AgCredit Agricultural Credit Association

FIRST QUARTER 2022

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certify that we have reviewed the March 31, 2022 quarterly report of AgCredit Agricultural Credit Association, 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.

Brian J. Ricker
Chief Executive Officer

Logan W. Kreais
Chief Financial Officer

Dustin J. Sonnenberg
Chairman of the Board

May 9, 2022

AgCredit Agricultural Credit Association

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Association's principal executives and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Association's Consolidated Financial Statements. For purposes of this report, "internal control over financial reporting" is defined as a process designed by, or under the supervision of the Association's principal executives and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by its Board of Directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting information and the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and includes those policies and procedures that:

1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Association,

2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial information in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Association, and

3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Association's assets that could have a material effect on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

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

Brian J. Ricker
Chief Executive Officer

Logan W. Kreais
Chief Financial Officer

May 9, 2022

AgCredit Agricultural Credit Association

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following commentary reviews the financial condition and results of operations of AgCredit Agricultural Credit Association (Association) for the three months ended March 31, 2022. These comments should be read in conjunction with the accompanying consolidated financial statements, notes to the consolidated financial statements, the Association's March 31, 2021 quarterly report, and the 2021 Annual Report of the Association. The accompanying consolidated financial statements (financial statements) were prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, which includes Scott A. Schroeder, David M. Stott, Ph.D., CPA, and Kevin P. Flanagan. The results for the three months of 2022 are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for the year.

COVID-19 OVERVIEW

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, and without disruption to operations, the Association transitioned a significant amount of its employees to working remotely in mid-March 2020. The priority was, and continues to be, to ensure the health and safety of employees, while continuing to serve the mission of providing support for rural America and agriculture. The Association has returned to pre-pandemic working conditions. All lobbies are open for members and employees to resume branch visits.

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted businesses and the global economy since March 2020. Significant progress has been made during 2021 and 2022 in mitigating the spread of COVID-19 resulting in improving macroeconomic conditions. However, the improvement has been hampered by rising inflation, supply chain disruptions and labor shortages in the United States and globally.

See further discussion of business risks associated with COVID-19 in the Association's 2021 Annual Report.

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 portfolio consists predominantly of grains (primarily soybeans, corn, and wheat), livestock, and landlords, which constitute 75 percent of the entire portfolio as of March 31, 2022. The Association recognizes the commodity concentration risk exceeds normally accepted industry standards. This risk, along with the risk associated with large loans, is reduced by members' off-farm income, utilization of crop insurance, and the use of FSA, USDA, Business and Industry, SBA, and Farmer Mac loan guarantees. As of March 31, 2022, the Association had $774,997 of guaranteed loan volume, which is 29.76 percent of loans as compared to $638,117 of guaranteed volume or 28.76 percent of the portfolio at March 31, 2021. Loan guarantees reduce the potential of loss in the Association's loan portfolio and help to leverage the Association's capital.

Gross loan volume of the Association as of March 31, 2022 was $2,603,957 an increase of $25,490 or 0.99 percent when compared to $2,578,467 at December 31, 2021. The increase in loan volume primarily relates to increases in real estate mortgage, processing and marketing, farm related business services, communications, and other loan volume partially offset by a decrease in production and intermediate (PRIT).

From March 31, 2021 to March 31, 2022, volume increased by $385,543 or 17.38 percent. The increase in loan volume primarily relates to increases in real estate mortgage, processing and marketing, farm related business services, rural residential real estate, and other loan volume partially offset by a decrease in communications.

Net loans outstanding at March 31, 2022 were $2,597,147 as compared to $2,571,162 at December 31, 2021. Net loans accounted for 97.37 percent of total assets at March 31, 2022 as compared to 95.92 percent at December 31, 2021.

The following table summarizes the Association's risk assets (accruing volume includes accrued interest receivable):

	3/31/22	12/31/2021
Nonaccrual loans	$ 4,557	$ 4,605
Accruing restructured loans	660	650
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due	1,338	–
Total high-risk loans	6,555	5,255
Other property owned	–	–
Total high-risk assets	$ 6,555	$ 5,255

Ratios:

	3/31/22	12/31/2021
Nonaccrual loans to total loans	0.18%	0.18%
High-risk assets to total assets	0.25%	0.20%

High-risk assets increased during the first three months of 2022 primarily as a result of increases in accruing loans 90 days or more past due and accruing restructured loans partially offset by a decrease in nonaccrual loans.

There is an inherent risk in the extension of any type of credit, and accordingly, the Association maintains an allowance for loan losses consistent with the risk measured in the portfolio.

General portfolio credit quality improved slightly for the first three months of 2022 when compared to December 31, 2021, and remains at an acceptable level. Credit administration is satisfactory.

During the first three months of 2022 the Association recorded no charge-offs or recoveries and a reversal of allowance for loan losses (reversal) of $495. The reversal is primarily a result of the implementation of updated risk rating guidance as well as changes in the overall risk rating mix partially offset by loan volume growth. For the same period of 2021, the Association recorded no charge-offs, recoveries of $12, and a reversal of $324. The allowance for loan losses represented 0.26 percent and 0.28 percent of loans at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the three months ending March 31, 2022

Net income for the three months ended March 31, 2022 (Q1 2022) was $11,772 an increase of $620 or 5.56 percent when compared to the net income of $11,152 for the same period in 2021 (Q1 2021). Major changes in the components of net income when comparing Q1 2022 to Q1 2021 are identified as follows:

- Net interest income increased by $294 or 2.20 percent primarily due to increased volume.

- Provision for loan losses decreased by $171 due to a decrease in the allowance for loan losses in 2022 primarily due to the implementation of updated risk rating guidance partially offset by loan growth and the overall risk rating mix.

- Noninterest income increased by $615 or 14.36 percent for the following reasons:

  Patronage refund from other Farm Credit institutions (patronage refunds) increased by $1,133 primarily as a result of an increase related to higher general patronage and higher participation sold patronage due to increased average daily balances (ADB).

  Gains (losses) on other transactions decreased $443 due to the gain on sale of 100% Guaranteed Purchase loans in 2021 as well as a reduction in the value of the NQ401K Rabbi Trust in 2022.

  Loan fees decreased by $82 due to a reduction in servicing fees related to the high number of note modifications during the same period in 2021 related to the significant reduction in rates throughout the pandemic as well as the recognition of certain SBA-PPP loan fees.

- Noninterest expense increased by $445 or 6.52 percent primarily due to:

  Salary and benefits expense increased by $250 or 5.81 percent due to increased expenses related to scheduled salary increases, increased annual and discretionary incentives, additional employees, health insurance, employment tax costs, and decreased deferred origination costs partially offset by a decrease in pension costs.

  Guarantee fees decreased by $155 or 27.48 percent due to a decrease in new loan guarantees.

  Insurance fund premiums increased by $75 or 14.94 percent due to increased average volume.

  Other operating expenses increased by $229 or 19.90 percent due to increased purchased services, travel, public member relations, advertising, and data processing costs.

The following table shows the key results of operations ratios for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, respectively.

	3/31/2022	3/31/2021
Return on average assets	1.82%	2.01%
Return on average equity	10.79%	11.31%
Net interest margin	2.16%	2.46%
Members' equity to assets	16.84%	17.79%
Debt to members' equity (:1)	4.94	4.62

CAPITAL RESOURCES

Total members' equity was $449,142 at March 31, 2022 as compared to $436,096 at December 31, 2021 for an increase of $13,046 or 2.99 percent. The increase is due primarily to 2022 year-to-date earnings and an increase in stock outstanding.

The Association's capital ratios as of March 31 along with FCA minimum requirements, are included in the following regulatory matters section.

Regulatory Capital Ratios

The Association's regulatory ratios are shown in the following table:

	Regulatory Minimum, Including Buffer	3/31/2022	12/31/2021	3/31/2021
Permanent Capital Ratio	7.00%	20.97%	20.76%	21.50%
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital Ratio	7.00%	20.35%	20.20%	20.66%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	8.50%	20.35%	20.20%	20.66%
Total Capital Ratio	10.50%	20.76%	20.58%	21.19%
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	5.00%	15.80%	15.99%	16.38%
Unallocated Retained Earnings (URE) and URE Equivalents Leverage Ratio	1.50%	15.49%	16.38%	16.81%

The FCA sets minimum regulatory capital adequacy requirements for System banks and associations. The requirements are based on regulatory ratios as defined by the FCA and include common equity tier 1 (CET1), tier 1, total capital, permanent capital, tier 1 leverage, and unallocated retained earnings (URE) and URE equivalents leverage ratios.

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

For all periods presented, AgCredit exceeded minimum regulatory standards for all of the ratios. The Association's capital ratios continued to be strong as of March 31, 2022 compared to December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021. See Regulatory Matters section below for further discussion of capital ratios.

FUTURE OF LIBOR

In 2017, the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority (UK FCA), which regulates LIBOR, announced its intention to stop persuading or compelling the group of major banks that sustains LIBOR to submit rate quotations after 2021.

On March 5, 2021, ICE Benchmark Administration (IBA) (the entity that is responsible for calculating LIBOR) announced its intention to cease the publication of the one-week and two-month US dollar LIBOR settings immediately following the LIBOR publication on December 31, 2021, and the remaining US dollar LIBOR settings immediately following the LIBOR publication on June 30, 2023. On the same day, the UK FCA announced that the IBA had notified the UK FCA of its intent, among other things, to cease providing certain US dollar LIBOR settings as of June 30, 2023. In its announcement, the UK FCA confirmed that all 35 LIBOR tenors (including with respect to US dollar LIBOR) will be discontinued or declared nonrepresentative as of either: (a) immediately after December 31, 2021 or (b) immediately after June 30, 2023.

The Association has exposure to LIBOR arising from loans made to customers. Alternative reference rates that replace LIBOR may not yield the same or similar economic results over the lives of the financial instruments, which could adversely affect the value of, and return on, instruments held.

The FCA has issued guidelines with similar guidance as the U.S. prudential regulators but applicable for System institutions to follow as they prepare for the expected phase-out of LIBOR. The guidelines direct each System institution to develop a LIBOR transition plan designed to provide an orderly roadmap of actions that will reduce LIBOR exposure, stop the inflow of new LIBOR volume, and adjust operating processes to implement alternative reference rates.

On December 8, 2021, the FCA issued another informational memorandum to provide additional guidance to Farm Credit System institutions on their transition away from LIBOR. The guidance encourages Farm Credit System institutions to stop entering into new contracts that reference LIBOR as soon as practicable and in any event no later than December 31, 2021. Entering into new LIBOR-referenced contracts after that date would present safety and soundness risk. The guidance also provides clarity on what the FCA considers a new LIBOR-indexed contract; whether purchases of legacy LIBOR-indexed loans and investments are deemed new contracts; limited exceptions for entering into new LIBOR contracts that reduce or hedge risk in legacy LIBOR contracts; and the due diligence and other procedures required before using other benchmark/reference rate alternatives to LIBOR (beyond SOFR), including credit-sensitive alternative rates.

The Association has implemented LIBOR transition plans and continues to analyze potential risks associated with the LIBOR transition, including, but not limited to, financial, market, accounting, operational, legal, tax, reputational, and compliance risks.

On July 26, 2021, the Alternative Reference Rates Committee (ARRC) announced it will recommend the CME Group's forward-looking SOFR term rates. The ARRC's formal recommendation of SOFR term rates is a major milestone and is expected to increase the volume of transactions quoted in SOFR, supporting the implementation of the transition away from LIBOR.

On October 20, 2021, the U.S. prudential regulators issued a joint statement emphasizing the expectation that supervised institutions with LIBOR exposure continue to progress toward an orderly transition away from LIBOR, reiterating that supervised institutions should, with limited exceptions, cease entering into new contracts that use US dollar LIBOR as a reference rate as soon as practicable, but no later than December 31, 2021. They further stated that entering into new contracts, including derivatives, after that date would create safety and soundness risks. The joint statement clarified that entering into such new contracts would include an agreement that (1) creates additional LIBOR disclosure or (2) extends the term of an existing LIBOR contract, but that a draw on an existing agreement that is legally enforceable, e.g., a committed credit facility, would not be a new contract. The joint statement also provided considerations when assessing the appropriateness of alternative reference rates used in lieu of LIBOR and the regulator expectation that new or updated LIBOR contracts include strong and clearly defined fallback rates for when the initial reference rate is discontinued.

The following is a summary of outstanding variable-rate financial instruments tied to LIBOR at March 31, 2022:

(dollars in millions)	Due in 2022	Due in 2023 and Thereafter	Total
Loans	$ 3,628	$ 80,542	$ 84,170
Total assets	$ 3,628	$ 80,542	$ 84,170
Note payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	$ 3,012	$ 66,867	$ 69,879
Total liabilities	$ 3,012	$ 66,867	$ 69,879

The LIBOR transition plan includes implementing fallback language into variable-rate financial instruments maturing after June 30, 2023 which provides the ability to move these instruments to another index if the LIBOR market is no longer viable.

REGULATORY MATTERS

On April 14, 2022, the FCA approved a final rule that amends certain regulations to address changes in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Such changes reflect the Current Expected Credit Losses (CECL) methodology that will replace the incurred loss methodology upon adoption. Credit loss allowances related to loans, lessor's net investments in leases, and held-to-maturity debt securities would be included in a System institution's Tier 2 capital up to 1.25 percent of the System institution's total risk weighted assets. Credit loss allowances for available-for-sale debt securities and purchased credit impaired assets would not be eligible for inclusion in a System institution's Tier 2 capital. The regulation does not include a transition phase-in period for the CECL day 1 cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings on a System institution's regulatory capital ratios. In addition, the regulation does not include an exclusion for the CECL day 1 cumulative effective adjustment from the "safe harbor" deemed prior approval provision. The final rule is effective on January 1, 2023.

On August 26, 2021, the FCA issued a proposed rule to revise its regulatory capital requirements to define and establish risk-weightings for High Volatility Commercial Real Estate (HVCRE) by assigning a 150 percent risk-weighting to such exposures, instead of the current 100 percent. The proposed rule would ensure that the FCA's rule remains comparable with the capital rule of other federal banking regulatory agencies and recognizes the increased risk posed by HVCRE exposures. The public comment period ended on January 24, 2022.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Please refer to Note 1, *Organization, Significant Accounting Policies, and Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements*, in the Notes to the Financial Statements, and the 2021 Annual Report to Shareholders for recently issued accounting pronouncements. Additional information is provided in the following table.

The following ASU was issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB):

Summary of Guidance	Adoption and Potential Financial Statement Impact
ASU 2016-13 – Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments	
• Replaces multiple existing impairment standards by establishing a single framework for financial assets to reflect management's estimate of current expected credit losses (CECL) over the entire remaining life of the financial assets. • Changes the present incurred loss impairment guidance for loans to an expected loss model. • Modifies the other-than-temporary impairment model for debt securities to require an allowance for credit impairment instead of a direct write-down, which allows for reversal of credit impairments in future periods based on improvements in credit quality. • Eliminates existing guidance for purchased credit impaired (PCI) loans, and requires recognition of an allowance for expected credit losses on these financial assets. • Requires a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the reporting period of adoption. • Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application is permitted.	• Implementation efforts began with establishing a cross-discipline governance structure utilizing common guidance developed across the Farm Credit System. The implementation includes identification of key interpretive issues, scoping of financial instruments, and assessing existing credit loss forecasting models and processes against the new guidance. • The new guidance is expected to result in a change in allowance for credit losses due to several factors, including: 1. The allowance related to loans and commitments will most likely change because it will then cover credit losses over the full remaining expected life of the portfolio, and will consider expected future changes in macroeconomic conditions, 2. An allowance will be established for estimated credit losses on any debt securities, 3. The nonaccretable difference on any PCI loans will be recognized as an allowance, offset by an increase in the carrying value of the related loans. • The extent of allowance change is under evaluation, but will depend upon the nature and characteristics of the financial instrument portfolios, and the macroeconomic conditions and forecasts, at the adoption date. • The guidance is expected to be adopted January 1, 2023.

Note: The Association obtains funding from AgFirst Farm Credit Bank (the Bank). The Association is materially affected and shareholder investment could be materially affected by the financial condition and results of operations of the Bank. Copies of the Bank's Annual and Quarterly Reports are on the AgFirst website, *www.agfirst.com* or may be obtained at no charge by calling 1-800-845-1745, extension 2764, or writing Matthew Miller, AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, P.O. Box 1499, Columbia, SC 29202.

Copies of the Association's Quarterly and Annual Reports are available on the Association's website, www.agcredit.net, or may be obtained upon request free of charge by calling 1-800-837-3678, extension 1048, or writing Logan Kreais, Chief Financial Officer, AgCredit, ACA, 610 W Lytle Street, Fostoria, OH 44830. 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 Association.

AgCredit Agricultural Credit Association

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2022 *(unaudited)*	December 31, 2021 *(audited)*
Assets		
Cash	**$ 36**	$ 29
Investments in debt securities:		
Held to maturity (fair value of $6,984 and $7,408, respectively)	**6,885**	6,916
Loans	**2,603,958**	2,578,467
Allowance for loan losses	**(6,811)**	(7,305)
Net loans	**2,597,147**	2,571,162
Other investments	**2,786**	2,105
Accrued interest receivable	**24,669**	26,548
Equity investments in other Farm Credit institutions	**20,885**	20,889
Premises and equipment, net	**7,783**	7,896
Accounts receivable	**4,928**	43,109
Other assets	**2,221**	1,773
Total assets	**$ 2,667,340**	$ 2,680,427
Liabilities		
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	**$ 2,171,144**	$ 2,194,319
Accrued interest payable	**3,906**	3,766
Patronage refunds payable	**200**	33,117
Accounts payable	**1,403**	2,748
Advanced conditional payments	**2,856**	1,247
Other liabilities	**38,689**	9,134
Total liabilities	**2,218,198**	2,244,331
Commitments and contingencies (Note 7)		
Members' Equity		
Capital stock and participation certificates	**18,456**	17,498
Retained earnings		
Allocated	**309,159**	308,056
Unallocated	**121,527**	110,542
Total members' equity	**449,142**	436,096
Total liabilities and members' equity	**$ 2,667,340**	$ 2,680,427

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

AgCredit Agricultural Credit Association

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2022	2021
Interest Income		
Loans	**$ 24,785**	$ 22,494
Investments	**91**	149
Total interest income	**24,876**	22,643
Interest Expense		
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	**11,215**	9,276
Net interest income	**13,661**	13,367
Provision for (reversal of) allowance for loan losses	**(495)**	(324)
Net interest income after provision for (reversal of) allowance for loan losses	**14,156**	13,691
Noninterest Income		
Loan fees	**100**	182
Fees for financially related services	**35**	21
Lease income	**52**	52
Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions	**4,759**	3,626
Gains (losses) on sales of premises and equipment, net	**—**	3
Gains (losses) on other transactions	**(61)**	382
Other noninterest income	**14**	18
Total noninterest income	**4,899**	4,284
Noninterest Expense		
Salaries and employee benefits	**4,551**	4,301
Occupancy and equipment	**351**	305
Insurance Fund premiums	**577**	502
Guarantee fees	**409**	564
Purchased services	**135**	156
Data processing	**117**	158
Other operating expenses	**1,128**	837
Total noninterest expense	**7,268**	6,823
Income before income taxes	**11,787**	11,152
Provision for income taxes	**15**	—
Net income	**$ 11,772**	$ 11,152
Other comprehensive income	**—**	—
Comprehensive income	**$ 11,772**	$ 11,152

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

AgCredit Agricultural Credit Association

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Members' Equity

(unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)	Capital Stock and Participation Certificates	Retained Earnings: Allocated	Retained Earnings: Unallocated	Total Members' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 18,516	$ 273,955	$ 99,659	$ 392,130
Comprehensive income			11,152	11,152
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	1,603			1,603
Dividends declared/paid			(15)	(15)
Patronage distribution adjustment		570	151	721
Balance at March 31, 2021	$ 20,119	$ 274,525	$ 110,947	$ 405,591
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 17,498**	**$ 308,056**	**$ 110,542**	**$ 436,096**
Comprehensive income			**11,772**	**11,772**
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	**958**			**958**
Dividends declared/paid			**(12)**	**(12)**
Patronage distribution adjustment		**1,103**	**(775)**	**328**
Balance at March 31, 2022	**$ 18,456**	**$ 309,159**	**$ 121,527**	**$ 449,142**

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

AgCredit Agricultural Credit Association

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except as noted)
(unaudited)

Note 1 — Organization, Significant Accounting Policies, and Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Organization
The accompanying financial statements include the accounts of AgCredit Agricultural Credit Association and its Production Credit Association (PCA) and Federal Land Credit Association (FLCA) subsidiaries (collectively, the Association). A description of the organization and operations, the significant accounting policies followed, and the financial condition and results of operations for the Association as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, are contained in the 2021 Annual Report to Shareholders. These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the latest Annual Report to Shareholders.

Basis of Presentation
In the opinion of management, the accompanying consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments necessary for a fair statement of results for the periods presented. These adjustments are of a normal recurring nature, unless otherwise disclosed.

Certain amounts in the prior period's consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. Such reclassifications had no effect on the prior period net income or total capital as previously reported.

The results of any interim period are not necessarily indicative of those to be expected for a full year.

Significant Accounting Policies
The Association's accounting and reporting policies conform with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and practices in the financial services industry. To prepare the financial statements in conformity with GAAP, management must make estimates based on assumptions about future economic and market conditions (for example, unemployment, market liquidity, real estate prices, etc.) that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, income and expenses during the reporting period, and the related disclosures. Although these estimates contemplate current conditions and expectations of change in the future, it is reasonably possible that actual conditions may be different than anticipated, which could materially affect results of operations and financial condition.

Management has made significant estimates in several areas, including loans and allowance for loan losses (Note 2, *Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses*), investment securities and other-than-temporary impairment (Note 3, *Investments*), and financial instruments (Note 5, *Fair Value Measurement*). Actual results could differ from those estimates.

For further details of significant accounting policies, see Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, from the latest Annual Report.

Accounting Standards Updates (ASUs) Issued During the Period and Applicable to the Association
The following ASU was issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) since the most recent year-end:

- In March 2022, the FASB issued ASU 2022-02 Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures. This Update responds to feedback received during the Post Implementation Review process conducted by the FASB related to Topic 326.
    1. Troubled Debt Restructurings (TDRs) by Creditors
       The amendments eliminate the accounting guidance for TDRs by creditors in Subtopic 310-40, Receivables—Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors, while enhancing disclosure requirements for certain loan refinancings and restructurings by creditors when a borrower is experiencing financial difficulty. Specifically, rather than applying the recognition and measurement guidance for TDRs, an entity must apply the loan refinancing and restructuring guidance in paragraphs 310-20-35-9 through 35-11 to determine whether a modification results in a new loan or a continuation of an existing loan.
    2. Vintage Disclosures—Gross Write-offs
       For public business entities, the amendments in this Update require that an entity disclose current period gross write-offs by year of origination for financing receivables and net investments in leases within the scope of Subtopic 326-20, Financial Instruments—Credit Losses—Measured at Amortized Cost.

These amendments will be implemented in conjunction with the adoption of ASU 2016-13.

ASUs Pending Effective Date
For a detailed description of the ASUs below, see the latest Annual Report.

Potential effects of ASUs issued in previous periods:

- In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13 Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. This Update, and subsequent clarifying guidance issued, is intended to improve financial reporting by requiring timelier recording of credit losses on financial instruments. It requires an organization to measure all expected credit losses for financial assets held at the reporting date through the life of the financial instrument. Financial institutions and other organizations will use forward-looking information to estimate their credit losses. Additionally, the ASU amends the accounting for credit losses on available-for-sale debt securities and purchased financial assets with credit deterioration. For public companies that are not SEC filers, it will take effect for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Evaluation of any possible effects the guidance may have on the statements of financial condition and results of operations is in progress.

Accounting Standards Effective During the Period
There were no changes in the accounting principles applied from the latest Annual Report.

Note 2 — Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

The Association maintains an allowance for loan losses at a level considered adequate by management to provide for probable and estimable losses inherent in the loan portfolio as of the report date. The allowance for loan losses is increased through provisions for loan losses and loan recoveries and is decreased through loan charge-offs and allowance reversals. A review of individual loans in each respective portfolio is performed periodically to determine the appropriateness of risk ratings and to ensure loss exposure to the Association has been identified. See Note 3, *Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses*, from the latest Annual Report for further discussion.

Credit risk arises from the potential inability of an obligor to meet its repayment obligation. 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.

A summary of loans outstanding at period end follows:

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Real estate mortgage	$ 1,603,244	$ 1,564,379
Production and intermediate-term	538,915	612,288
Loans to cooperatives	6,969	6,433
Processing and marketing	103,066	93,326
Farm-related business	41,987	40,032
Communication	10,420	7,419
Rural residential real estate	129,369	129,276
Lease receivables	1,390	616
Other (including Mission Related)	168,598	124,698
Total loans	$ 2,603,958	$ 2,578,467

A substantial portion of the Association’s lending activities is collateralized, and exposure to credit loss associated with lending activities is reduced accordingly.

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

	March 31, 2022							
	Within AgFirst District		Within Farm Credit System		Outside Farm Credit System		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Real estate mortgage	$ 23,617	$ 176,881	$ –	$ 14,015	$ 106,140	$ –	$ 129,757	$ 190,896
Production and intermediate-term	27,444	139,610	–	3,367	10,864	–	38,308	142,977
Loans to cooperatives	6,988	–	–	–	–	–	6,988	–
Processing and marketing	55,282	32,462	–	–	622	–	55,904	32,462
Farm-related business	–	30,156	–	–	180	–	180	30,156
Communication	10,458	–	–	–	–	–	10,458	–
Lease receivables	–	–	631	–	138	–	769	–
Other (including Mission Related)	–	–	–	–	153,872	–	153,872	–
Total	$ 123,789	$ 379,109	$ 631	$ 17,382	$ 271,816	$ –	$ 396,236	$ 396,491

	December 31, 2021							
	Within AgFirst District		Within Farm Credit System		Outside Farm Credit System		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Real estate mortgage	$ 28,427	$ 163,674	$ –	$ 12,920	$ 102,019	$ –	$ 130,446	$ 176,594
Production and intermediate-term	27,630	112,050	547	4,501	10,815	–	38,992	116,551
Loans to cooperatives	6,453	–	–	–	–	–	6,453	–
Processing and marketing	60,769	19,020	–	–	627	–	61,396	19,020
Farm-related business	–	30,578	–	–	187	–	187	30,578
Communication	7,458	–	–	–	–	–	7,458	–
Lease receivables	–	–	–	–	151	–	151	–
Other (including Mission Related)	–	–	–	–	113,295	–	113,295	–
Total	$ 130,737	$ 325,322	$ 547	$ 17,421	$ 227,094	$ –	$ 358,378	$ 342,743

The recorded investment in a receivable is the face amount increased or decreased by applicable accrued interest, unamortized premium, discount, finance charges, or acquisition costs and may also reflect a previous direct write-down of the investment.

The following table shows the recorded investment of loans, classified under the FCA Uniform Loan Classification System, as a percentage of the recorded investment of total loans by loan type as of:

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Real estate mortgage:		
Acceptable	95.18%	94.55%
OAEM	1.42	1.96
Substandard/doubtful/loss	3.40	3.49
	100.00%	100.00%
Production and intermediate-term:		
Acceptable	93.42%	93.39%
OAEM	3.74	3.98
Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.84	2.63
	100.00%	100.00%
Loans to cooperatives:		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%
Processing and marketing:		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%
Farm-related business:		
Acceptable	96.09%	96.38%
OAEM	0.63	1.19
Substandard/doubtful/loss	3.28	2.43
	100.00%	100.00%

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Communication:		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%
Rural residential real estate:		
Acceptable	97.31%	97.10%
OAEM	1.70	1.80
Substandard/doubtful/loss	0.99	1.10
	100.00%	100.00%
Lease receivables:		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%
Other (including Mission Related)		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%
Total loans:		
Acceptable	95.47%	94.92%
OAEM	1.74	2.24
Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.79	2.84
	100.00%	100.00%

The following tables provide an aging analysis of the recorded investment of past due loans as of:

	March 31, 2022				
	30 Through 89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due	Total Loans
Real estate mortgage	$ 4,361	$ 2,639	$ 7,000	$ 1,613,230	$ 1,620,230
Production and intermediate-term	2,405	1,605	4,010	540,853	544,863
Loans to cooperatives	–	–	–	6,974	6,974
Processing and marketing	–	–	–	103,268	103,268
Farm-related business	–	–	–	42,314	42,314
Communication	–	–	–	10,435	10,435
Rural residential real estate	335	145	480	129,239	129,719
Lease receivables	–	–	–	1,398	1,398
Other (including Mission Related)	211	–	211	168,906	169,117
Total	$ 7,312	$ 4,389	$ 11,701	$ 2,616,617	$ 2,628,318

	December 31, 2021				
	30 Through 89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due	Total Loans
Real estate mortgage	$ 8,628	$ 2,847	$ 11,475	$ 1,571,114	$ 1,582,589
Production and intermediate-term	1,538	251	1,789	617,414	619,203
Loans to cooperatives	–	–	–	6,439	6,439
Processing and marketing	–	–	–	93,485	93,485
Farm-related business	276	–	276	39,983	40,259
Communication	–	–	–	7,419	7,419
Rural residential real estate	557	87	644	128,926	129,570
Lease receivables	–	–	–	621	621
Other (including Mission Related)	2,843	–	2,843	122,293	125,136
Total	$ 13,842	$ 3,185	$ 17,027	$ 2,587,694	$ 2,604,721

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

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate mortgage	$ 3,924	$ 4,027
Production and intermediate-term	422	360
Processing and marketing	–	–
Rural residential real estate	211	218
Total	$ 4,557	$ 4,605
Accruing restructured loans:		
Production and intermediate-term	$ 660	$ 650
Total	$ 660	$ 650
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:		
Production and intermediate-term	$ 1,278	$ –
Rural residential real estate	60	–
Total	$ 1,338	$ –
Total nonperforming loans	$ 6,555	$ 5,255
Other property owned	–	–
Total nonperforming assets	$ 6,555	$ 5,255
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	0.18%	0.18%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	0.25%	0.20%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	1.46%	1.21%

The following table presents information related to the recorded investment of impaired loans at period end. Impaired loans are loans for which it is probable that all principal and interest will not be collected according to the contractual terms of the loan.

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Impaired nonaccrual loans:		
Current as to principal and interest	$ 1,213	$ 1,360
Past due	3,344	3,245
Total	$ 4,557	$ 4,605
Impaired accrual loans:		
Restructured	$ 660	$ 650
90 days or more past due	1,338	–
Total	$ 1,998	$ 650
Total impaired loans	$ 6,555	$ 5,255
Additional commitments to lend	$ –	$ –

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

	March 31, 2022			Three Months Ended March 31, 2022	
Impaired loans:	**Recorded Investment**	**Unpaid Principal Balance**	**Related Allowance**	**Average Impaired Loans**	**Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans**
With a related allowance for credit losses:					
Production and intermediate-term	$ 32	$ 37	$ 15	$ 32	$ –
Total	$ 32	$ 37	$ 15	$ 32	$ –
With no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 3,924	$ 4,965	$ –	$ 3,820	$ 28
Production and intermediate-term	2,328	2,747	–	2,267	16
Rural residential real estate	271	311	–	264	2
Total	$ 6,523	$ 8,023	$ –	$ 6,351	$ 46
Total impaired loans:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 3,924	$ 4,965	$ –	$ 3,820	$ 28
Production and intermediate-term	2,360	2,784	15	2,299	16
Rural residential real estate	271	311	–	264	2
Total	$ 6,555	$ 8,060	$ 15	$ 6,383	$ 46

	December 31, 2021			Year Ended December 31, 2021	
Impaired loans:	**Recorded Investment**	**Unpaid Principal Balance**	**Related Allowance**	**Average Impaired Loans**	**Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans**
With a related allowance for credit losses:					
Production and intermediate-term	$ 28	$ 28	$ 14	$ 41	$ 4
Total	$ 28	$ 28	$ 14	$ 41	$ 4
With no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 4,027	$ 5,022	$ –	$ 5,921	$ 504
Production and intermediate-term	982	1,471	–	1,444	123
Rural residential real estate	218	255	–	321	27
Total	$ 5,227	$ 6,748	$ –	$ 7,686	$ 654
Total impaired loans:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 4,027	$ 5,022	$ –	$ 5,921	$ 504
Production and intermediate-term	1,010	1,499	14	1,485	127
Rural residential real estate	218	255	–	321	27
Total	$ 5,255	$ 6,776	$ 14	$ 7,727	$ 658

A summary of changes in the allowance for loan losses and recorded investment in loans for each reporting period follows:

	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediate-term	Agribusiness*	Communication	Rural Residential Real Estate	Lease Receivables	Other (including Mission Related)	Total
Activity related to the allowance for credit losses:								
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 3,131	$ 3,343	$ 545	$ 13	$ 272	$ 1	$ –	$ 7,305
Charge-offs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Recoveries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provision for loan losses	(16)	(521)	54	1	(19)	6	–	(495)
Balance at March 31, 2022	$ 3,115	$ 2,822	$ 599	$ 14	$ 253	$ 7	$ –	$ 6,810
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 3,082	$ 3,810	$ 632	$ 31	$ 1,241	$ 2	$ –	$ 8,798
Charge-offs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Recoveries	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	12
Provision for loan losses	136	(563)	103	–	–	–	–	(324)
Balance at March 31, 2021	$ 3,218	$ 3,259	$ 735	$ 31	$ 1,241	$ 2	$ –	$ 8,486
Allowance on loans evaluated for impairment:								
Individually	$ –	$ 15	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 15
Collectively	3,115	2,807	599	14	253	7	–	6,795
Balance at March 31, 2022	$ 3,115	$ 2,822	$ 599	$ 14	$ 253	$ 7	$ –	$ 6,810
Individually	$ –	$ 14	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 14
Collectively	3,131	3,329	545	13	272	1	–	7,291
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 3,131	$ 3,343	$ 545	$ 13	$ 272	$ 1	$ –	$ 7,305
Recorded investment in loans evaluated for impairment:								
Individually	$ 3,924	$ 2,360	$ –	$ –	$ 271	$ –	$ –	$ 6,555
Collectively	1,616,306	542,503	152,556	10,435	129,448	1,398	169,117	2,621,763
Balance at March 31, 2022	$ 1,620,230	$ 544,863	$ 152,556	$ 10,435	$ 129,719	$ 1,398	$ 169,117	$ 2,628,318
Individually	$ 4,027	$ 1,010	$ –	$ –	$ 218	$ –	$ –	$ 5,255
Collectively	1,578,562	618,193	140,183	7,419	129,352	621	125,136	2,599,466
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 1,582,589	$ 619,203	$ 140,183	$ 7,419	$ 129,570	$ 621	$ 125,136	$ 2,604,721

**Includes the loan types: Loans to cooperatives, Processing and marketing, and Farm-related business.*

A restructuring of a debt constitutes a troubled debt restructuring (TDR) if the creditor for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. There were no new TDRs that occurred during the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021.

Interest concessions may include interest forgiveness and interest deferment. Principal concessions may include principal forgiveness, principal deferment, and maturity extension. Other concessions may include additional compensation received which might be in the form of cash or other assets.

There were no TDRs that occurred during the previous twelve months and for which there was a subsequent payment default during the periods presented. Payment default is defined as a payment that was thirty days or more past due.

The following table provides information at period end on outstanding loans restructured in troubled debt restructurings. These loans are included as impaired loans in the impaired loan table:

	Total TDRs		Nonaccrual TDRs	
	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Production and intermediate-term	$ 660	$ 650	$ –	$ –
Total loans	$ 660	$ 650	$ –	$ –
Additional commitments to lend	$ –	$ –		

Note 3 — Investments

Investments in Debt Securities

The Association's investments consist primarily of Rural America Bonds (RABs), which are private placement securities purchased under the Mission Related Investment (MRI) program approved by the FCA. In its Conditions of Approval for the program, the FCA generally considers a RAB ineligible if its investment rating, based on the internal 14-point probability of default scale used to also grade loans, falls below 9. The FCA requires System institutions to provide notification to FCA when a security becomes ineligible. Any other bonds purchased under the MRI program, approved on a case-by-case basis by FCA, may have different eligibility requirements. At March 31, 2022, the Association held no RABs whose credit quality had deteriorated beyond the program limits.

A summary of the amortized cost and fair value of investment securities held-to-maturity follows:

	March 31, 2022				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
RABs	$ 6,719	$ 227	$ (123)	$ 6,823	7.67%
ABSs	166	–	(5)	161	3.58
Total	$ 6,885	$ 227	$ (128)	$ 6,984	7.57%

	December 31, 2021				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
RABs	$ 6,746	$ 554	$ (57)	$ 7,243	7.67%
ABSs	170	–	(5)	165	3.58
Total	$ 6,916	$ 554	$ (62)	$ 7,408	7.57%

A summary of the contractual maturity, amortized cost and estimated fair value of investment securities held-to-maturity follows:

	March 31, 2022		
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
In one year or less	$ –	$ –	–%
After one year through five years	2,666	2,596	10.27
After five years through ten years	166	161	3.58
After ten years	4,053	4,227	5.96
Total	$ 6,885	$ 6,984	7.57%

A portion of these investments has contractual maturities in excess of ten years. However, expected maturities for these types of securities can differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to prepay obligations with or without prepayment penalties.

An investment is considered impaired if its fair value is less than its cost. The following tables show the fair value and gross unrealized losses for investments that were in a continuous unrealized loss position aggregated by investment category at each reporting period. A continuous unrealized loss position for an investment is measured from the date the impairment was first identified.

	March 31, 2022			
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
RABs	$ 3,355	$ (114)	$ 86	$ (9)
ABSs	161	(5)	–	–
Total	$ 3,516	$ (119)	$ 86	$ (9)

	December 31, 2021			
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
RABs	$ 428	$ (57)	$ –	$ –
ABSs	165	(5)	–	–
Total	$ 593	$ (62)	$ –	$ –

The recording of an impairment loss is predicated on: (1) whether or not management intends to sell the security, (2) whether it is more likely than not that management would be required to sell the security before recovering its costs, and (3) whether management expects to recover the security's entire amortized cost basis (even if there is no intention to sell). If the Association intends to sell the security or it is more likely than not that it would be required to sell the security, the impairment loss equals the full difference between amortized cost and fair value of the security. When the Association does not intend to sell securities in an unrealized loss position and it is not more likely than not that it would be required to sell the securities, other-than-temporary impairment loss is separated into credit loss and non-credit loss. Credit loss is defined as the shortfall of the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected in relation to the amortized cost basis.

The Association performs periodic credit reviews, including other-than-temporary impairment analyses, on its investment securities portfolio. The objective is to quantify future possible loss of principal or interest due on securities in the portfolio. Factors considered in determining whether an impairment is other-than-temporary include among others: (1) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value is less than cost, (2) adverse conditions specifically related to the industry, (3) geographic area and the condition of the underlying collateral, (4) payment structure of the security, (5) ratings by rating agencies, (6) the credit worthiness of bond insurers, and (7) volatility of the fair value changes.

The Association uses the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from each debt security to determine the amount of credit loss. This technique requires assumptions related to the underlying collateral, including default rates, amount and timing of prepayments, and loss severity. Assumptions can vary widely from security to security and are influenced by such factors as loan interest rate, geographical location of the borrower, borrower characteristics, and collateral type.

Significant inputs used to estimate the amount of credit loss include, but are not limited to, performance indicators of the underlying assets in the security (including default rates, delinquency rates, and percentage of nonperforming assets), loan-to-collateral value ratios, third-party guarantees, current levels of subordination, vintage, geographic concentration, and credit ratings. The Association may obtain assumptions for the default rate, prepayment rate, and loss severity rate from an independent third party, or generate the assumptions internally.

Based on the results of all analyses, the Association has recognized a total of $185 in credit-related other-than-temporary impairment on one security. No impairment was recognized during the three month periods ended March 31, 2022 and 2021. For all other impaired investments, the Association has not recognized any credit losses as the impairments were deemed temporary and resulted from non-credit related factors. The Association has the ability and intent to hold these temporarily impaired investments until a recovery of unrealized losses occurs, which may be at maturity, and at this time expects to collect the full principal amount and interest due on these securities, especially after considering credit enhancements.

The following schedule details the activity related to cumulative credit losses on investments recognized in earnings:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Amount related to credit loss-beginning balance	$ 185	$ 185
Additions for initial credit impairments	–	–
Additions for subsequent credit impairments	–	–
Reductions for increases in expected cash flows	–	–
Reductions for securities sold, settled, or matured	–	–
Amount related to credit loss-ending balance	$ 185	$ 185
Life to date incurred credit losses	–	–
Remaining unrealized credit losses	$ 185	$ 185

Equity Investments in Other Farm Credit System 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.

Associations are required to maintain ownership in AgFirst (AgFirst or 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 owned 7.92 percent of the issued stock of the Bank as of March 31, 2022 net of any reciprocal investment. As of that date, the Bank's assets totaled $39.1 billion and shareholders' equity totaled $2.0 billion. The Bank's earnings were $113 million for the first three months of 2022. In addition, the Association held investments of $542 related to other Farm Credit institutions.

Note 4 — Debt

Notes Payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank
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. The contractual terms of the revolving line of credit are contained in the General Financing Agreement (GFA). The GFA also defines Association performance criteria for borrowing from the Bank, which includes borrowing base margin, earnings and capital covenants, among others.

Note 5 — Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

Accounting guidance establishes a hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurements to maximize the use of observable inputs, that is, inputs that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity. The hierarchy is based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. A financial instrument's categorization within the hierarchy tiers is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The classifications within the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1 inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 inputs 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 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 the third-party valuation or internal model pricing.

For a complete discussion of the inputs and other assumptions considered in assigning various assets and liabilities to the fair value hierarchy levels, see the latest Annual Report to Shareholders.

There were no Level 3 assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the periods presented. The Association had no transfers of assets or liabilities into or out of Level 1 or Level 2 during the periods presented.

Fair values are estimated at each period end date for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Other Financial Instruments are not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, but their fair values are estimated as of each period end date. The following tables summarize the carrying amounts of these assets and liabilities at period end, and their related fair values.

	March 31, 2022				
	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Recurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Assets held in trust funds	$ 996	$ 996	$ –	$ –	$ 996
Recurring Assets	$ 996	$ 996	$ –	$ –	$ 996
Liabilities:					
Recurring Liabilities	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Nonrecurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Impaired loans	$ 17	$ –	$ –	$ 17	$ 17
Other property owned	–	–	–	–	–
Other investments	2,786	–	–	2,786	2,786
Nonrecurring Assets	$ 2,803	$ –	$ –	$ 2,803	$ 2,803
Other Financial Instruments					
Assets:					
Cash	$ 36	$ 36	$ –	$ –	$ 36
RABs	6,719	–	–	6,823	6,823
ABSs	166	–	161	–	161
Loans	2,597,130	–	–	2,426,654	2,426,654
Other Financial Assets	$ 2,604,051	$ 36	$ 161	$ 2,433,477	$ 2,433,674
Liabilities:					
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	$ 2,171,144	$ –	$ –	$ 2,064,342	$ 2,064,342
Other Financial Liabilities	$ 2,171,144	$ –	$ –	$ 2,064,342	$ 2,064,342

	December 31, 2021				
	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Recurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Assets held in trust funds	$ 875	$ 875	$ –	$ –	$ 875
Recurring Assets	$ 875	$ 875	$ –	$ –	$ 875
Liabilities:					
Recurring Liabilities	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Nonrecurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Impaired loans	$ 14	$ –	$ –	$ 14	$ 14
Other property owned	–	–	–	–	–
Other investments	2,105	–	–	2,105	2,105
Nonrecurring Assets	$ 2,119	$ –	$ –	$ 2,119	$ 2,119
Other Financial Instruments					
Assets:					
Cash	$ 29	$ 29	$ –	$ –	$ 29
RABs	6,746	–	–	7,243	7,243
ABSs	170	–	165	–	165
Loans	2,571,148	–	–	2,483,652	2,483,652
Other Financial Assets	$ 2,578,093	$ 29	$ 165	$ 2,490,895	$ 2,491,089
Liabilities:					
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	$ 2,194,319	$ –	$ –	$ 2,153,444	$ 2,153,444
Other Financial Liabilities	$ 2,194,319	$ –	$ –	$ 2,153,444	$ 2,153,444

Uncertainty in Measurements of Fair Value
Discounted cash flow or similar modeling techniques are generally used to determine the recurring fair value measurements for Level 3 assets and liabilities. Use of these techniques requires determination of relevant inputs and assumptions, some of which represent significant unobservable inputs as indicated in the tables that follow. Accordingly, changes in these unobservable inputs may have a significant impact on fair value.

Certain of these unobservable inputs will (in isolation) have a directionally consistent impact on the fair value of the instrument for a given change in that input. Alternatively, the fair value of the instrument may move in an opposite direction for a given change in another input. Where multiple inputs are used within the valuation technique of an asset or liability, a change in one input in a certain direction may be offset by an opposite change in another input having a potentially muted impact to the overall fair value of that particular instrument. Additionally, a change in one unobservable input may result in a change to another unobservable input (that is, changes in certain inputs are interrelated with one another), which may counteract or magnify the fair value impact.

Investments in Debt Securities
The fair values of predominantly all Level 3 investments in debt securities have consistent inputs, valuation techniques and correlation to changes in underlying inputs. The models used to determine fair value for these instruments use certain significant unobservable inputs within a discounted cash flow or market comparable pricing valuation technique. Such inputs generally include discount rate components including risk premiums, prepayment estimates, default estimates and loss severities. These Level 3 assets would decrease (increase) in value based upon an increase (decrease) in discount rates, defaults, or loss severities. Conversely, the fair value of these assets would generally increase (decrease) in value if the prepayment input were to increase (decrease).

Generally, a change in the assumption used for defaults is accompanied by a directionally similar change in the risk premium component of the discount rate (specifically, the portion related to credit risk) and a directionally opposite change in the assumption used for prepayments. Unobservable inputs for loss severities do not normally increase or decrease based on movements in the other significant unobservable inputs for these Level 3 assets.

Inputs to Valuation Techniques
Management determines the Association's valuation policies and procedures. The Bank performs the majority of the Association's valuations, and its valuation processes are calibrated annually by an independent consultant. The fair value measurements are analyzed on a quarterly basis. For other valuations, documentation is obtained for third party information, such as pricing, and periodically evaluated alongside internal information and pricing that is available.

Quoted market prices are generally not available for the instruments presented. Accordingly, fair values are based on judgments regarding anticipated cash flows, future expected loss experience, current economic conditions, risk characteristics of various financial instruments, and other factors. These estimates involve uncertainties and matters of judgment, and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

Quantitative Information about Recurring and Nonrecurring Level 3 Fair Value Measurements
With regard to nonrecurring measurements for impaired loans and other property owned, it is not practicable to provide specific information on inputs as each collateral property is unique. System institutions utilize appraisals to value these loans and other property owned and take into account unobservable inputs such as income and expense, comparable sales, replacement cost and comparability adjustments.

Information about Other Financial Instrument Fair Value Measurements

	Valuation Technique(s)	Input
Cash	Carrying value	Par/principal and appropriate interest yield
Loans	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment forecasts Probability of default Loss severity
RABs	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment rates Risk-adjusted spread
ABSs	Vendor priced	**
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment forecasts Probability of default Loss severity

** *The inputs used to estimate fair value for assets and liabilities that are obtained from third party vendors are not included in the table as the specific inputs applied are not provided by the vendor.*

Note 6 — Employee Benefit Plans

The following is a table of retirement and other postretirement benefit expenses for the Association:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Pension	$ 208	$ 314
401(k)	247	230
Other postretirement benefits	52	48
Total	$ 507	$ 592

Expenses in the above table are computed using allocated estimates of funding for multi-employer plans in which the Association participates. These amounts may change when a total funding amount and allocation is determined by the respective Plan's Sponsor Committee. Also, market conditions could impact discount rates and return on plan assets which could change contributions necessary before the next plan measurement date of December 31, 2022.

Further details regarding employee benefit plans are contained in the 2021 Annual Report to Shareholders.

Note 7 — Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

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 remote 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.

Note 8 — Subsequent Events

The Association evaluated subsequent events and determined there were none requiring disclosure through May 9, 2022, which was the date the financial statements were issued.