

RIVER VALLEY AGCREDIT, ACA

2025 ANNUAL REPORT

Contents

Message from the President.....	2
Report of Management	3
Consolidated Five-Year Summary of Selected Consolidated Financial Data.....	4
Management’s Discussion & Analysis of Financial Condition & Results of Operations	5-17
Disclosure Required by FCA Regulations	18-22
Report of the Audit Committee	23
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.....	24-25
Consolidated Financial Statements.....	26-29
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	30-51

Management

Kyle Yancey.....	Chief Executive Officer
Beth Barkley.....	Chief Financial Officer
Logan Dowdy.....	Chief Credit Officer
Jessica Johnson.....	Chief Human Resources Officer

Board of Directors

David L. Richesin	Chairman
Darren Grogan.....	Vice Chairman
Andrew Falwell.....	Director
Heath Green	Director
Darrin Holder	Director
Don Massengale.....	Director
Tiffany Myers	Outside Director
Dr. Aaron Smith.....	Outside Director
Aaron Wilson	Director

Message from the President

It is an honor to serve as your CEO and report the results of River Valley AgCredit. As I begin my 11th year as CEO and 20th year in Farm Credit, I am blessed beyond measure at the opportunity to lead this association. We have had our ups and downs, with mainly ups over the last few years, but I feel experienced enough to handle the down cycles as they come, and they will come. When I close out this update, I always mention my door is open to all membership and staff. I really mean that, and you can talk to me in person or over the phone at your request. If you need me on the farm, I will drive over as soon as I can, regardless of whether you are in West Kentucky or East Tennessee.

Again in 2025, our primary source of growth came from the expanding poultry segment. Over the last four years, this segment has led the association's growth and has doubled in size since 2019. Our territory has been mostly dominated by four integrators, but over the last couple of years, we have added two new integrators that have fueled the growth in the segment. Another integrator entered our territory in 2025. Our poultry segment has grown so much, that in 2026 we have created "integrator specialist" loan officers that focus solely on taking care of poultry customers' needs while continuing to focus on growth in the poultry segment of our business.

Additionally, our home loan department, branded Country Mortgage, had another strong year, and in return, had over 22% growth. From home construction to purchases, this segment surpassed all expectations.

In 2024, we launched a crop insurance program that covers the entire association's territory. This was well received by our customers, and we ended up adding a significant amount of new acreage to our book of business this year. Crop insurance contributes directly to the bottom line, so please utilize it as your source for insurance since it helps the association's net earnings, which can ultimately end up in a higher amount of patronage returned to our borrowers.

Year-over-year the association's net accruing volume grew to \$702.9 million with total assets of \$743.3 million. RVAC ended with our highest volume ever (for the fourth year in a row), growing 7.75% over 2024. 2025 was our third consecutive year of growth over 7%. This growth will position us for strong earnings in 2026. Once again, the growing season was a challenge. Row crops were hit the hardest, with weather being the contributing factor. By late June, most of our western territory had already received a full year's worth of rain. Once the rain stopped, it never started again. As I type this in February 2026, we remain in drought conditions. Combined with last year's similar scenario, row crop balance sheets and income statements have taken a turn for the worse. This results in lower quality of our overall portfolio and improving these accounts in 2026 is top priority. We are here and willing to work with our borrowers in the good times and the worst of times, so do not fret, and let us work with you on improving profitability in these tough times. It appears we are headed for our third year of challenging row crop farming. These are cycles and I am entering my third downturn since I started back in 2006 and am confident, we will get through it together. Credit quality decreased to 92.84% acceptable, from 94.51% a year ago. Adversely classified volume increased significantly to 5.27% of our portfolio compared to 2.86% a year ago.

Net earnings were \$11.238 million, which was over budget by \$1.5 million. Our 2025 net income will once again result in another generous patronage refund in 2026, yielding a nearly 1% interest rate return should you apply the funds back to principal. Return on assets (ROA) at year-end was 1.61%, which was well above our minimum standard of 1.0% set in our general financing agreement with AgFirst and above our budget of 1.44%. The year-end permanent capital ratio finished at 18.03%, down slightly from 2024 due to volume growth and increased investment in AgFirst.

As is standard for all financial institutions, RVAC was audited several times in 2025. Our audit season runs throughout the entire summer. 2025 presented a blend of remote and on-site audits and we were pleased to be able to pass all audits with no material issues.

Thank you for allowing me to serve as your CEO once again in 2025. As always, my door is open to all stockholders. Please stop by or call anytime. May God bless you and your operations this year.

/s/ Kyle M. Yancey
Chief Executive Officer
River Valley AgCredit, ACA

March 10, 2026

Report of Management

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

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

The consolidated financial statements have been audited by independent auditors, whose report appears elsewhere in this annual report. The Association is also subject to examination by the Farm Credit Administration.

The Consolidated Financial Statements, in the opinion of management, fairly present the financial condition and results of operation of the Association. The undersigned certify that we have reviewed the 2025 Annual Report of River Valley AgCredit, 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/ David L. Richesin
Chairman of the Board
of River Valley AgCredit, ACA

/s/ Kyle M. Yancey
Chief Executive Officer
of River Valley AgCredit, ACA

/s/ Tiffany Myers
Member of Board of Directors
Chairman of the Audit Committee
of River Valley AgCredit, ACA

/s/ Beth Barkley
Chief Financial Officer
of River Valley AgCredit, ACA

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	\$ 685	\$ 629	\$ 618	\$ 360	\$ 1,969
Loans	711,260	655,664	609,156	582,422	549,712
Allowance for credit losses on loans	(1,958)	(1,981)	(1,713)	(6,901)	(6,926)
Net loans	709,302	653,683	607,443	575,521	542,786
Equity investments in other Farm Credit institutions	12,494	10,320	9,755	7,249	5,379
Other property owned	—	886	1,295	—	—
Other assets	20,846	21,364	22,502	17,935	21,017
Total assets	\$ 743,327	\$ 686,882	\$ 641,613	\$ 601,065	\$ 571,151
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank*	\$ 581,563	\$ 534,751	\$ 494,821	\$ 465,253	\$ 443,283
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities with maturities of less than one year	22,066	19,002	20,788	19,217	18,674
Total liabilities	603,629	553,753	515,609	484,470	461,957
Capital stock and participation certificates	4,945	4,984	4,905	4,881	4,831
Additional paid-in-capital	15,817	15,817	15,817	15,817	15,817
Retained earnings					
Allocated	70,602	65,419	60,887	57,633	49,474
Unallocated	48,334	46,909	44,395	38,264	39,072
Total members' equity	139,698	133,129	126,004	116,595	109,194
Total liabilities and members' equity	\$ 743,327	\$ 686,882	\$ 641,613	\$ 601,065	\$ 571,151
Statement of Income Data					
Net interest income	\$ 21,250	\$ 20,639	\$ 17,623	\$ 15,435	\$ 14,849
Provision for (reversal of) allowance for credit losses	267	108	392	(81)	(75)
Noninterest income (expense), net	(9,745)	(8,635)	(7,965)	(4,709)	(35)
Net income	\$ 11,238	\$ 11,896	\$ 9,266	\$ 10,807	\$ 14,889
Key Financial Ratios					
Rate of return on average:					
Total assets	1.61%	1.83%	1.52%	1.93%	2.66%
Total members' equity	8.06%	8.97%	7.37%	9.55%	13.84%
Net interest income as a percentage of					
average earning assets	3.17%	3.32%	3.02%	2.82%	2.72%
Net (chargeoffs) recoveries to average loans	(0.043)%	(0.016)%	(0.128)%	0.010%	0.001%
Total members' equity to total assets	18.79%	19.38%	19.64%	19.40%	19.12%
Debt to members' equity (:1)	4.32	4.16	4.09	4.16	4.23
Allowance for credit losses to loans	0.28%	0.30%	0.28%	1.18%	1.26%
Permanent capital ratio	18.03%	18.77%	19.02%	19.13%	18.97%
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	17.55%	18.25%	18.48%	18.40%	18.18%
Tier 1 capital ratio	17.55%	18.25%	18.48%	18.40%	18.18%
Total regulatory capital ratio	18.11%	18.84%	19.12%	19.82%	19.71%
Tier 1 leverage ratio**	17.65%	18.52%	18.61%	18.53%	17.42%
Unallocated retained earnings (URE) and URE equivalents leverage ratio	17.38%	18.23%	18.31%	18.19%	17.18%
Net Income Distribution					
Estimated patronage refunds:					
Cash	\$ 5,212	\$ 5,375	\$ 4,256	\$ 3,147	\$ 5,666
Nonqualified retained earnings	4,529	4,002	3,431	6,338	5,252

* 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 River Valley AgCredit, 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, producers or harvesters of aquatic products and farm-related businesses. The System is the largest agricultural lending organization in the United States. The System is regulated by the Farm Credit Administration (FCA), which is an independent safety and soundness regulator.

The Association is a cooperative, which is owned by the members (also referred to throughout this Annual Report as stockholders or shareholders) served. The territory of the Association extends across a diverse agricultural region of Western Kentucky and Southeast Tennessee. 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.rivervalleyagcredit.com, or by calling 1-270-554-2912, extension 2020, or writing Beth Barkley, River Valley AgCredit, ACA, 2731 Olivet Church Rd., Paducah, KY 42001. 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 United States and abroad;
- economic fluctuations in the agricultural, rural utility, international, and farm-related business sectors;
- weather-related, disease, and other adverse climatic or biological conditions that periodically occur that impact agricultural productivity and income;
- changes in United States government support of the agricultural industry and the Farm Credit System, as a government-sponsored enterprise, as well as investor and rating-agency reactions to events involving other government-sponsored enterprises and other financial institutions; and
- actions taken by the Federal Reserve System in implementing monetary policy.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Production agriculture is a cyclical business that is heavily influenced by 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% 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 United States of America. 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

Unemployment conditions have softened over the past year in both the Purchase Area of Kentucky and the Southeast Tennessee counties served by the Association. In the Purchase Area, unemployment has fallen to approximately 3.57%, compared with 5.12% one year earlier. Likewise, unemployment across the Southeast Tennessee service counties has decreased to roughly 3.41%, down from 3.75% during the same period. While these levels remain manageable, they reflect a gradual cooling in regional labor markets that warrants continued monitoring.

At the national level, the Federal Reserve projects continued economic expansion, though it remains focused on bringing inflation—currently near 2.4%—closer to its long-run target. Monetary policy direction for 2026 remains uncertain. While many analysts anticipate some degree of rate reduction, the timing and magnitude of such adjustments remain unclear.

The U.S. economy in 2026 is expected to maintain a path of moderate yet resilient growth, supported by strong business investment—particularly in artificial intelligence, automation, and other productivity-enhancing technologies—as well as ongoing federal fiscal

stimulus. GDP growth is projected to remain at or slightly above its long-term potential, driven by high-income consumer spending and efficiency gains across multiple sectors. These positives help offset persistent challenges, including tariff-related cost pressures and remaining supply-side constraints.

Financial markets are expected to remain relatively stable as trade policy uncertainty continues to ease. Tighter credit spreads and reduced volatility support a more predictable investment environment. Nevertheless, several risks temper the outlook. Some economists caution that a “stagflation-lite” scenario could emerge, characterized by slowing growth accompanied by stubborn inflation pressures. Demographic shifts, a gradually cooling labor market, and policy-driven cost increases contribute to this risk. Inflation is anticipated to moderate gradually through mid-2026, though frictions in labor and goods markets could slow the adjustment process. Businesses may further soften hiring as they respond to higher borrowing costs and evolving demand patterns.

Overall, the 2026 economic environment appears cautiously optimistic—marked by steady underlying momentum but shaped by important uncertainties that require careful navigation by policymakers, lenders, and businesses.

Interest-rate expectations for 2026 point toward measured and cautious rate cuts. Analysts at Goldman Sachs anticipate a slowing in the pace of monetary easing as growth stabilizes and inflation normalizes. Meanwhile, the Federal Reserve’s own projections reflect only a single rate cut for 2026, with the federal funds rate expected to end the year near 3.4%. Recent meeting minutes highlight notable divergence among policymakers—some advocating for no additional cuts and others supporting more aggressive reductions—which underscores the complex and uncertain macroeconomic backdrop.

Given these dynamics, rate movements throughout 2026 are expected to be gradual and data-dependent rather than aggressive. Fixed-rate products will not move in perfect tandem with variable-rate adjustments but are expected to follow a similar overall trajectory. This environment should provide the Association with continued opportunities to remain competitive in the fixed-rate market and strategically reprice fixed-rate loans currently held in the portfolio.

Agricultural producers faced a mixed operating environment in 2025. Grain farmers experienced reduced profitability as a result of high input costs, weaker commodity prices, and inconsistent yields across the region. In contrast, livestock producers remained profitable, supported by historically strong protein markets. Poultry operations benefited from robust demand for chicken and eggs, though avian influenza remains a notable risk for 2026—particularly during spring migration. Poultry growers should expect more normalized bird placements as integrators seek to increase production in response to strong demand.

Globally, agriculture enters 2026 in a margin-tight environment. Ample supplies of grains and oilseeds weigh on prices, while input costs remain elevated and economic growth slows in several key importing nations. Although consumption and trade continue to rise, the pace is more measured than in prior years. Producers worldwide face ongoing pressure to manage costs efficiently, adapt to shifting trade patterns, and navigate persistent weather-related uncertainties.

Agricultural commodity prices are expected to remain subdued. The World Bank forecasts overall commodity prices falling to a six-year low following estimated declines of roughly 7% in both 2025 and 2026. These downward pressures reflect abundant global supply and a growing energy surplus. Long-term USDA baseline projections similarly point to soft pricing conditions, while Oxford Economics anticipates modest declines in aggregate commodity prices driven by large inventories and weak industrial demand. Bank of America expects variation among commodities, with soybean oil performing relatively well while wheat and soymeal soften due to strong supply and shifting demand patterns.

Domestically, the U.S. farm sector enters 2026 confronting a meaningful decline in net farm income as temporary federal support programs expire. Full grain bins, soft commodity prices, and only marginally lower interest rates will compress margins and tighten cash flow for many producers. While reduced trade policy uncertainty and stable financial markets offer some support, the broader landscape suggests a period of financial tightening rather than crisis. Livestock markets—particularly cattle—continue to provide relative strength, though overall producer liquidity remains pressured.

Regional agricultural conditions mirror these national trends. In the Purchase Area, row-crop producers relying heavily on corn and soybeans will face margin challenges due to large national carryover stocks and record grain production. Livestock and poultry producers should experience relatively stronger conditions, supported by firm cattle prices and more stable feed costs. Tobacco growers, however, may continue to experience demand stagnation and pricing pressure amid shifting global consumption patterns.

In Southeast Tennessee, where cow-calf operations, hay production, and specialty crops dominate, producers are somewhat insulated from national row-crop pressures. Strong cattle prices provide optimism heading into 2026, and steady demand for hay supports forage-based operations. Even so, small and medium-sized farms will encounter higher operating costs, tighter margins, and reduced federal support—challenges shared across the national agricultural economy.

Agricultural land values in both regions are expected to appreciate in 2026 due to continued demand for productive farmland and increased interest in small rural tracts from individuals relocating from urban areas. Land rents are projected to remain largely consistent with 2025 levels.

Housing market demand remains steady and is expected to strengthen further should interest rates ease in 2026. In light of these conditions, the Association will focus on expanding its competitive position through enhanced name recognition, targeted marketing, and broader promotion of River Valley’s housing-related products. These efforts aim to position the organization for continued growth by increasing consumer awareness, reinforcing confidence, and advancing market presence as affordability improves.

Your Association continues to exhibit strong financial performance, generating consistent profitability and maintaining a stable operational foundation. Current projections indicate that this positive trend is sustainable, supporting the Association’s continued ability to return value to its members through the payment of patronage dividends. Operational losses remain minimal, reflecting sound risk-management practices and disciplined cost control.

The Association’s capital position remains robust and is appropriately structured to support moderate, well-managed growth. This capital strength provides resilience under a range of economic conditions and allows the Association to pursue strategic opportunities that enhance long-term financial health and member value.

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 Type	December 31,					
	2025		2024		2023	
Production and intermediate-term	\$ 236,887	33.31%	\$ 219,612	33.50%	\$ 184,901	30.35%
Real estate mortgage	342,529	48.16	334,608	51.03	334,195	54.86
Processing and marketing	37,988	5.34	26,687	4.07	22,148	3.64
Other (including Mission Related)	13,676	1.92	9,858	1.50	12,055	1.97
Rural residential real estate	53,097	7.46	38,866	5.93	25,250	4.15
Loans to Cooperatives	1,239	0.17	1,312	0.20	1,385	0.23
Farm-related business	13,573	1.91	10,057	1.53	13,791	2.26
Communication	10,153	1.43	11,711	1.79	9,791	1.61
Power and water/waste disposal	2,118	0.30	2,768	0.42	5,640	0.93
International	—	—	185	0.03	—	—
Total	\$ 711,260	100.00%	\$ 655,664	100.00%	\$ 609,156	100.00%

While the Association makes loans and provides financially related services to qualified borrowers in the agricultural and rural sectors and to certain related entities, the loan portfolio is diversified.

The geographic distribution of the loan volume by branch for the past three years ended December 31 is as follows:

Branch	December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Bardwell, KY	3.19%	3.43%	3.84%
Clinton, KY	13.82	11.78	10.71
Hickman, KY	2.77	2.56	3.92
Kevil, KY	4.35	5.40	5.44
Murray, KY	10.26	11.06	10.78
Mayfield, KY	11.15	12.44	12.73
Special Assets Unit-West	1.07	0.37	0.39
Capital Markets-Joint	9.54	8.39	8.80
Cleveland, TN	9.62	10.57	10.41
Pikeville, TN	4.34	4.70	4.34
Athens, TN	8.90	9.66	11.08
Dayton, TN	6.76	6.56	5.86
Loudon, TN	2.12	2.42	2.80
Digital Loans	0.65	0.62	0.35
Special Assets Unit-East	0.10	0.13	0.29
Farm Credit Express	0.21	0.36	0.52
Country Mortgage Dept.*	11.15	9.55	7.74
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

*The Country Mortgage Department was created in 2021 and includes the Paducah Branch as well as consumer loans from all local branches above.

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. The predominant commodities are poultry, corn, cattle, field crops, and grain which constitute 71 percent of the entire portfolio at December 31, 2025.

Commodity Group *	December 31,					
	2025		2024		2023	
Cattle	\$ 91,427	13%	\$ 89,674	14%	\$ 76,896	13%
Corn	101,973	14	93,933	14	101,102	17
Cotton	31	–	–	–	11	–
Dairy	8,615	1	9,039	1	11,402	2
Field Crops	64,219	9	66,067	10	63,362	10
Forestry	23,738	3	19,550	3	18,520	3
Grain	41,895	6	43,338	7	40,676	7
Nursery/Greenhouse	12,269	2	11,741	2	12,337	2
Other	34,071	5	38,705	6	38,790	6
Other Real Estate	27,318	4	30,365	5	26,928	4
Poultry	203,935	29	166,544	25	148,800	24
Processing	27,248	4	20,832	3	17,433	3
Rural Home Loan	48,867	7	40,067	6	27,297	5
Swine	4,419	1	5,336	1	6,378	1
Utilities	11,537	1	13,687	2	14,488	2
Ethanol	192	–	268	–	296	–
Tobacco	910	–	18	–	19	–
Tree Fruits and Nuts	8,596	1	6,500	1	4,421	1
Total	\$ 711,260	100%	\$ 655,664	100%	\$ 609,156	100%

*Amounts have been revised in prior years to conform with the current period presentation.

Repayment ability is closely related to the commodities produced by our borrowers, and increasingly, the off-farm income of borrowers. The Association's loan portfolio contains a concentration of poultry, corn, cattle, field crops and grain producers. Although a large percentage of the loan portfolio is concentrated in these enterprises, many of these operations are diversified within their enterprise and/or with crop production that reduces overall exposure. Demand for chicken and beef, prices of field grains and international trade are some of the factors affecting the price of these commodities. Even though concentration of large loans has increased over the past several years, the agricultural enterprise mix of these loans is diversified and similar to that of the overall portfolio. The risk in the portfolio associated with commodity concentration and large loans is reduced by the range of diversity of enterprises in the Association's territory.

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, which is intended to strengthen our capital position.

Loan Participations:	December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Participations Purchased			
– FCS Institutions	\$ 54,364	\$ 45,427	\$ 41,822
Participations Purchased			
– Non-FCS Institutions	13,141	9,804	11,918
Participations Sold	(8,896)	(9,244)	(13,795)
Total	\$ 58,609	\$ 45,987	\$ 39,945

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 sells 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 \$8, \$1,718, and \$8,834, respectively, which were subsequently sold into the secondary market.

The Association purchases portions of loans that are guaranteed by the United States Department of Agriculture, Farm Service Agency, and the Small Business Administration. These loans are held for the purposes of reducing interest rate risk and managing surplus short-term funds as allowable under FCA regulations. At December 31, 2025, the balance of these loans, including the unamortized premium, was \$13,676, compared to \$9,858 at December 31, 2024 and \$12,055 at December 31, 2023. These loans are included as participations purchased stated above.

CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT

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

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

The credit risk management process begins with an analysis of the borrower’s credit history, repayment capacity, and financial position. Repayment capacity focuses on the borrower’s ability to repay the loan based upon cash flows from operations or other sources of income, including non-farm income. Real estate loans must be collateralized by first liens on the real estate (collateral). As required by FCA regulations, each institution that makes loans on a collateralized basis must have collateral evaluation policies and procedures. Real estate mortgage loans may be advanced in amounts up to 85 percent of the appraised value of the property taken as collateral or up to 97 percent of the appraised value if guaranteed by a state, federal, or other governmental agency. The actual loan to appraised value when loans are made is generally lower than the statutory maximum percentage. Appraisals are required for all real estate loan originations. 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 Farm Credit System institutions. Below are the classification definitions.

- Acceptable – Assets are expected to be fully collectible and represent the highest quality.
- Other Assets Especially Mentioned (OAEM) – Assets are currently collectible but exhibit some potential weakness.
- Substandard – Assets exhibit some serious weakness in repayment capacity, equity, and/or collateral pledged on the loan.
- Doubtful – Assets exhibit similar weaknesses to substandard assets. However, doubtful assets have additional weaknesses in existing facts, conditions and values that make collection in full highly questionable.
- Loss – Assets are considered uncollectible.

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

Credit Quality	2025	2024	2023
Acceptable & OAEM	94.88%	97.17%	98.08%
Substandard/doubt/loss	5.12%	2.83%	1.92%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Nonperforming Assets

The Association’s loan portfolio is divided into performing and high-risk categories. A Special Assets Management Department is responsible for servicing loans classified as high-risk. High-risk assets at December 31, are detailed in the following table:

High-risk Assets	December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 8,343	\$ 3,309	\$ 4,374
Accruing loans 90 days past due	–	–	–
Total high-risk loans	8,343	3,309	4,374
Other property owned	–	886	1,295
Total high-risk assets	\$ 8,343	\$ 4,195	\$ 5,669
Ratios			
Nonaccrual loans to total loans	1.17%	0.50%	0.72%
High-risk assets to total assets	1.12%	0.61%	0.88%

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 \$8,343 compared to \$3,309 and \$4,374 at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Nonaccrual loans increased \$5,034 or 152.13 percent during 2025 primarily due to additional loans added to nonaccrual during 2025 as a result of the agricultural economy. Of the \$8,343 in nonaccrual volume at December 31, 2025, \$1,337 or 16.03 percent was current as to scheduled principal and interest payments, but did not meet all regulatory requirements to be transferred into accrual status, compared to \$1,391 or 42.04 percent and \$1,478 or 33.79 percent 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 allowance for credit losses 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 the ACL, see Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, and Note 3, *Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses*. The ACL was \$1,958, \$1,981, and \$1,713 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:	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 1,981	\$ 1,713	\$ 6,901
CECL Day 1 Adjustment	—	—	(4701)
Balance at January 1,	1,981	1,713	2,200
Charge-offs:			
Agribusiness	(21)	(48)	—
Production and intermediate-term	(281)	(103)	(857)
Rural Residential Real Estate	—	—	—
Real estate mortgage	(12)	(23)	(24)
Total charge-offs	(314)	(174)	(881)
Recoveries:			
Agribusiness	—	—	—
Production and intermediate-term	14	11	101
Rural Residential Real Estate	—	—	—
Real Estate Mortgage	10	64	31
Total recoveries	24	75	132
Net (charge-offs) recoveries	(290)	(99)	(749)
Provision for (recovery of) loan losses	267	367	262
Balance at end of year	\$ 1,958	\$ 1,981	\$ 1,713
Ratio of net (charge-offs) recoveries during the period to average loans outstanding during the period	(0.043)%	(0.016)%	(0.128)%

Loans are charged-off wholly or partially, as appropriate, at the time they are determined to be uncollectible.

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 loans	0.28%	0.30%	0.28%
Allowance for credit losses on loans to nonaccrual loans	23.47%	59.87%	39.16%
Ratio of net (charge-offs) recoveries during the period to average loans outstanding during the period	(0.043)%	(0.016)%	(0.128)%

The percent of allowance for credit losses on loans to nonaccrual loans decreased from 59.87 percent to 23.47 percent in 2025 because the loans added to nonaccrual were well collateralized and did not require specific reserves. Therefore, while the nonaccrual balance increased, a corresponding increase to the allowance for credit losses was not required.

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 \$11,238 for the year ended December 31, 2025, a decrease of \$658 from 2024. Net income of \$11,896 for the year ended December 31, 2024 was an increase of \$2,630 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
Net income (for prior year)	\$ 11,896	\$ 9,266
Increase (decrease) due to:		
Total interest income	3,349	5,617
Total interest expense	2,738	2,601
Net interest income	611	3,016
Provision for credit losses	159	(284)
Noninterest income	(606)	1,302
Noninterest expense	561	1,945
Provision for income taxes	(57)	27
Total increase (decrease) in net income	(658)	2,630
Net income	\$ 11,238	\$ 11,896

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 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 \$1,597 for the year ended December 31, 2023.

As shown in the table above, the primary reasons for the decrease in net income of \$658 for 2025 were a decrease in noninterest income, and an increase in both noninterest expense and provision for credit losses. These unfavorable changes were offset by an increase in net interest income. The primary reasons for the increase in net income of \$2,630 for 2024 were favorable increases in both net interest income and noninterest income, which were offset by an unfavorable increase in noninterest expense.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income was \$21,250, \$20,639, and \$17,623 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 and cost of debt. The effects of changes in average volume and interest rates on net interest income over the past three years are presented in the following table:

Change in Net Interest Income:	Nonaccrual			
	Volume*	Rate	Income	Total
12/31/25 - 12/31/24				
Interest income	\$ 3,268	\$ 81	\$ –	\$ 3,349
Interest expense	1,766	972	–	2,738
Change in net interest income	\$ 1,502	\$ (891)	\$ –	\$ 611
12/31/24 - 12/31/23				
Interest income	\$ 2,286	\$ 3,331	\$ –	\$ 5,617
Interest expense	1,257	1,344	–	2,601
Change in net interest income	\$ 1,029	\$ 1,987	\$ –	\$ 3,016

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

The decrease in interest expense due to a decline in rates is primarily due to the change in Direct Note rate discussed above. The primary reason for changes to interest income and interest expense for 2025 was due to an increase in loan volume.

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 Increase/(Decrease)	
	December 31,			2025/	2024/
	2025	2024	2023	2024	2023
Loan fees	\$ 1,535	\$ 1,429	\$ 695	7.42 %	105.61 %
Fees for financially related services	130	103	115	26.21 %	(10.43)%
Patronage refund from other Farm Credit Institutions	3,309	3,798	3,605	(12.88)%	5.35 %
Gains (losses) on sales of rural home loans	–	43	35	(100.00)%	22.86 %
Gains (losses) on sales of premises and equipment, net	–	–	28	–	(100)%
Gains (losses) on other transactions	16	170	(93)	(90.59)%	(282.80)%
Other noninterest income	93	146	2	(36.30)%	7,200.00 %
Total noninterest income	\$ 5,083	\$ 5,689	\$ 4,387	(10.65)%	29.68 %

Noninterest income decreased \$606 or 10.65 percent for 2025 as compared to 2024 which increased \$1,302 or 29.68 percent as compared to 2023. The primary reasons for the decrease in total noninterest income in 2025 were a decrease in patronage refunds from other Farm Credit Institutions as well as a decrease in gains on other transactions. The primary reasons for the increase in total noninterest income for 2024 were an increase in loan fees, an increase in other gains, and an increase in patronage refunds from other Farm Credit Institutions.

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 Increase/(Decrease)	
	December 31,			2025/	2024/
	2025	2024	2023	2024	2023
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 8,644	\$ 8,799	\$ 8,360	(1.76)%	5.25 %
Occupancy and equipment	535	554	569	(3.43)%	(2.64)%
Insurance Fund premiums	505	456	747	10.75 %	(38.96)%
(Gains) losses on other property owned	(4)	(35)	3	88.57 %	(1266.67)%
Purchased Services	3,208	2,602	571	23.29 %	355.69 %
Other operating expenses	1,914	1,865	2,046	2.63 %	(8.85)%
Total noninterest expense	\$ 14,802	\$ 14,241	\$ 12,296	3.94 %	15.82 %

The primary reason for increases to noninterest expense in both 2024 and 2025 was due to purchased services. Purchased services increased in 2024 when compared to the prior year primarily as the result of the Direct Note rate change discussed above. Additionally, the Bank has increased the cost of services provided to the Association during both years. For 2025, purchased services increased \$606 or 23.29 percent and in 2024 purchased services increased \$2,031 or 355.69%.

Income Taxes

The Association recorded a provision for income taxes of \$26 for the year ended December 31, 2025, as compared to a provision of \$83 for 2024 and a provision of \$56 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	1.61 %	1.83 %	1.52 %
Return on average members’ equity	8.06 %	8.97 %	7.37 %
Net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets	3.17 %	3.32 %	3.02 %
Net (charge-offs) recoveries to average loans	(0.043)%	(0.016)%	(0.128)%

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 \$581,563 as compared to \$534,751 at December 31, 2024 and \$494,821 at December 31, 2023. The increase of \$46,812 or 8.75 percent compared to December 31, 2024 was primarily attributable to an increase in loan volume. The increase of \$39,930 or 8.07 percent compared to December 31, 2023 was also primarily attributable to an increase in loan volume. The average volume of outstanding notes payable to the Bank was \$546,024, \$504,265, and \$469,798 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. 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 had no lines of credit from third party financial institutions as of December 31, 2025.

Funds Management

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

Demand for loan types is a driving force in establishing a funds management strategy. The Association offers fixed, adjustable and variable rate loan products that are marginally priced according to financial market rates. Variable rate loans may be indexed to market indices such as the Prime Rate or the 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 \$139,698, an increase of \$6,569 or 4.93 percent from a total of \$133,129 at December 31, 2024. At December 31, 2024, total members' equity increased \$7,125 or 5.65 percent from \$126,004 at December 31, 2023. These increases were primarily attributable to association earnings.

Total capital stock and participation certificates were \$4,945 on December 31, 2025, compared to \$4,984 on December 31, 2024 and \$4,905 on December 31, 2023.

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	Capital Conservation Buffer	Minimum Requirement with Capital Conservation Buffer	Capital Ratios as of		
				2025	2024	2023
Risk-adjusted ratios:						
CET1 Capital Ratio	4.5%	2.50%	7.00%	17.55%	18.25%	18.48%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	6.0%	2.50%	8.50%	17.55%	18.25%	18.48%
Total Capital Ratio	8.0%	2.50%	10.50%	18.11%	18.84%	19.12%
Permanent Capital Ratio	7.0%	—	7.00%	18.03%	18.77%	19.02%
Non-risk-adjusted:						
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	4.0%	1.00%	5.00%	17.65%	18.52%	18.61%
UREE Leverage Ratio	1.5%	—	1.50%	17.38%	18.23%	18.31%

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.

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

PATRONAGE PROGRAM

Prior to the beginning of any fiscal year, the Association's Board of Directors, by adoption of a resolution, may establish a Patronage Allocation Program to distribute its available consolidated net earnings. This resolution provides for the application of net earnings in the manner described in the Association's Bylaws. This includes the setting aside of funds to increase surplus to meet minimum capital adequacy standards established by FCA Regulations, to increase surplus to meet Association capital adequacy standards to a level necessary to support competitive pricing at targeted earnings levels, and for reasonable reserves for necessary purposes of the Association. After excluding net earnings attributable to (a) the portion of loans participated to another institution, and (b) participation loans purchased, remaining consolidated net earnings are eligible for allocation to borrowers. Refer to Note 7, *Members' Equity*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, for more information concerning the patronage distributions. The Association declared patronage distributions of \$9,741 in 2025, \$9,377 in 2024, and \$7,687 in 2023.

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

The Association's mission is to provide financial services to agriculture and the rural community, which includes providing credit to Young*, Beginning** and Small*** farmers. Because of the unique needs of these individuals, and their importance to the future growth of the Association, the Association has established annual marketing goals to increase our market share of loans to YBS farmers. Specific marketing plans have been developed to target these groups, and resources have been designated to help ensure YBS borrowers have access to a stable source of credit. As a result, 2024 goals were exceeded for Beginning, Small and Young Farmers.

The following table outlines the loan volume and number of YBS loans in the loan portfolio for the Association.

	As of December 31, 2025	
	Number of Loans	Amount of Loans
		(dollars in thousands)
Young	670	\$107,993
Beginning	1,302	\$212,887
Small	2,210	\$205,536

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

The 2017 USDA Ag census data is the latest data available. It has been used as a benchmark to measure penetration of the Association's marketing efforts. The census data indicated that within the Association's chartered territory (counties) there were 10,609 reported farmers of which by definition 1,511 or 14.24 percent were Young, 4,931 or 46.48 percent were Beginning and 9,860 or 92.94 percent were Small. Comparatively, as of December 2024, the demographics of the Association's agricultural portfolio contained 2,371 farmers, of which by definition 372 or 16 percent were Young, 750 or 32 percent were Beginning and 1,486 or 63 percent were Small.

For 2025, quantitative goals have been established to increase credit access for YBS farmers and ranchers. The goals will focus on increasing total YBS loan volume by \$8MM, increase total originations by 10 and sustaining our YBS customer base. Our goal is to maintain a 10% share of the young farmer customer base, 30% of the beginning farmer customer base and 55% of the small farmer customer base. Achieving these goals will provide credit and related services to YBS farmers and ranchers so they can begin, grow, and remain in agriculture production. The River Valley AgCredit Mobius data and the USDA National Agriculture Statistics Service Census of Agriculture data have been utilized to establish these quantitative goals.

The Association addresses the specific credit programs and partnerships that have been developed to help small farmers, young farmers, and farmers just starting out. It comprises programs offered by:

1. The Farm Service Agency (FSA), which includes guaranteed and direct loans to qualifying borrowers. The Association is a Preferred Lender, a status designated by the FSA.
2. KAFC Beginning Farmer Program – the state of Kentucky has special interest rates for loans up to \$250,000 for YBS in combination with ACA direct loans, with ACA as servicer of the account.
3. Association loan program to specifically target Young, Beginning and Small farmers.

The Association sponsors local events (such as 4-H, FFA, Tennessee Young Farmer's Conference, Agricultural Days, Farmers Markets, and summer internships) or events where the Association is an exhibitor (such as industry or trade shows).

The Association is committed to the future success of Young, Beginning and Small farmers.

- * Young farmers are defined as those farmers, ranchers, producers or harvesters of aquatic products who are age 35 or younger as of the date the loan is originally made.
- ** Beginning farmers are defined as those farmers, ranchers, producers or harvesters of aquatic products who have 10 years or less farming or ranching experience as of the date the loan is originally made.
- *** Small farmers are defined as those farmers, ranchers, producers or harvesters of aquatic products who normally generate less than \$350,000 in annual gross sales of agricultural or aquatic products at the date the loan is originally made.

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.

Disclosure Required by Farm Credit Administration Regulations

Description of Business

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

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

Description of Property

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the properties of the reporting entity which are located in Kentucky and Tennessee:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Form of Ownership</u>
2731 Olivet Church Rd Paducah, KY	Administrative	Owned
196 US Hwy 51 North Bardwell, KY	Branch	Leased*
102 N Washington St. Clinton, KY	Branch	Owned
1514 Union City Hwy. Hickman, KY	Branch	Owned
138 Kentucky Ave. Kevil, KY 42053	New location	Owned
12350 U.S. Highway 60 West Kevil, KY	Branch	Owned
1401 N. 12th St. Murray, KY	Branch	Owned
545 Dick Castleman Bypass Mayfield, KY	Branch	Owned
2620 APD 40 Cleveland, TN	Branch	Owned
600 US 127 Bypass Pikeville, TN	Branch	Owned
1117 S Congress Parkway Athens, TN	Branch	Owned
230 Main Street Dayton, TN	Branch	Owned
2052 Hwy 72 Loudon, TN	Branch	Owned

**Five year lease expiring 3/31/29. Monthly payment \$1,889.57.*

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 and is to be disclosed in this section, is incorporated herein by reference.

Senior Officers

The following represents certain information regarding the senior officers of the Association and their business experience for the past five years:

Name and Title	Term of Office	Prior Experience
Kyle Yancey, Chief Executive Officer	1/1/2016 - present	
Kip Ellington, Chief Credit Officer	3/16/2020 – 11/30/2025	
Logan Dowdy, Chief Credit Officer	12/1/2025 - present	Credit Administrator 04/06/2020 - 11/30/2025
Beth Barkley, Chief Financial Officer	1/1/2014 – present	
Jessica Johnson, Chief Human Resources Officer	6/1/2019-present	

The total amount of compensation earned by the CEO and the highest paid 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	Annual					Total
		Salary	Bonus	Perq/ Other*	Pension Change		
Kyle Yancey	2025	\$ 408,662	\$ 104,347	\$ 3,331	\$ 117,022	\$ 633,362	
Kyle Yancey	2024	\$ 397,550	\$ 115,115	\$ 4,179	\$ 7,300	\$ 524,144	
Kyle Yancey	2023	\$ 378,854	\$ 81,548	\$ 3,277	\$ 113,265	\$ 576,944	
6	2025	\$ 1,169,462	\$ 153,301	\$ 12,528	\$ 517,875	\$ 1,853,166	
5	2024	\$ 888,188	\$ 198,661	\$ 13,265	\$ 13,761	\$ 1,113,875	
6	2023	\$ 851,260	\$ 138,613	\$ 14,338	\$ 414,876	\$ 1,419,087	

*Amounts in the above table classified as Perquisites include group life insurance and automobile compensation.

The disclosure of information on the total compensation paid during 2025 to any senior officer or to any other employee included in the aggregate group total as reported in the table above is available and will be disclosed to the shareholders of the institution upon request.

The Association participates in multi-association, District and multi-district sponsored benefit plans. Change in pension value is considered a part of compensation. The following Pension Benefits table reflects number of years credited service, actuarial present value of accumulated benefits, along with any payments made during 2025 for the CEO and senior officers and other highly compensated employees as a group.

Name of Individual or Number in Group	Year	Plan Name	Number of Years Credited Service	Actuarial Present Value of Accumulated Benefits	Payments During 2025
Kyle Yancey	2025	IARP	20	\$788,037	\$-
6 Officers, excluding the CEO	2025	IARP	19	\$1,336,813	\$1,820,938

*Represents the average years of credited service for the group

In addition to a base salary, senior officers earn additional compensation under an incentive plan which is tied to the overall business performance and the individual’s performance appraisal rating. The Association incentive plan is designed to motivate employees to exceed the business plan goals during the fiscal year. These goals typically include return on assets, credit quality, credit administration, loan volume, nonaccrual loan volume, permanent capital and other key ratios. Those covered by the plan include all employees. Also all employees, except Administrative staff, participate in insurance and lease incentive plans designed to motivate employees to increase

insurance sales and leasing fee income to benefit the member as well as the Association. Additional incentive plans available to all employees include member referral incentives designed to encourage employees to promote new business through personal contacts. Bonuses are shown in the year earned, which may be different than the year of payment.

Additionally, all employees are reimbursed for all direct travel expenses incurred when traveling on Association business. A copy of the travel policy is available to shareholders upon written request. Disclosure of information on the total compensation paid during 2025 to any senior officer, or to any other individual included in the total, is available to shareholders upon request.

Directors

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

DIRECTOR	ORIGINAL YEAR OF ELECTION OR APPOINTMENT	CURRENT TERM EXPIRATION	TOTAL COMP. PAID DURING 2025
David Richesin, <i>Chairman</i>	2008*	2026	\$ 18,500
Darren Grogan <i>Vice Chairman</i>	2008	2026	16,270
Annette Bryant	2020	2025	12,635
Andrew Falwell	2018	2027	22,135
Heath Green	2025	2028	3,250
Darrin Holder	2022	2028	19,135
Don Massengale	2018	2027	20,385
Tiffany Myers, <i>Outside Dir</i>	2015	2027	17,635
Dr. Aaron Smith, <i>Outside Dir</i>	2022	2028	19,635
Aaron Wilson	2009	2028	16,135
			\$ 165,715

*Original year of election or appointment to the Board of Directors of Chattanooga, ACA.

The following represents certain information regarding the directors of the Association, including their principal occupation and employment for the past five years. Unless specifically listed, the principal occupation of the board member for the past five years has been as a self-employed farmer.

Mr. David Richesin, Chairman, owns and manages a grain operation headquartered in Loudon County, TN. Currently, he serves on the AgFirst Farm Credit Bank Board of Directors and is a director on the AgFirst Farm Credit Council. Mr. Richesin received his BS degree in Agriculture Business from the University of Tennessee.

Mr. Darren Grogan, Vice Chairman, operates a row crop operation headquartered in Carlisle County, KY. Mr. Grogan is a graduate of Ashford University with a BS degree in Economics with specialization in Finance and a minor in Accounting.

Mrs. Annette Bryant has been an agriculture teacher for over sixteen years. She also owns and operates a cow/calf operation in McMinn County with her husband. They raise market hogs and sheep for their on-site store, Harmony Hill Market. She attended the University of Tennessee at Martin, where she received her BS in Animal Science and Kansas State University where she received her MS in Ruminant Nutrition. Mrs. Bryant serves as an FFA Advisor, a committee member of McMinn Livestock Association and a committee member of McMinn Junior Livestock Association. Her term on the Board of Directors expired in 2025.

Mr. Andrew Falwell co-owns/operates a row crop, dark tobacco, and fruit/vegetable operation in Calloway County, KY. Mr. Falwell received his BS degree in Agricultural Business from Murray State University and his Master's degree in Agricultural Economics from Purdue University.

Mr. Heath Green owns/operates a poultry facility consisting of 4 broiler houses and a cow/calf operation. Mr. Green was elected to the board in 2025. He received a trade certificate from Washtenaw College and is a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as well as a member of the Tennessee Poultry Association.

Mr. Darrin Holder is an Agronomy Manager for WinField United, a Land O'Lakes Company. He is also the owner of a small row crop farm and raises a small acreage of pumpkins and ornamental corn with his wife and children. Mr. Holder received his BS degree in Agriculture Science, as well as his Master's Degree in Agriculture with an emphasis on Agronomy from Murray State University.

Mr. Don Massengale is the owner/operator of a cow/calf operation in Rhea County, TN. He and his wife, Karen, also own and operate a 2 house commercial breeder poultry operation. Mr. Massengale is President on the Rhea County Fair Board and Vice President for the Rhea County Cattlemen's Association. He also serves as a board member for Rhea County Farm Bureau.

Mrs. Tiffany Myers, Outside Director, served as the Audit Committee chair in 2023. She is a licensed Certified Public Accountant for the state of Kentucky and retired Chief Financial Officer for WK&T Telecommunications of Mayfield, KY. She continues to work with WK&T part-time as Special Projects Director. Mrs. Myers received her BS degree in accounting from Murray State University and a Master of Information Systems from the University of Phoenix. Mrs. Myers serves as a WoodmenLife National Board Director and is a member of the Kentucky Society of CPA's and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountant Organization.

Dr. Aaron Smith, Outside Director, was elected by the board and began his term in December of 2022. He is a tenured, Associate Professor in the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. Dr. Smith holds a diploma in Agriculture Business with a Major in Finance from Olds College, a Bachelor of Arts in Agribusiness from the University of Lethbridge, a Masters of Science from the University of Arkansas, and earned his PhD from the University of Arkansas.

Mr. Aaron Wilson owns/operates a row crop and beef cattle operation in Ballard County, KY. He serves as Chairman of the Ballard County Soil Conservation Service. Mr. Wilson received his Bachelor of Arts degree in Biology from Transylvania University.

Subject to approval by the board, the Association may allow directors honoraria of \$750 for attendance at meetings, committee meetings, or special assignments. The Chairman of the Board and all other directors are paid a quarterly retainer fee of \$1,000 and \$500 respectively. Total compensation paid to directors as a group was \$165,715.

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

Name of Director	Days Served			Committee Assignments	Comp. Paid for other Activities*
	Regular Board Meetings	Other Official Activities*			
David Richesin, Chairman	6	10		Audit/Credit/ Governance/ Compensation	\$ 14,000
Darren Grogan, Vice Chairman	6	12		Audit/Credit/Governance	11,770
Annette Bryant	5	8		Audit/Credit	8,885
Andrew Falwell	6	19		Auditi/Credit	
				Compensation/Governance	17,635
Heath Green	1	2		Audit/Credit	2,500
Darrin Holder	6	15		Audit/Credit	14,635
Don Massengale	6	16		Audit/Credit/Compensation	15,885
Tiffany Myers, <i>Outside Dir</i>	6	13		Audit/Credit/Governance	13,135
Aaron Smith, <i>Outside Dir</i>	6	15		Audit/Credit/Compensation	15,135
Aaron Wilson	6	11		Audit/Credit/Governance	11,635
					<u>\$ 125,215</u>

*Includes board committee meetings, quarterly retainer fees, and other board activities other than regular board meetings.

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

The aggregate amount of reimbursement for travel, subsistence and other related expenses for all directors as a group was \$44,093 for 2025, \$45,947 for 2024 and \$30,357 for 2023. There was a slight decrease in travel expenses reimbursed in 2025 after a large increase in 2024 due to more in-person meetings and conferences.

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. FCA regulation requires the disclosure of the purchase or retirement of Association preferred stock held by an Association officer or director. 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 Registered Public Accounting Firm

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP was the Association’s principal auditor in 2025. There were no changes in or material disagreements with our independent registered public accounting firm on any matter of accounting principles or financial statement disclosure during this period.

Aggregate fees paid by the Association for services rendered by its independent registered public accounting firm for the year ended December 31, 2025 were as follows:

	2025
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP	
Audit services	102,290
Total	\$ 102,290

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

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Consolidated Financial Statements, together with the report thereon of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP dated March 10, 2026 and the report of management, which appear in this Annual Report are incorporated herein by reference.

Copies of the Association’s quarterly reports are available upon request free of charge by calling 1-270-554-2912 or writing Beth Barkley, River Valley AgCredit, ACA, 2731 Olivet Church Rd., Paducah, KY 42001 or accessing the website, www.rivervalleyagcredit.com. The Association prepares an electronic version of the Annual Report which is available on the Association’s web site within 75 days after the end of the fiscal year and distributes the Annual Reports to shareholders within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year. The Association prepares an electronic version of the Quarterly report within 40 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, except that no report need be prepared for the fiscal quarter that coincides with the end of the fiscal year of the institution.

Borrower Information Regulations

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

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

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

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

Shareholder Investment

Shareholder investment in the Association may be materially affected by the financial condition and results of operations of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank (Bank or AgFirst). Copies of the Bank’s Annual and Quarterly reports are available upon request free of charge by calling 1-800-845-1745, ext. 2764, or writing Matthew Miller, AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, P. O. Box 1499, Columbia, SC 29202. Information concerning AgFirst Farm Credit Bank can also be obtained by going to AgFirst’s web site at www.agfirst.com. The Bank prepares an electronic version of the Annual Report, which is available on the 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.

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 River Valley AgCredit, ACA (Association) and in the opinion of the Board of Directors, each is free of any relationship with the Association or management that would interfere with the director's independent judgment on the Committee.

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

PriceWaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC), the Association's auditor 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 United States of America. The Committee has discussed with PwC the matters that are required to be discussed by Statement on Auditing Standards AU-C 260 and 265 (*The Auditor's Communication With Those Charged With Governance*). The Committee discussed with PwC its independence from River Valley AgCredit, ACA.

The Committee has also reviewed the non-audit services provided by PwC, if any, 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/ Tiffany Myers
Chairperson of the Audit Committee

Members of Audit Committee

Tiffany Myers
David Richesin
Andrew Falwell
Heath Green
Darren Grogan
Darrin Holder
Don Massengale
Dr. Aaron Smith
Aaron Wilson

March 10, 2026



Report of Independent Auditors

To the Management and Board of Directors of River Valley AgCredit, ACA

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of River Valley AgCredit, 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	\$ 685	\$ 629	\$ 618
Loans	711,260	655,664	609,156
Allowance for credit losses on loans	(1,958)	(1,981)	(1,713)
Net loans	709,302	653,683	607,443
Loans held for sale	—	—	1,890
Accrued interest receivable	9,893	9,962	9,227
Equity investments in other Farm Credit institutions	12,494	10,320	9,755
Premises and equipment, net	7,423	7,312	7,545
Other property owned	—	886	1,295
Accounts receivable	3,351	3,850	3,708
Other assets	179	240	132
Total assets	\$ 743,327	\$ 686,882	\$ 641,613
Liabilities			
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$ 581,563	\$ 534,751	\$ 494,821
Accrued interest payable	2,037	1,797	1,769
Patronage refunds payable	5,884	6,128	5,015
Accounts payable	1,148	1,112	1,675
Advanced conditional payments	4,511	4,834	5,008
Other liabilities	8,486	5,131	7,321
Total liabilities	603,629	553,753	515,609
Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)			
Members' Equity			
Capital stock and participation certificates	4,945	4,984	4,905
Additional paid-in-capital	15,817	15,817	15,817
Retained earnings			
Allocated	70,602	65,419	60,887
Unallocated	48,334	46,909	44,395
Total members' equity	139,698	133,129	126,004
Total liabilities and members' equity	\$ 743,327	\$ 686,882	\$ 641,613

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	\$ 44,438	\$ 41,087	\$ 35,466
Other	6	8	12
Total interest income	44,444	41,095	35,478
Interest Expense	23,194	20,456	17,855
Net interest income	21,250	20,639	17,623
Provision for credit losses	267	108	392
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	20,983	20,531	17,231
Noninterest Income			
Loan fees	1,535	1,429	695
Fees for financially related services	130	103	115
Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions	3,309	3,798	3,605
Gains (losses) on sales of rural home loans, net	—	43	35
Gains (losses) on sales of premises and equipment, net	—	—	28
Gains (losses) on other transactions	16	170	(93)
Insurance Fund refunds	93	146	—
Other noninterest income	—	—	2
Total noninterest income	5,083	5,689	4,387
Noninterest Expense			
Salaries and employee benefits	8,644	8,799	8,360
Occupancy and equipment	535	554	569
Insurance Fund premiums	505	456	747
Purchased services	3,208	2,602	571
Data processing	211	162	198
Other operating expenses	1,703	1,703	1,848
(Gains) losses on other property owned, net	(4)	(35)	3
Total noninterest expense	14,802	14,241	12,296
Income before income taxes	11,264	11,979	9,322
Provision for income taxes	26	83	56
Net income	\$ 11,238	\$ 11,896	\$ 9,266
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—
Comprehensive income	\$ 11,238	\$ 11,896	\$ 9,266

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		Total Members' Equity
			Allocated	Unallocated	
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 4,881	\$ 15,817	\$ 57,633	\$ 38,264	\$ 116,595
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle				4,572	4,572
Comprehensive income				9,266	9,266
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	24				24
Patronage distribution					
Cash				(4,256)	(4,256)
Nonqualified retained earnings			3,431	(3,431)	—
Patronage distribution adjustment			(177)	(20)	(197)
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 4,905	\$ 15,817	\$ 60,887	\$ 44,395	\$ 126,004
Comprehensive income				11,896	11,896
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	79				79
Patronage distribution					
Cash				(5,375)	(5,375)
Nonqualified retained earnings			4,002	(4,002)	—
Patronage distribution adjustment			530	(5)	525
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 4,984	\$ 15,817	\$ 65,419	\$ 46,909	\$ 133,129
Comprehensive income				11,238	11,238
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	(39)				(39)
Patronage distribution					
Cash				(5,212)	(5,212)
Nonqualified retained earnings			4,529	(4,529)	—
Patronage distribution adjustment			654	(72)	582
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$ 4,945	\$ 15,817	\$ 70,602	\$ 48,334	\$ 139,698

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	\$ 11,238	\$ 11,896	\$ 9,266
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation on premises and equipment	322	357	418
Amortization (accretion) of net deferred loan costs (fees)	40	31	110
Amortization (accretion) of yield mark resulting from merger	(1)	(7)	(7)
Provision for credit losses	267	108	392
(Gains) losses on other property owned	(64)	—	(24)
(Gains) losses on sales of premises and equipment, net	—	—	(28)
(Gains) losses on sales of loans, net	—	(39)	(35)
(Gains) losses on other transactions	(16)	(170)	93
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Origination of loans held for sale	(8)	(1,718)	(8,834)
Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale, net	8	3,647	6,819
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable	69	(735)	(2,398)
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	499	(142)	(430)
(Increase) decrease in other assets	61	(108)	29
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest payable	240	28	492
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	36	(563)	170
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	3,371	(1,760)	(1,396)
Total adjustments	4,824	(1,071)	(4,629)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	16,062	10,825	4,637
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Net (increase) decrease in loans	(56,036)	(46,701)	(28,894)
(Increase) decrease in equity investments in other Farm Credit institutions	(2,174)	(565)	(2,506)
Purchases of premises and equipment	(433)	(123)	(299)
Proceeds from sales of premises and equipment	—	—	31
Proceeds from sales of other property owned	1,059	469	24
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(57,584)	(46,920)	(31,644)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Advances on (repayment of) notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, net	46,814	39,938	29,581
Net increase (decrease) in advanced conditional payments	(323)	(174)	1,046
Capital stock and participation certificates issued/(retired), net	(39)	79	24
Patronage refunds and dividends paid	(4,874)	(3,737)	(3,386)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	41,578	36,106	27,265
Net increase (decrease) in cash	56	11	258
Cash, beginning of period	629	618	360
Cash, end of period	\$ 685	\$ 629	\$ 618
Supplemental schedule of non-cash activities:			
Receipt of property in settlement of loans	\$ 109	\$ 60	\$ 1,295
Estimated cash dividends or patronage distributions declared or payable	5,212	5,375	4,256
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	—	—	4,572
Supplemental information:			
Interest paid	\$ 22,956	\$ 20,436	\$ 17,376
Taxes (refunded) paid, net	30	80	45

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:** River Valley AgCredit, ACA (Association) is a member-owned cooperative that provides credit and credit-related services to qualified borrowers in the counties of Ballard, Calloway, Carlisle, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Marshall and McCracken in the state of Kentucky and in the counties of Hamilton, Marion, Bradley, Polk, Bledsoe, Sequatchie, Monroe, Meigs, McMinn, Rhea, Loudon and Roane in the state of Tennessee.

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. FLCAs are tax-exempt while ACAs and PCAs are taxable.

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

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

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

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

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

In addition to providing funding for earning assets, the Bank provides District Associations with banking and support services such as accounting, human resources, information systems, and marketing. 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 \$24 in 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 40 years and certain short- and intermediate-term loans for agricultural production or operating purposes with maturities of not more than 10 years.

Loans are 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 ACCL 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 ACCL 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 ACCL 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 ACCL 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 ACCL 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.

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.

Additional information may be found in Note 9, *Employee Benefit Plans*.

Multiemployer Defined Benefit Plans

Substantially all employees hired before January 1, 2009 may participate in the Independent Associations 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.

- 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 percent) will not be realized. The consideration of valuation allowances involves various estimates and assumptions as to future taxable earnings, including the effects of the expected patronage program, which reduces taxable earnings.

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

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

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

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 percent of the appraised value of the property taken as security or up to 97 percent of the appraised value if guaranteed by a federal, state, or other governmental agency. The actual percentage of loan-to-appraised value when loans are made is generally lower than the statutory required percentage.
- Production and intermediate-term loans — loans to full-time or part-time farmers that are not real estate mortgage loans. These loans fund eligible financing needs including operating inputs (such as labor, feed, fertilizer, and repairs), livestock, living expenses, income taxes, machinery or equipment, farm buildings, and other business-related expenses. Production loans may be made on a secured or unsecured basis and are most often made for a period of time that matches the borrower's normal production and marketing cycle, which is typically one year or less. Intermediate-term loans are made for a specific term, generally greater than one year and less than or equal to ten years.

- Loans to cooperatives — loans for any cooperative purpose other than for communication, power, and water and waste disposal.
- Processing and marketing loans — loans for operations to process or market the products produced by a farmer, rancher, or producer or harvester of aquatic products, or by a cooperative.
- Farm-related business loans — loans to eligible borrowers that furnish certain farm-related business services to farmers or ranchers that are directly related to their agricultural production.
- Rural residential real estate loans — loans made to individuals, who are not farmers, to purchase a single-family dwelling that will be the primary residence in open country, which may include a town or village that has a population of not more than 2,500 persons. In addition, the loan may be to remodel, improve, or repair a rural home, or to refinance existing debt. These loans are generally secured by a first lien on the property.
- Communication loans — loans primarily to finance rural communication providers.
- Power loans — loans primarily to finance electric generation, transmission and distribution systems serving rural areas.
- Water and waste disposal loans — loans primarily to finance water and waste disposal systems serving rural areas.
- International loans — primarily loans or credit enhancements to other banks to support the export of U.S. agricultural commodities or supplies. The federal government guarantees a substantial portion of these loans.
- Lease receivables — the net investment for all finance leases such as direct financing leases, leveraged leases, and sales-type leases.
- Other (including Mission Related) — additional investments in rural America approved by the FCA on a program or a case-by-case basis. Examples of such investments include partnerships with agricultural and rural community lenders, investments in rural economic development and infrastructure, and investments in obligations and mortgage securities that increase the availability of affordable housing in rural America.

A summary of loans outstanding at period end follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Real estate mortgage	\$ 342,529	\$ 334,608	\$ 334,195
Production and intermediate-term	236,887	219,612	184,901
Agribusiness:			
Loans to cooperatives	1,239	1,312	1,385
Processing and marketing	37,988	26,687	22,148
Farm-related business	13,573	10,057	13,791
Rural infrastructure:			
Communication	10,153	11,711	9,791
Power and water/waste disposal	2,118	2,768	5,640
Rural residential real estate	53,097	38,866	25,250
Other:			
International	-	185	-
Other (including Mission Related)	13,676	9,858	12,055
Total loans	<u>\$ 711,260</u>	<u>\$ 655,664</u>	<u>\$ 609,156</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 percent (97 percent if guaranteed by a government agency) of the property's appraised value. However, a decline in a property's market value subsequent to loan origination or advances, or other actions necessary to protect the financial interest of the Association in the collateral, may result in loan to value ratios in excess of the regulatory maximum.

The Association may purchase or sell participation interests with other parties in order to diversify risk, manage loan volume, and comply with FCA regulations. The following tables present the principal balance of participation loans at periods ended:

	December 31, 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	\$ 1,447	\$ 3,245	\$ -	\$ 2,515	\$ 1,447	\$ 5,760
Production and intermediate-term	6,935	-	-	2,914	6,935	2,914
Agribusiness	33,667	-	-	222	33,667	222
Rural infrastructure	12,315	-	-	-	12,315	-
Other	-	-	13,141	-	13,141	-
Total	<u>\$ 54,364</u>	<u>\$ 3,245</u>	<u>\$ 13,141</u>	<u>\$ 5,651</u>	<u>\$ 67,505</u>	<u>\$ 8,896</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	\$ 1,594	\$ 3,569	\$ –	\$ 3,217	\$ 1,594	\$ 6,786
Production and intermediate-term	6,228	–	–	2,222	6,228	2,222
Agribusiness	22,906	–	–	236	22,906	236
Rural infrastructure	14,514	–	–	–	14,514	–
Other	185	–	9,804	–	9,989	–
Total	\$ 45,427	\$ 3,569	\$ 9,804	\$ 5,675	\$ 55,231	\$ 9,244

	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	\$ 1,664	\$ 3,885	\$ –	\$ 3,652	\$ 1,664	\$ 7,537
Production and intermediate-term	5,330	(2)	–	2,738	5,330	2,736
Agribusiness	19,363	3,272	–	250	19,363	3,522
Rural infrastructure	15,465	–	–	–	15,465	–
Other	–	–	11,918	–	11,918	–
Total	\$ 41,822	\$ 7,155	\$ 11,918	\$ 6,640	\$ 53,740	\$ 13,795

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	93.98%	94.49%	96.52%
OAEM	1.16	3.06	1.63
Substandard/doubtful/loss	4.86	2.45	1.85
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Production and intermediate-term:			
Acceptable	91.52%	94.20%	95.31%
OAEM	1.28	2.16	3.00
Substandard/doubtful/loss	7.20	3.64	1.69
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Agribusiness:			
Acceptable	82.44%	90.96%	79.70%
OAEM	13.07	3.98	14.31
Substandard/doubtful/loss	4.49	5.06	5.99
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Rural infrastructure:			
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	-	-	-
Substandard/doubtful/loss	-	-	-
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Rural residential real estate:			
Acceptable	98.32%	97.99%	97.48%
OAEM	0.97	0.88	1.94
Substandard/doubtful/loss	0.71	1.13	0.58
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Other:			
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	-	-	-
Substandard/doubtful/loss	-	-	-
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Total loans:			
Acceptable	92.85%	94.60%	95.32%
OAEM	2.03	2.57	2.76
Substandard/doubtful/loss	5.12	2.83	1.92
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Accrued interest receivable on loans of \$9,893, \$9,962, and \$9,227 at December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively, has been excluded from the amortized cost of loans and reported separately in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The following tables provide 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	\$ 1,516	\$ 4,285	\$ 5,801	\$ 336,728	\$ 342,529
Production and intermediate-term	6,052	1,602	7,654	229,233	236,887
Agribusiness	-	-	-	52,800	52,800
Rural infrastructure	-	-	-	12,271	12,271
Rural residential real estate	126	236	362	52,735	53,097
Other	749	-	749	12,927	13,676
Total	<u>\$ 8,443</u>	<u>\$ 6,123</u>	<u>\$ 14,566</u>	<u>\$ 696,694</u>	<u>\$ 711,260</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	\$ 1,394	\$ 639	\$ 2,033	\$ 332,575	\$ 334,608
Production and intermediate-term	580	389	969	218,643	219,612
Agribusiness	851	131	982	37,074	38,056
Rural infrastructure	-	-	-	14,479	14,479
Rural residential real estate	284	322	606	38,260	38,866
Other	-	-	-	10,043	10,043
Total	<u>\$ 3,109</u>	<u>\$ 1,481</u>	<u>\$ 4,590</u>	<u>\$ 651,074</u>	<u>\$ 655,664</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	\$ 2,217	\$ 1,446	\$ 3,663	\$ 330,532	\$ 334,195
Production and intermediate-term	420	287	707	184,194	184,901
Agribusiness	88	205	293	37,031	37,324
Rural infrastructure	–	–	–	15,431	15,431
Rural residential real estate	324	109	433	24,817	25,250
Other	718	–	718	11,337	12,055
Total	\$ 3,767	\$ 2,047	\$ 5,814	\$ 603,342	\$ 609,156

There were no accruing loans greater than 90 days past due as of December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023.

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
	Amortized Cost with Allowance	Amortized Cost without Allowance	Total	For the Year Ended December 31, 2025
Nonaccrual loans:				
Real estate mortgage	\$ –	\$ 4,732	\$ 4,732	\$ 231
Production and intermediate-term	230	2,343	2,573	126
Agribusiness	802	–	802	39
Rural residential real estate	–	236	236	11
Total	\$ 1,032	\$ 7,311	\$ 8,343	\$ 407

	December 31, 2024			Interest Income Recognized on Nonaccrual Loans
	Amortized Cost with Allowance	Amortized Cost without Allowance	Total	For the Year Ended December 31, 2024
Nonaccrual loans:				
Real estate mortgage	\$ –	\$ 1,512	\$ 1,512	\$ 186
Production and intermediate-term	251	149	400	49
Agribusiness	1,074	1	1,075	132
Rural residential real estate	–	322	322	40
Total	\$ 1,325	\$ 1,984	\$ 3,309	\$ 407

	December 31, 2023			Interest Income Recognized on Nonaccrual Loans
	Amortized Cost with Allowance	Amortized Cost without Allowance	Total	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023
Nonaccrual loans:				
Real estate mortgage	\$ –	\$ 2,453	\$ 2,453	\$ 228
Production and intermediate-term	392	131	523	49
Agribusiness	1,350	(60)	1,290	120
Rural residential real estate	–	109	109	10
Total	\$ 1,742	\$ 2,633	\$ 4,375	\$ 407

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	\$ 779	\$ 732	\$ 387	\$ 12	\$ 71	\$ -	\$ 1,981
Charge-offs	(12)	(281)	(21)	-	-	-	(314)
Recoveries	10	14	-	-	-	-	24
Provision for credit losses on loans	(3)	196	32	6	36	-	267
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$ 774	\$ 661	\$ 398	\$ 18	\$ 107	\$ -	\$ 1,958
Allowance for Unfunded Commitments:							
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Provision for unfunded commitments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total allowance for credit losses	\$ 774	\$ 661	\$ 398	\$ 18	\$ 107	\$ -	\$ 1,958
Allowance for Credit Losses on Loans:							
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 637	\$ 599	\$ 416	\$ 11	\$ 49	\$ 1	\$ 1,713
Charge-offs	(23)	(103)	(48)	-	-	-	(174)
Recoveries	64	11	-	-	-	-	75
Provision for credit losses on loans	101	225	19	1	22	(1)	367
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 779	\$ 732	\$ 387	\$ 12	\$ 71	\$ -	\$ 1,981
Allowance for Unfunded Commitments:							
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 25	\$ 144	\$ 69	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 1	\$ 259
Provision for unfunded commitments	(25)	(144)	(69)	(10)	(10)	(1)	(259)
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total allowance for credit losses	\$ 779	\$ 732	\$ 387	\$ 12	\$ 71	\$ -	\$ 1,981
Allowance for Credit Losses on Loans:							
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 2,828	\$ 3,448	\$ 510	\$ 12	\$ 101	\$ 2	\$ 6,901
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	(2,152)	(2,090)	(388)	(10)	(60)	(1)	(4,701)
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$ 676	\$ 1,358	\$ 122	\$ 2	\$ 41	\$ 1	\$ 2,200
Charge-offs	(24)	(857)	-	-	-	-	(881)
Recoveries	31	101	-	-	-	-	132
Provision for credit losses on loans	(46)	(3)	294	9	8	-	262
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 637	\$ 599	\$ 416	\$ 11	\$ 49	\$ 1	\$ 1,713
Allowance for Unfunded Commitments:							
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	18	73	29	5	4	-	129
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$ 18	\$ 73	\$ 29	\$ 5	\$ 4	\$ -	\$ 129
Provision for unfunded commitments	7	71	40	5	6	1	130
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 25	\$ 144	\$ 69	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 1	\$ 259
Total allowance for credit losses	\$ 662	\$ 743	\$ 485	\$ 21	\$ 59	\$ 2	\$ 1,972

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 tables show the amortized cost basis at the end of the reporting period for loan modifications granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, disaggregated by loan type and type of modification granted:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2025				Percentage of Total by Loan Type
	Maturity Extension	Combination – Maturity Extension and Payment Deferral		Total	
Production and intermediate-term	\$ 428	\$	\$ 1,576	\$ 2,004	0.85%
Total	\$ 428	\$	\$ 1,576	\$ 2,004	0.28%
	For the Year Ended December 31, 2024				Percentage of Total by Loan Type
	Payment Deferral	Combination – Maturity Extension and Payment Deferral		Total	
Real estate mortgage	\$ 627	\$	\$ -	\$ 627	0.19%
Production and intermediate-term	48		466	514	0.23%
Total	\$ 675	\$	\$ 466	\$ 1,141	0.17%

The following tables describe the financial effects of the modifications made to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

		Maturity Extension	
		Financial Effect	
		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Production and intermediate-term	Added a weighted average 1.2 years to the life of loans		-
Payment Deferral			
Financial Effect			
		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Real estate mortgage		-	Provided a weighted average 6.0 months of payment deferrals
Production and intermediate-term		-	Provided a weighted average 6.0 months of payment deferrals
Combination – Maturity Extension and Payment Deferral			
Financial Effect			
		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Production and intermediate-term	Added a weighted average 3.6 months to the life of loans and provided a weighted average 3.6 months of payment deferrals		Added a weighted average 8.0 months to the life of loans and provided a weighted average 8.0 months of payment deferrals

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 – Maturity Extension and Payment Deferral	Total
Production and intermediate-term		\$ 215	\$ 648	\$ 863
Total		\$ 215	\$ 648	\$ 863

There were no loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that had a modification in the preceding twelve months and subsequently defaulted during the year ended December 31, 2024.

The following tables set 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
Production and intermediate-term		\$ 1,141	\$ 648	\$ 215	\$ 2,004
Total		\$ 1,141	\$ 648	\$ 215	\$ 2,004
		December 31, 2024			
		Current	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total
Real estate mortgage		\$ 627	-	-	\$ 627
Production and intermediate-term		71	443	-	514
Total		\$ 698	\$ 443	-	\$ 1,141

Accrued interest receivable at the end of the reporting period related to loan modifications granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$43 and \$110, respectively. Additional commitments to lend to borrowers experiencing financial difficulties whose loans have been modified were \$1,071 and \$179 at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Modified loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty and activity on these loans were not material during the year ended December 31, 2023. There were no material commitments to lend to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty whose loans have been modified at December 31, 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 \$1,890 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 \$12,006 for 2025, \$9,865 for 2024 and \$9,302 for 2023. The Association owned 1.74 percent 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 \$488 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	\$ 2,577	\$ 2,570	\$ 2,549
Buildings and improvements	6,536	6,290	6,247
Furniture and equipment	2,252	2,077	2,067
	11,365	10,937	10,863
Less: accumulated depreciation	3,942	3,625	3,318
Total	<u>\$ 7,423</u>	<u>\$ 7,312</u>	<u>\$ 7,545</u>

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	\$ 627,000	\$ 548,000	\$ 514,000
Outstanding principal under the line of credit	581,563	534,751	494,821
Interest rate	4.20%	4.02%	3.75%

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 Common stock for agricultural loans, or participation certificates in the case of rural home and farm-related business loans, as a condition of borrowing. The initial borrower investment, through either purchase or transfer, must be in an amount equal to the lesser of \$1 thousand or two percent of the loan amount. The Board of Directors may increase the amount of investment if necessary to meet the Association's capital needs. Loans designated for sale or sold into the Secondary Market on or after April 16, 1996 will have no voting stock or participation certificate purchase requirement if sold within 180 days following the date of designation.

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

- 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 revolvement, unallocated retained earnings, and paid-in capital, less certain regulatory required deductions including the amount of investments in other System institutions, divided by average risk-adjusted assets.
- The tier 1 capital ratio is CET1 capital plus non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock, divided by average risk-adjusted assets.
- The total capital ratio is tier 1 capital plus other required borrower stock held for a minimum of 5 years, subordinated debt and limited-life preferred stock greater than 5 years to maturity at issuance subject to certain limitations, and allowance for 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 revolvement less certain regulatory required deductions including the amount of allocated investments in other System institutions divided by average total assets less regulatory deductions to tier 1 capital.

The following sets forth the regulatory capital ratios:

Ratio	Minimum Requirement	Capital Conservation Buffer	Minimum Requirement including Capital Conservation Buffer	Capital Ratios as of December 31,		
				2025	2024	2023
Risk-adjusted ratios:						
CET1 Capital	4.5%	2.5%	7.0%	17.55%	18.25%	18.48%
Tier 1 Capital	6.0%	2.5%	8.5%	17.55%	18.25%	18.48%
Total Capital	8.0%	2.5%	10.5%	18.11%	18.84%	19.12%
Permanent Capital	7.0%	0.0%	7.0%	18.03%	18.77%	19.02%
Non-risk-adjusted ratios:						
Tier 1 Leverage*	4.0%	1.0%	5.0%	17.65%	18.52%	18.61%
URE and UREE Leverage	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	17.38%	18.23%	18.31%

* 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 Class A Preferred Stock, Classes B and C Common Stock, 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
B Common/Nonvoting	No	223,751	\$ 1,119
C Common/Voting	No	619,603	3,098
C Participation Certificates/Nonvoting	No	145,643	728
Total Capital Stock and Participation Certificates		988,997	\$ 4,945

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

Retained Earnings

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

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

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

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

At December 31, 2025, allocated members' equity consisted of \$70,602 of nonqualified retained surplus.

Patronage Distributions

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

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

Dividends

The Association may declare noncumulative dividends on its capital stock and participation certificates provided the dividend rate does not exceed 8 percent of the par value of the respective capital stock and participation certificates. Such dividends may be paid on all classes of stock and participation certificates.

The rate of dividends on Classes B or C Common Stock and participation certificates shall be at the same rate per share.

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

Transfer

Classes B and C Common Stocks and Participation Certificates may be transferred to persons or entities eligible to purchase or hold such Stock or Participation Certificates as provided in Section 830 of the Association's bylaws.

Impairment

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

1. Classes B and C Common Stock and Participation Certificates

Liquidation

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

1. Holders of Classes B and C Common Stock and Participation Certificates
2. Holders of allocated surplus evidenced by qualified written notices of allocation, in the order of the year of issuance, until the total amount of such account has been distributed
3. Holders of nonqualified allocated surplus evidenced by written notices of allocation, in the order of the year of issuance, until the total amount of such account has been distributed
4. Any remaining assets after such distribution shall be distributed to present and former Stockholders, to the extent practicable

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	\$	–	\$	–	\$	–	\$	–
Nonrecurring assets								
Nonaccrual loans	\$	–	\$	–	\$	753	\$	753
Other property owned	\$	–	\$	–	\$	–	\$	–

	December 31, 2024							
	Fair Value Measurement Using						Total Fair Value	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3					
Recurring assets								
Assets held in trust funds	\$	–	\$	–	\$	–	\$	–
Nonrecurring assets								
Nonaccrual loans	\$	–	\$	–	\$	1,005	\$	1,005
Other property owned	\$	–	\$	–	\$	1,422	\$	1,422

	December 31, 2023							
	Fair Value Measurement Using						Total Fair Value	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3					
Recurring assets								
Assets held in trust funds	\$	–	\$	–	\$	–	\$	–
Nonrecurring assets								
Nonaccrual loans	\$	–	\$	–	\$	1,418	\$	1,418
Other property owned	\$	–	\$	–	\$	1,817	\$	1,817

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.

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

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

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

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

The IAR Plan covers employees hired prior to January 1, 2009 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. IAR Plan expenses included in employee benefit costs on the Association's Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income were \$324 for 2025, \$498 for 2024, and \$472 for 2023. At December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, the total liability balance for the IAR Plan presented in the District Combined Balance Sheets was \$2,623, \$6,251, and \$7,993, respectively. The IAR Plan was 94.72 percent, 88.67 percent, and 86.62 percent 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 \$219 for 2025, \$227 for 2024, and \$248 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. The 401(k) Plan requires the Association to match 100 percent of employee optional contributions up to a maximum employee contribution of 6.00 percent of total compensation. Employee deferrals are not to exceed the maximum deferral as 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 \$438, \$483, and \$423 for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively. Beginning in 2015, contributions include an additional 3.00 percent of eligible compensation for employees hired after December 31, 2008.

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

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 \$14,608. During 2025, \$14,560 of new loans were made and repayments totaled \$13,623. In addition, net loans of \$1,324 were newly 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, \$137,401 of commitments to extend credit and \$100 of commercial letters of credit were outstanding.

The Association also participates in standby letters of credit to satisfy the financing needs of its borrowers. These letters of credit are irrevocable agreements to guarantee payments of specified financial obligations. At December 31, 2025, standby letters of credit outstanding totaled \$46 with expiration dates ranging from March 1, 2026 to August 19, 2027. The maximum potential amount of future payments that may be required under these guarantees was \$46.

Note 12 — Income Taxes

The provision (benefit) for income taxes follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Current:			
Federal	\$ 26	\$ 83	\$ 56
Deferred:	-	-	-
Total provision (benefit) for income taxes	\$ 26	\$ 83	\$ 56

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	\$ 2,366	\$ 2,516	\$ 1,955
Patronage distributions	(1,095)	(1,129)	(894)
Tax-exempt FLCA earnings	(1,397)	(1,294)	(1,009)
Change in deferred tax asset valuation allowance	(18)	(139)	(457)
Other	170	129	461
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	\$ 26	\$ 83	\$ 56

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

	December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Deferred income tax assets:			
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 197	\$ 214	\$ 367
Nonaccrual Interest	174	155	112
Annual leave	60	69	68
Other reserves and allowances	—	—	40
Other Property Owned write-downs	—	—	—
Loss Carryforward	—	—	—
Gross deferred tax assets	431	438	587
Less: valuation allowance	(242)	(261)	(400)
Gross deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	189	177	187
Deferred income tax liabilities:			
Pensions and other postretirement benefits	—	—	—
FAS 91	—	—	—
Depreciation	(12)	—	(10)
Special Patronage	(177)	(177)	(177)
Gross deferred tax liability	(189)	(177)	(187)
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

The Association recorded a valuation allowance of \$242, \$261 and \$400 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.

There were no uncertain tax positions identified related to the current year and 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 2022 and forward.

Note 13 — Additional Financial Information

Quarterly Financial Information (Unaudited)

	2025				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Net interest income	\$ 5,227	\$ 5,376	\$ 5,321	\$ 5,326	\$ 21,250
Provision for (reversal of) allowance for credit losses	202	204	14	(153)	267
Noninterest income (expense), net	(2,577)	(2,376)	(2,358)	(2,434)	(9,745)
Net income	\$ 2,448	\$ 2,796	\$ 2,949	\$ 3,045	\$ 11,238

	2024				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Net interest income	\$ 5,047	\$ 5,074	\$ 5,166	\$ 5,352	\$ 20,639
Provision for (reversal of) allowance for credit losses	(54)	206	88	(132)	108
Noninterest income (expense), net	(2,287)	(1,559)	(2,171)	(2,618)	(8,635)
Net income	\$ 2,814	\$ 3,309	\$ 2,907	\$ 2,866	\$ 11,896

	2023				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Net interest income	\$ 4,338	\$ 4,426	\$ 4,477	\$ 4,382	\$ 17,623
Provision for (reversal of) allowance for credit losses	(17)	237	482	(310)	392
Noninterest income (expense), net	(2,024)	(1,811)	(1,803)	(2,327)	(7,965)
Net income	\$ 2,331	\$ 2,378	\$ 2,192	\$ 2,365	\$ 9,266

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.