvement plan (FIP) or a rehabilitation plan (RP) is either pending or has been implemented.
4. The expiration date(s) of collective-bargaining agreement(s).

The FAP Plan covers employees hired prior to January 1, 2003 and includes other District employees that are not employees of the Association. It is accounted for as a multiemployer plan. The related net benefit plan obligations are not included in the Association's Consolidated Balance Sheets but are included in the Combined Balance Sheets for the AgFirst District. FAP Plan expenses included in employee benefit costs on the Association's Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income were \$1,935 for 2025, \$3,334 for 2024, and \$3,453 for 2023. At December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, the total liability balance for the FAP Plan was \$8,634, \$9,765, and \$33,660, respectively. The FAP Plan was 98.7%, 98.5%, and 95.4% funded to the projected benefit obligation as of December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

In addition to providing pension benefits, the Association provides certain medical and dental benefits for eligible retired employees through the OPEB Plan. Substantially all of the Association employees may become eligible for the benefits if they reach early retirement age while working for the Association. Early retirement age is defined as a minimum of age 55 and 10 years of service. Employees hired after December 31, 2002, and employees who separate from service between age 50 and age 55, are required to pay the full cost of their retiree health insurance coverage. Employees who retire subsequent to December 1, 2007 are no longer provided retiree life insurance benefits. The OPEB Plan includes other Farm Credit System employees that are not employees of the Association or District and is accounted for as a multiemployer plan. The related net benefit plan obligations are not included in the Association's Consolidated Balance Sheets but are included in the Combined Statement of Condition for the Farm Credit System. The OPEB Plan is unfunded with expenses paid as incurred. Postretirement benefits other than pensions included in employee benefit costs on the Association's Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income were \$1,395 for 2025, \$1,249 for 2024, and \$1,197 for 2023. The total AgFirst District liability balance for the OPEB Plan presented in the Farm Credit System Combined Statement of Condition was \$182,436, \$182,643, and \$160,980 at December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, 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 6.0% of contribution (based on total compensation) up to the maximum employer contribution of 3.0% 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 6.0% of contribution up to the maximum employer contribution of 6.0% of total compensation. Beginning in 2015, contributions include an additional 3.0% 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 \$3,726, \$3,617, and \$3,385 for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, 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 2025, 2024, and 2023, a net credit of \$638, a net debit of \$2,816, and a net debit of \$49, respectively, have been recognized 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 \$5,123 and a net under-funded status of \$5,123 at December 31, 2025. Assumptions used to determine the projected benefit obligation as of December 31, 2025 included a discount rate of 5.5%. The expenses of these nonqualified plans included in noninterest expenses were \$1,135, \$146, and \$183 for 2025, 2024, and 2023, 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, 2025 amounted to \$73,085. During 2025, \$24,508 of new loans and advances on existing loans were made and repayments totaled \$26,882. In addition, loans of \$1,782 were no longer classified as related party loans. In the opinion of management, none of these loans outstanding at December 31, 2025 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, 2025, \$1,758,891 of commitments to extend credit and \$7,231 of commercial letters of credit were outstanding. The reserve for unfunded commitments totaled \$2,507 at December 31, 2025, and was included in Other Liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

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 and are supported by a committed loan or line of credit. At December 31, 2025, standby letters of credit outstanding totaled \$29,261 with expiration dates ranging from January 1, 2026 to November 30, 2030. The maximum potential amount of future payments that may be required under these guarantees was \$29,261.

Note 12 — Income Taxes

The provision (benefit) for income taxes follows.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Current:			
Federal	\$ 1,247	\$ 1,301	\$ 536
State	15	17	(3)
	<u>1,262</u>	<u>1,318</u>	<u>533</u>
Deferred:			
Federal	-	-	-
State	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total provision (benefit) for income taxes	<u>\$ 1,262</u>	<u>\$ 1,318</u>	<u>\$ 533</u>

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,		
	2025	2024	2023
Federal tax at statutory rate	\$ 25,801	\$ 27,954	\$ 27,772
State tax, net	15	17	(3)
Patronage distributions	(13,041)	(15,183)	(16,706)
Tax-exempt FLCA earnings	(26,093)	(25,045)	(22,854)
Dividends from tax-exempt FLCA	13,449	13,705	14,821
Change in deferred tax asset valuation allowance	1,063	(763)	1,594
Impact of tax reform	-	-	-
Other	68	633	(4,091)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	<u>\$ 1,262</u>	<u>\$ 1,318</u>	<u>\$ 533</u>

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

	December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Deferred income tax assets:			
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 3,185	\$ 2,398	\$ 2,040
Net operating loss – carryforward	4,747	4,525	4,857
Nonaccrual loan interest	216	130	104
Other	478	1,147	1,806
Gross deferred tax assets	<u>8,626</u>	<u>8,200</u>	<u>8,807</u>
Less: valuation allowance	<u>(3,774)</u>	<u>(2,645)</u>	<u>(3,520)</u>
Gross deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	<u>4,852</u>	<u>5,555</u>	<u>5,287</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities:			
Bank patronage allocation	(3,944)	(4,238)	(4,010)
Loan fees	(874)	(1,280)	(1,238)
Other	(34)	(37)	(39)
Gross deferred tax liability	<u>(4,852)</u>	<u>(5,555)</u>	<u>(5,287)</u>
Net deferred tax asset	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The Association recorded a valuation allowance of \$3,774, \$2,645 and \$3,520 as of December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The Association will continue to evaluate the realizability of these deferred tax assets and adjust the valuation allowance accordingly.

At December 31, 2025 the Association has Federal loss carryforwards totaling approximately \$20,979 that expire in varying amounts beginning in 2033. The valuation allowance at December 31, 2025 was primarily related to allowance for loan losses and federal loss carryforwards that, in the judgement of management, are more likely than not to expire before realized. In evaluating the Association's ability to recover its deferred income tax assets, it considers all available evidence, both positive and negative, including operating results, ongoing tax planning and forecasts of future taxable income on a jurisdiction by jurisdiction basis.

There were no uncertain tax positions identified related to the current year and the Association has no unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2025 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 2018 and forward.

Note 13 — Additional Financial Information

Quarterly Financial Information (Unaudited)

	2025				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Net interest income	\$ 50,586	\$ 50,758	\$ 52,358	\$ 53,052	\$ 206,754
Provision for (reversal of) allowance for credit losses	3,323	4,904	2,241	1,316	11,784
Noninterest income (expense), net	(17,047)	(18,203)	(18,250)	(19,867)	(73,367)
Net income	\$ 30,216	\$ 27,651	\$ 31,867	\$ 31,869	\$ 121,603

	2024				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Net interest income	\$ 47,943	\$ 47,331	\$ 49,752	\$ 50,421	\$ 195,447
Provision for (reversal of) allowance for credit losses	1,231	1,625	3,066	(841)	5,081
Noninterest income (expense), net	(14,036)	(10,818)	(16,598)	(17,116)	(58,568)
Net income	\$ 32,676	\$ 34,888	\$ 30,088	\$ 34,146	\$ 131,798

	2023				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Net interest income	\$ 45,175	\$ 45,344	\$ 42,294	\$ 42,552	\$ 175,365
Provision for (reversal of) allowance for credit losses	(81)	118	1,884	(539)	1,382
Noninterest income (expense), net	(11,083)	(9,195)	(11,245)	(10,745)	(42,268)
Net income	\$ 34,173	\$ 36,031	\$ 29,165	\$ 32,346	\$ 131,715

Note 14 — Subsequent Events

The Association evaluated subsequent events and determined that there were none requiring disclosure through March 10, 2026, which was the date the financial statements were issued.