AgFirst

2024
FIRST QUARTER REPORT

PERSPECTIVE

FIRST QUARTER 2024

Table of Contents

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certify that we have reviewed the March 31, 2024, quarterly report of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, 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.

William T. Robinson
Chairman of the Board

Leon T. Amerson
Chief Executive Officer & President

Stephen Gilbert
Chief Financial Officer

May 9, 2024

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Bank'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 Bank's 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 Bank's principal executives and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by its Board of Directors, management, and other personnel. This process is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (GAAP).

Internal control over financial reporting 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 Bank, (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 Bank, and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Bank's assets that could have a material effect on its Financial Statements.

The Bank's management has completed an assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2024. 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 Bank's management concluded that as of March 31, 2024, the internal control over financial reporting was effective based upon the COSO criteria. Additionally, based on this assessment, the Bank's management determined that there were no material weaknesses in the internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2024.

Leon T. Amerson
Chief Executive Officer & President

Stephen Gilbert
Chief Financial Officer

May 9, 2024

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

The following discussion reviews the financial condition and results of operations of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank (AgFirst or Bank) as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2024. These comments should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements, the Notes to the Financial Statements, and the 2023 Annual Report of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank. AgFirst and its related associations (Associations or District Associations) are collectively referred to as the District. The accompanying financial statements were prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the AgFirst Board of Directors.

Key ratios and data reported below, and in the accompanying financial statements, address the financial performance of AgFirst. However, the results of operations for the three months may not be indicative of an entire year due to the seasonal nature of a portion of AgFirst's business and potential variability in interest rates and credit conditions.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This quarterly report 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 AgFirst's expectations and predictions due to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond AgFirst's control.

There have been no material changes to the risks described in the Bank's 2023 Annual Report. Terms not defined herein have the meaning set forth in the 2023 Annual Report.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Net income for the three months ended March 31, 2024 declined 6.59 percent when compared to the prior year primarily due to net interest margin compression as a result of rising interest rates. AgFirst is generally more profitable when interest rates fall, which allows AgFirst to call outstanding debt and replace it at lower rates. The decline in net interest income when compared to prior periods reflects a return to income levels that do not reflect the benefits of called debt. The decline in net interest margin when compared to the prior year is partially offset by lower provision expense. See further discussion within the *Results of Operations* section for other factors impacting the Bank's income.

While the Bank's total loans outstanding has declined during the first quarter of 2024, this is primarily the result of patronage paid to District Associations of $218.6 million which reduces the Direct Notes balance. Excluding patronage, the loan balance was relatively flat during the first quarter. Year-over-year, the Bank's loan balances grew by 6.25 percent. Refer to the *Loan Portfolio* section for further discussion.

Strong capital and liquidity levels ensure AgFirst is well-positioned to manage the cyclical characteristics of the agricultural market, as well as the challenges and uncertainty of the overall economic environment. Refer to the *Risk Management* and *Capital* sections for further discussion.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net income for the three months ended March 31, 2024, was $65.7 million compared to $70.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2023, a decrease of $4.6 million, or 6.59 percent. See below for further discussion of the change in net income by major components.

Key Results of Operations Comparisons

	Annualized for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2024	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023	Annualized for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2023
Return on average assets	0.60 %	0.62 %	0.68 %
Return on average shareholders' equity	15.62 %	16.67 %	18.46 %
Net interest margin	0.82 %	1.16 %	1.28 %
Efficiency Ratio [1]	47.50 %	47.61 %	41.20 %
Net (charge-offs) recoveries to average loans	0.00 %	(0.05)%	(0.06)%

[1] The efficiency ratio is noninterest expense excluding gains or losses from other property owned divided by total revenue (net interest income and noninterest income)

AgFirst provides a revolving line of credit, referred to as a Direct Note, to each of the District Associations. See the *Direct Notes* section for further details on the relationship. Prior to January 1, 2024, the rate applied to the Direct Notes included the Associations' allocation of technology and software services provided by the Bank. Effective January 1, 2024, the Bank and Associations amended the line of credit agreement to exclude the Associations' allocation of costs for Bank-provided services from the Direct Note rate. The master service agreement was also amended to bill the Associations for these services separately. This change had minimal impact on the Bank's net income but did result in a lower net interest margin as it effectively reclassified the income received from Associations from interest income to noninterest income. If this amendment was in effect during 2023, the Bank would have had lower interest income and corresponding higher noninterest income of $18.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2023. The table below reflects pro forma prior year results for comparison purposes.

	For the three months ended		
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023*
Interest Income	$ 469,476	$ 389,778	$ 371,013
Interest Expense	380,422	258,553	258,553
Net Interest Income	89,054	131,225	112,460
Provision for credit losses	(819)	15,416	15,416
Noninterest Income	34,110	14,533	33,298
Noninterest Expense	58,319	60,047	60,047
Net Income	$ 65,664	$ 70,295	$ 70,295
Net Interest Margin	0.82 %	1.28 %	1.10 %

**Reflects the pro forma results if the revised Direct Note rate had been in effect during 2023*

Net income declined when compared to the prior year primarily as a result of lower net interest income as reflected in the table above and is partially offset by a decrease in provision expense. See further discussion in the *Net Interest Income* and *Provision for Credit Losses* sections below. While noninterest expense declined slightly when compared to the prior year, the efficiency ratio deteriorated primarily due to lower net interest income. Net (charge-offs) recoveries were minimal for all periods.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2024, was $89.1 million and the net interest margin was 0.82 percent. After adjusting the prior year to reflect the Direct Note rate change discussed above, net interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2023 was $112.5 million, a decrease of $23.4 million, or 20.81 percent, and the net interest margin was 1.10 percent, a decrease of 28 basis points.

A significant volume of the Bank's assets have long-term, fixed-rate, prepayable payment structures. To mitigate interest rate risk exposure, the Bank funds such assets predominately with fixed-rate, callable debt having maturities similar to the assets funded. When interest rates fall, as they did during 2020, the Bank quickly calls and replaces any debt securities that result in cost savings. This temporarily increases net interest margin which returns to a level of income that does not reflect the benefits of called debt over time as the assets reprice.

The effects of changes in volume and interest rates on net interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2024, as compared with the corresponding period in 2023, after factoring in the Direct Note rate change, are presented in the following table. The table distinguishes between the changes in interest income and interest expense related to average outstanding balances and to the levels of average interest rates. Accordingly, the benefit derived from funding earning assets with interest-free funds (principally capital) is reflected solely as a volume increase.

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2024 vs. March 31, 2023*		
	Increase (decrease) due to changes in:		
(dollars in thousands)	Volume	Rate	Total
Interest Income:			
Loans	$ 26,957	$ 57,517	$ 84,474
Investments & Cash Equivalents	(569)	13,262	12,693
Other	3,833	(2,537)	1,296
Total Interest Income	$ 30,221	$ 68,242	$ 98,463
Interest Expense:			
Interest-Bearing Liabilities	16,578	105,291	121,869
Changes in Net Interest Income	$ 13,643	$ (37,049)	$ (23,406)

**Reflects the pro forma results if the revised Direct Note rate had been in effect during 2023*

Provision for Credit Losses

AgFirst measures risks inherent in its loan portfolio on an ongoing basis and, as necessary, recognizes provision for credit losses so that appropriate reserves are maintained. The provision for credit loss includes the provision for loan loss and the provision for unfunded commitments. The provision for loan losses is further broken down to include an asset-specific component involving individual loans that do not share common characteristics with other loans and a pooled component for loans that share common risk characteristics. This is shown in the following table by portfolio segment:

	For the three months ended					
(dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2024			March 31, 2023		
Provision for (reversal of) allowance for credit losses:	**Capital Markets**	**Correspondent Lending**	**Total**	**Capital Markets**	**Correspondent Lending**	**Total**
Asset-specific component	$ (860)	$ 110	$ (750)	$ 14,004	$ 6	$ 14,010
Pooled component	1,384	(1,453)	(69)	(3,428)	6,189	2,761
Unfunded commitments	—	—	—	(1,355)	—	(1,355)
Provision for credit losses	$ 524	$ (1,343)	$ (819)	$ 9,221	$ 6,195	$ 15,416

For the three months ended March 31, 2024, the provision for credit loss was an $819 thousand reversal due primarily to lower reserve requirements for one individually evaluated loan in the tree fruits and nuts segment. For the three months ended March 31, 2023, the provision expense on individually evaluated loans was primarily due to downgrades on two relationships in the Capital Markets portfolio: one in the tree fruits and nuts segment ($10.5 million expense) and one in the utilities segment ($2.1 million expense). The provision expense on collectively evaluated loans in the Correspondent Lending portfolio during 2023 was primarily due to forecasted residential mortgage housing price declines and downgrades to borrower credit.

See the *Allowance for Credit Losses* section below and Note 2, *Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses,* in the Notes to the Financial Statements for further information.

Noninterest Income

The following table illustrates the changes in noninterest income:

Change in Noninterest Income	**For the Three Months Ended March 31,**		
(dollars in thousands)	**2024**	**2023**	**Increase/ (Decrease)**
Loan fees	$ 2,930	$ 3,502	$ (572)
Losses on debt extinguishment	(4,492)	(1,263)	(3,229)
Gains on other transactions	1,307	172	1,135
Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions	13,008	9,821	3,187
Fees from other Farm Credit institutions	19,945	1,070	18,875
Other noninterest income	1,412	1,231	181
Total noninterest income	$ 34,110	$ 14,533	$ 19,577

For the three months ended March 31, 2024 compared to the corresponding period in 2023, noninterest income increased $19.6 million. Line-item dollar variances greater than $2.0 million are discussed below.

Losses on debt extinguishment increased $3.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023. Debt issuance costs are amortized into interest expense over the contractual life of the underlying debt security. Debt is called to take advantage of favorable market interest rate changes. When debt securities are called prior to maturity, any unamortized issuance cost is expensed through losses on debt extinguishment. The amount of issuance cost expensed is dependent upon both the size and remaining maturity of the bond when called. Losses on called debt are more than offset by interest expense savings realized over the life of the replacement debt. Call options were exercised on bonds totaling $2.1 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2024 compared to $550.0 million during the same period in 2023. See *Net Interest Income* section above for further discussion.

Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions increased by $3.2 million primarily due to increases in the volume of participations sold to other Farm Credit institutions.

Fees from other Farm Credit institutions increased by $18.9 million primarily due to the Direct Note rate change discussed above. If the amendment had been in effect during 2023, the Bank would have had higher Fees from other Farm Credit institutions of $18.8 million.

As noted in the *Subsequent Events*, the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (FCSIC), which insures the System's debt obligations, held assets that exceeded the secure base amount as defined by the Farm Credit Act, and on April 12, 2024, FCSIC announced a refund of excess funds to Farm Credit institutions. As a result, AgFirst received $5.4 million in insurance premium refunds in April.

Noninterest Expenses

The following table illustrates the changes in noninterest expenses:

Change in Noninterest Expenses	**For the Three Months Ended March 31,**		
(dollars in thousands)	**2024**	**2023**	**Increase/ (Decrease)**
Salaries and employee benefits	$ 25,915	$ 22,843	$ 3,072
Occupancy and equipment	1,759	1,683	76
Insurance Fund premiums	3,550	6,701	(3,151)
Purchased services	9,977	13,034	(3,057)
Data processing	11,310	10,017	1,293
Other operating expenses	5,987	5,769	218
Gains from other property owned	(179)	—	(179)
Total noninterest expenses	$ 58,319	$ 60,047	$ (1,728)

Noninterest expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2024, decreased $1.7 million compared to the corresponding period in 2023. Line-item dollar variances greater than $2.0 million are discussed below.

Salaries and employee benefits increased $3.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2024 when compared to the same period in 2023. The increase is primarily due to higher salaries from annual merit adjustments and higher market returns on certain nonqualified benefit plan trust assets that are offset in gains on other transactions within noninterest income.

Insurance Fund premiums decreased by $3.2 million due to a reduction in the premium rate from 18 basis points in 2023 to 10 basis points in 2024.

Purchased services decreased by $3.1 million as a result of reduced contractor and consultant expenses in 2024 after the implementation of new systems including a new mortgage loan origination system and a new loan accounting system in 2023.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

Loan Portfolio

AgFirst's loan portfolio consists of direct loans to District Associations (Direct Notes), Capital Markets loans (loan participations/syndications purchased), Correspondent Lending loans (primarily first lien rural residential mortgages), and loans to Other Financing Institutions (OFIs) as shown below:

Loan Portfolio	**March 31,**	**December 31,**	**March 31,**	**March 2024 Compared to December 2023**		**March 2024 Compared to March 2023**	
(dollars in thousands)	**2024**	**2023**	**2023**	**$ Change**	**% Change**	**$ Change**	**% Change**
Direct Notes*	$ 22,959,228	$ 23,151,310	$ 21,152,321	$ (192,082)	(0.83)%	$1,806,907	8.54 %
Capital Markets*	7,637,015	7,729,125	7,565,549	(92,110)	(1.19)%	71,466	0.94 %
Correspondent Lending	3,302,230	3,278,327	3,181,204	23,903	0.73 %	121,026	3.80 %
Loans to OFIs	163,804	167,962	162,077	(4,158)	(2.48)%	1,727	1.07 %
Total	$ 34,062,277	$ 34,326,724	$ 32,061,151	$ (264,447)	(0.77)%	$2,001,126	6.24 %

	Portfolio Distribution		
	March 31, 2024	**December 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2023**
Direct Notes*	67.40 %	67.44 %	65.97 %
Capital Markets*	22.42 %	22.52 %	23.60 %
Correspondent Lending	9.70 %	9.55 %	9.92 %
Loans to OFIs	0.48 %	0.49 %	0.51 %
Total	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %

**Capital Markets and Direct Notes are presented net of participations sold*

Loans outstanding totaled $34.1 billion at March 31, 2024, a decrease of $264.4 million, or 0.77 percent, compared to total loans outstanding at December 31, 2023 and an increase of $2.0 billion, or 6.24 percent, since March 31, 2023.

As noted in the table above, a significant portion of the Bank's loan portfolio is comprised of Direct Notes to District Associations. Since Direct Notes fund District Associations' lending activities, increases and decreases in the Direct Note portfolio are closely linked to the commodities and geographic distribution of the District Associations' loan portfolios.

Since December 31, 2023, the Bank's loan portfolio has declined primarily as a result of patronage payments of $218.6 million to District Associations which reduces the outstanding Direct Note balance. In addition, Capital Markets growth has slowed due to higher interest rates and continued inflationary pressures that have led to fewer new loan issuances and reductions in outstanding debts by borrowers to lower operating costs. Growth may continue to be challenged for the remainder of the year due to these factors. Compared to March 31, 2023, the year-over-year increase in loan growth was primarily in the forestry, processing, and utilities segments. See *Direct Notes*, *Capital Markets*, and *Correspondent Lending* sections below for further discussion of loan variances.

Credit Quality

Credit quality of AgFirst's loans is shown below:

	Loan Portfolio Credit Quality as of:							
	March 31, 2024				December 31, 2023			
Classification	**Direct Notes**	**Capital Markets**	**Correspondent Lending**	**Total Loans**	**Direct Notes**	**Capital Markets**	**Correspondent Lending**	**Total Loans**
Acceptable	99.50 %	95.87 %	99.37 %	**98.68 %**	99.49 %	96.56 %	99.39 %	**98.82 %**
OAEM *	— %	2.41 %	— %	**0.54 %**	— %	1.78 %	— %	**0.40 %**
Substandard/doubtful/loss	0.50 %	1.72 %	0.63 %	**0.78 %**	0.51 %	1.66 %	0.61 %	**0.78 %**

**Other Assets Especially Mentioned*

Bank credit quality remained strong but declined slightly primarily due to several downgrades within the Capital Markets portfolio. For both periods presented, one Direct Note is classified as Substandard. Presently, collection of the full Direct Note amount due is expected from all Associations, including the Association classified as Substandard, in accordance with the contractual terms of the debt arrangements, and no allowance has been recorded for Direct Notes. Virtually all assets of the Associations are pledged as collateral for their respective Direct Notes. In the opinion of management, all Association Direct Notes are adequately collateralized. The risk funds of an Association, including both capital and the allowance for credit losses, also protect the interest of the Bank should a Direct Note default.

Credit quality may be impacted in future quarters as a result of inflationary input cost pressures, rising interest rates, potential changes in government support for agricultural sectors, and unforeseen impacts from geopolitical, trade, supply chain, weather, or animal- or human-related health events.

Direct Notes

AgFirst's primary business is to provide funding, operational support, and technology services to District Associations. Each Association, in addition to the Bank, is a federally chartered instrumentality of the United States and is regulated by the Farm Credit Administration (FCA). AgFirst provides a revolving line of credit, referred to as a Direct Note, to each of the District Associations. Each of the Associations funds its lending and general corporate activities primarily by borrowing under its Direct Note. Lending terms are specified in a separate General Financing Agreement (GFA) between AgFirst and each Association. Each GFA contains minimum borrowing base margin, capital, and earnings requirements that must be maintained by the Association.

At March 31, 2024, the total Direct Note volume outstanding was $23.0 billion, a decrease of $192.1 million, or 0.83 percent, compared to December 31, 2023. Cash patronage payments to Associations of approximately $218.6 million reduced Association Direct Notes at the beginning of 2024 by 0.94 percent. Compared to March 31, 2023, Direct Note volume increased $1.8 billion, or 8.54 percent. See the *Loan Portfolio* section above for the primary reasons for the change in Direct Notes.

Capital Markets

The Capital Markets portfolio consists of loan participations and syndications purchased primarily from other System institutions. As of March 31, 2024, this portfolio totaled $7.6 billion, a decrease of $92.1 million, or 1.19 percent, from December 31, 2023, and an increase of $71.5 million, or 0.94 percent, from March 31, 2023. See the *Loan Portfolio* section above for the primary reasons for the change in Capital Markets.

AgFirst employs a number of management techniques to limit credit risk, including underwriting standards, limits on the amounts of loans purchased from a single originator, and maximum hold positions to a single borrower and commodity. Although the Capital Markets portfolio is comprised of a small number of relatively large loans, it is diversified both geographically and on a commodity basis. Management makes adjustments to credit policy and underwriting standards when appropriate as a part of the ongoing risk management process.

Correspondent Lending

The Correspondent Lending portfolio consists primarily of purchased first lien residential mortgages. As of March 31, 2024, the Correspondent Lending portfolio totaled $3.3 billion, an increase of $23.9 million, or 0.73 percent, from December 31, 2023, and an increase of $121.0 million, or 3.80 percent, from March 31, 2023. The net increase in both periods resulted from growth in construction-to-permanent financing loans.

As of March 31, 2024, $535.2 million, or 16.21 percent of loans in the Correspondent Lending portfolio include a long-term standby commitment to purchase (LTSP). The LTSPs from the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and/or Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac), give AgFirst the right to deliver delinquent loans to the guarantor at par. The Bank ceased participation in the LTSP program during 2013. The remaining loans are included in the Bank's allowance for credit losses methodology related to this portfolio.

Nonaccrual Loans

Nonaccrual loans for the Bank totaled $45.5 million at March 31, 2024 compared to $44.1 million at December 31, 2023. Nonaccrual loans were 0.13 percent of total loans outstanding for both periods presented.

Nonaccrual by Portfolio

	March 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Total Amount	**% of Total**	**Total Amount**	**% of Total**
Capital Markets	$ 21,698	47.73 %	$ 21,340	48.41 %
Correspondent Lending	23,758	52.27 %	22,741	51.59 %
Total	$ 45,456	100.00 %	$ 44,081	100.00 %

Allowance for Credit Losses

The allowance for credit losses (ACL) is an estimate of expected credit losses in the Bank's portfolio. The Bank 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*, from the latest Annual Report. The ACL was $42.6 million at March 31, 2024, as compared with $43.5 million at December 31, 2023. Additional detail on the allowance for credit losses is provided in the table below:

Allowance for Credit Losses by Portfolio

(dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
	Capital Markets	**Correspondent Lending**	**Total**	**Capital Markets**	**Correspondent Lending**	**Total**
Asset-specific component	$ 3,526	$ 589	$ 4,115	$ 4,386	$ 479	$ 4,865
Pooled component	17,779	16,707	34,486	16,394	18,161	34,555
Unfunded commitments	4,039	—	4,039	4,039	—	4,039
Allowance for Credit Losses	$ 25,344	$ 17,296	$ 42,640	$ 24,819	$ 18,640	$ 43,459

The allowance for credit losses was 0.13 percent of total loans outstanding for both periods presented. A summary of changes in the allowance for credit losses during the year are included in the table below:

Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 43,459
Charge-offs	(6)
Recoveries	6
Reversal of credit losses	(819)
Balance at March 31, 2024	$ 42,640

See *Provision for Credit Losses* above for additional details regarding provision expense for the three months ended March 31, 2024. See Note 2, *Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses*, in the Notes to the Financial Statements for further information.

Liquidity and Funding Sources

One of AgFirst's primary responsibilities is to maintain sufficient liquidity to fund the lending operations of the District Associations, in addition to its own needs. Along with normal cash flows associated with lending operations, AgFirst has two primary sources of liquidity: the capacity to issue Systemwide Debt Securities through the Funding Corporation; and cash and investments.

The principal source of liquidity for AgFirst, unlike commercial banks and other depository institutions, comes from its ability to issue Systemwide Debt Securities, which are the general unsecured joint and several obligations of the System banks. AgFirst continually raises funds in the debt markets to support its mission, to repay maturing Systemwide Debt Securities, and to meet other obligations.

The U.S. government does not guarantee, directly or indirectly, Systemwide Debt Securities. However, the Farm Credit System, as a GSE, has benefited from broad access to the domestic and global capital markets. This access has provided the System with a dependable source of competitively priced debt which is critical for supporting the System's mission of providing credit to agriculture and rural America.

The Farm Credit Act and Farm Credit Administration regulations require, as a condition for a Bank's participation in the issuance of Systemwide Debt Securities, that the Bank maintain specified eligible assets, referred to in the Farm Credit Act as "collateral," at least equal in value (100.00 percent) to the total amount of the debt securities outstanding for which it is primarily liable. At March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the statutory collateral ratio was 103.31 percent and 103.95 percent, respectively. The decline in the ratio was due primarily to cash patronage of $252.7 million during the first quarter in addition to higher unrealized losses in the investments portfolio.

The System does not have a guaranteed line of credit from the U.S. Treasury or the Federal Reserve. However, the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (FCSIC) has an agreement with the Federal Financing Bank (FFB), a federal instrumentality subject to the supervision and direction of the U.S. Treasury, pursuant to which the FFB could advance funds to the FCSIC under certain limited circumstances. Under its existing statutory authority, the FCSIC may use these funds to provide assistance to the System banks in exigent market circumstances which threaten the banks' ability to pay maturing debt obligations. The agreement provides for advances of up to $10 billion and will remain in full force and effect until terminated by either the FCSIC or the FFB. The decision whether to seek funds from the FFB is at the discretion of the FCSIC. Each funding obligation of the FFB is subject to various terms and conditions and, as a result, there can be no assurance that funding would be available if needed by AgFirst or the System.

As of March 31, 2024, Moody's Investor Service (Moody's) assigned long-term debt ratings for the System of Aaa and short-term debt ratings of P-1. The Moody's rating is the highest ratings available from the three leading rating agencies. S&P Global Ratings (S&P) and Fitch Ratings (Fitch) maintains the long-term debt rating of the System at AA+, which directly corresponds to its AA+ long-term sovereign credit rating of the U.S. government. S&P and Fitch have assigned short-term debt ratings for the System of A-1+ and F1+, respectively. These rating agencies base their ratings on many quantitative and qualitative factors, including the System's status as a GSE.

At March 31, 2024, AgFirst had $42.3 billion in total debt outstanding compared to $42.7 billion at December 31, 2023, a decrease of $418.6 million, or 0.98 percent which coincides with lower loan and investment portfolio balances.

To mitigate the risk of a disruption in the Bank's ability to issue debt securities, the Bank has investment securities repurchase agreements in place with several commercial banks for commitments totaling approximately $6.1 billion. A standard repurchase agreement involves the acquisition of immediately available funds through the sale of securities with a simultaneous commitment to repurchase the same securities on a certain date within one year at a specified price, including interest at an agreed upon rate. The Bank's access to the funds available from the repurchase agreements is tested on a periodic basis in order to ensure access to capital, if needed. In addition, the

System has established lines of credit in the event contingency funding is needed to meet obligations of System banks.

Cash and cash equivalents, which decreased $87.0 million from December 31, 2023 to a total of $1.4 billion at March 31, 2024, consist primarily of cash on deposit and money market securities that are short-term in nature (maturities of overnight to 90 days). Incremental movements in cash and cash equivalents balances between reporting periods are due primarily to changes in liquidity needs.

Investments in debt securities totaled $8.4 billion, or 18.93 percent of total assets at March 31, 2024, compared to $8.7 billion, or 19.23 percent of total assets as of December 31, 2023, a decrease of $260.9 million, or 3.02 percent. Nearly all investments are classified as being available-for-sale and include $41.5 million in U.S. Treasury securities, $3.5 billion in U.S. government guaranteed securities, $4.2 billion in U.S. government agency guaranteed securities, and $676.5 million in non-agency asset-backed securities. Since the majority of the portfolio is invested in U.S. government guaranteed and agency securities, the portfolio is highly liquid and potential credit loss exposure is limited. See Note 3, *Investments*, in the Notes to the Financial Statements for further information regarding types of securities that may be held under applicable FCA guidelines.

At March 31, 2024, the Bank's eligible available-for-sale investments were 29.29 percent of its quarterly average daily balance of loans outstanding, which is within regulatory and policy guidelines.

FCA regulations require that the Bank have a liquidity policy that establishes a minimum total "coverage" level of 90 days and that short-term liquidity requirements must be met by certain high-quality investments or cash. "Coverage" is defined as the number of days that maturing debt could be funded with eligible cash, cash equivalents, and available-for-sale investments maintained by the Bank. At March 31, 2024, AgFirst had a total of 198 days of maturing debt coverage compared to 219 days at December 31, 2023. Cash provided by the Bank's operating activities is an additional source of liquidity for the Bank that is not reflected in the coverage calculation.

At March 31, 2024, there were $950.2 million (10.18 percent of the book value of the available-for-sale portfolio) in net unrealized losses in investments, compared to $893.2 million (9.37 percent) at December 31, 2023. The net unrealized losses are the result of the significant increase in interest rates since 2022 which decreased the fair value of existing available-for-sale fixed-rate investment securities. It is anticipated that these securities will be held until maturity with no loss realized. The Bank approximates it could cover 59 days of maturing debt through the sale of available-for-sale securities before recognizing a loss on sale of assets in the event the Bank could not access the markets to issue debt or raise cash through repurchase agreements.

See Note 3, *Investments*, and Note 4, *Debt*, in the Notes to the Financial Statements for further information.

Capital

Capital serves to support future asset growth, investment in new products and services, and to provide protection against credit, interest rate, and other risks, as well as operating losses. A sound capital position is critical to provide protection to investors in Systemwide Debt Securities and to ensure long-term financial success.

Total shareholders' equity increased $7.9 million, or 0.47 percent, from December 31, 2023 to $1.7 billion at March 31, 2024. This increase is primarily attributed to an increase in retained earnings from net income of $65.7 million and is partially offset by an increase in the unrealized loss position of the Bank's available-for-sale investment portfolio of $57.0 million.

Regulatory Capital Ratios

The FCA sets minimum regulatory capital adequacy requirements for System banks and associations. The requirements are determined by regulatory ratios as defined by the FCA.

AgFirst's regulatory ratios are shown in the following table:

	Regulatory Minimum, Including Buffer*	3/31/24	12/31/23	3/31/23
Permanent Capital Ratio	7.00%	14.44%	15.41%	14.19%
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital Ratio	7.00%	14.41%	15.37%	14.15%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	8.50%	14.41%	15.37%	14.15%
Total Regulatory Capital Ratio	10.50%	14.66%	15.66%	14.41%
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio**	5.00%	5.73%	6.08%	5.72%
Unallocated Retained Earnings (URE) and URE Equivalents	1.50%	4.45%	4.64%	4.71%

** Includes full capital conservation buffers*
*** The Tier 1 Leverage Ratio must include a minimum of 1.50% of URE and URE Equivalents*

For all periods presented, AgFirst exceeded minimum regulatory requirements for all of the ratios. The Bank's capital ratios were lower at March 31, 2024 compared to December 31, 2023 primarily due to the declaration of 2023 cash patronage of $252.7 million on December 31, 2023, which represented 95.23 percent of 2023 income and were higher when compared to the same period in the prior year primarily as a result of the increase to the Association minimum required investment in AgFirst during the fourth quarter of 2023.

REGULATORY MATTERS

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) by assigning a 150 percent risk-weighting to such exposures, instead of the current 100 percent. The rule further ensures comparability between FCA's risk-weightings and the federal banking regulators. 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 less than $500,000. The final rule will become effective on January 1, 2025.

On October 12, 2023, the Farm Credit Administration approved a final rule governing the Farm Credit System's service to young, beginning, and small (YBS) farmers and ranchers. The rule requires banks that fund the direct-lender associations to annually review and approve the association YBS programs. The rule also requires a direct-lender association to enhance the strategic plan of its YBS program. The strategic plan must contain specific elements that will be evaluated as part of a rating system to measure year-over-year internal progress, which would allow the Farm Credit Administration to compare the success of the direct-lender association's YBS program. The final rule became effective on February 14, 2024.

On October 5, 2023, the Farm Credit Administration approved a final rule on cyber risk management that requires each System institution to develop and implement a comprehensive, written cyber risk management program. Each institution's cyber risk plan must require the institution to take the actions to assess internal and external risk factors, identify potential system and software vulnerabilities, establish a risk management program for the risks identified, develop a cyber risk training program, set policies for managing third-party relationships, maintain robust internal controls and establish board reporting requirements. The final rule will become effective on January 1, 2025.

NOTE: Shareholder investment in a District Association is materially affected by the financial condition and results of operations of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank. Copies of AgFirst's annual and quarterly reports are available upon request free of charge by calling 1-800-845-1745, ext. 2764, or writing Matthew Miller, Controller, AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, P.O. Box 1499, Columbia, SC 29202. Combined information concerning AgFirst Farm Credit Bank and District Associations can also be obtained at the Bank's website, *www.agfirst.com*. AgFirst prepares a quarterly report within 40 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, except that no quarterly report need be prepared for the fiscal quarter that coincides with the end of the fiscal year of the institution.

Balance Sheets

(dollars in thousands)		March 31, 2024		December 31, 2023
Assets				
Cash	**$**	**778,863**	$	655,814
Cash equivalents		**625,000**		835,000
Investments in debt securities:				
Available-for-sale (amortized cost of $9,329,812, and $9,532,696, respectively)		**8,379,594**		8,639,487
Held-to-maturity (fair value of $9,778, and $10,924, respectively)		**10,122**		11,150
Total investments in debt securities		**8,389,716**		8,650,637
Loans		**34,062,277**		34,326,724
Allowance for loan losses		**(38,601)**		(39,420)
Net loans		**34,023,676**		34,287,304
Loans held for sale		**349**		29,669
Accrued interest receivable		**157,719**		162,757
Accounts receivable		**61,110**		90,908
Equity investments in other Farm Credit institutions		**92,005**		91,887
Premises and equipment, net		**150,045**		148,391
Other property owned		**—**		260
Other assets		**39,035**		33,195
Total assets	**$**	**44,317,518**	$	44,985,822
Liabilities				
Systemwide bonds payable	**$**	**39,282,552**	$	39,197,358
Systemwide notes payable		**2,982,277**		3,486,082
Accrued interest payable		**296,465**		237,253
Accounts payable		**24,641**		333,736
Other liabilities		**40,888**		48,645
Total liabilities		**42,626,823**		43,303,074
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)				
Shareholders' Equity				
Capital stock and participation certificates		**561,527**		561,527
Additional paid-in-capital		**63,668**		63,668
Retained earnings				
Allocated		**413**		413
Unallocated		**2,015,084**		1,950,133
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		**(949,997)**		(892,993)
Total shareholders' equity		**1,690,695**		1,682,748
Total liabilities and equity	**$**	**44,317,518**	$	44,985,822

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

Statements of Comprehensive Income

(dollars in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2024	2023
Interest Income		
Investments & Cash Equivalents	**$ 86,878**	$ 74,185
Loans	**376,989**	311,280
Other	**5,609**	4,313
Total interest income	**469,476**	389,778
Interest Expense	**380,422**	258,553
Net interest income	**89,054**	131,225
(Reversal of) provision for credit losses	**(819)**	15,416
Net interest income after (reversal of) provision for credit losses	**89,873**	115,809
Noninterest Income		
Loan fees	**2,930**	3,502
Losses on debt extinguishment	**(4,492)**	(1,263)
Gains on other transactions	**1,307**	172
Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions	**13,008**	9,821
Fees from other Farm Credit institutions	**19,945**	1,070
Other noninterest income	**1,412**	1,231
Total noninterest income	**34,110**	14,533
Noninterest Expenses		
Salaries and employee benefits	**25,915**	22,843
Occupancy and equipment	**1,759**	1,683
Insurance Fund premiums	**3,550**	6,701
Purchased services	**9,977**	13,034
Data processing	**11,310**	10,017
Other operating expenses	**5,987**	5,769
Gains from other property owned	**(179)**	—
Total noninterest expenses	**58,319**	60,047
Net income	**$ 65,664**	$ 70,295
Other comprehensive (loss) income:		
Unrealized (losses) gains on investments	**(57,009)**	113,647
Employee benefit plans adjustments	**5**	5
Other comprehensive (loss) income (Note 5)	**(57,004)**	113,652
Comprehensive income	**$ 8,660**	$ 183,947

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

Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)	Capital Stock and Participation Certificates	Additional Paid-In-Capital	Retained Earnings Allocated	Retained Earnings Unallocated	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 300,539	$ 63,668	$ 123,413	$ 1,957,897	$ (993,898)	$ 1,451,619
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle				(15,654)		(15,654)
Comprehensive income				265,320	100,905	366,225
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	132,320					132,320
Stock dividends declared/paid	5,668			(5,668)		—
Cash patronage distribution				(251,198)		(251,198)
Redesignation of allocated surplus	123,000		(123,000)			
Patronage distribution adjustment				(564)		(564)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 561,527	$ 63,668	$ 413	$ 1,950,133	$ (892,993)	$ 1,682,748
Comprehensive income (loss)				**65,664**	**(57,004)**	**8,660**
Cash patronage				**(723)**		**(723)**
Patronage distribution adjustment				**10**		**10**
Balance at March 31, 2024	**$ 561,527**	**$ 63,668**	**$ 413**	**$ 2,015,084**	**$ (949,997)**	**$ 1,690,695**

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

Statements of Cash Flows

(dollars in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	**$ 65,664**	$ 70,295
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation on premises and equipment	**6,765**	4,586
Amortization of net deferred loan fees and discount accretion	**(697)**	(1,286)
(Discount) premium amortization on investment securities	**(80)**	232
Discount accretion on bonds and notes	**41,330**	49,943
(Reversal of) provision for credit losses	**(819)**	15,416
Gains on other property owned, net	**(179)**	—
Losses on debt extinguishment	**4,492**	1,263
Gains on other transactions	**(1,307)**	(172)
Net change in loans held for sale	**29,453**	(975)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in accrued interest receivable	**5,038**	(4,490)
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	**29,798**	(39,312)
Increase in accrued interest payable	**59,212**	44,400
Decrease in accounts payable	**(62,804)**	(50,004)
Change in other, net	**(12,409)**	(14,054)
Total adjustments	**97,793**	5,547
Net cash provided by operating activities	**163,457**	75,842
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Investment securities purchased	**(52,000)**	(97,642)
Proceeds from maturities and prepayments of investment securities	**255,992**	359,235
Net decrease (increase) in loans	**265,144**	(595,500)
Increase in equity investments in other Farm Credit System institutions	**(118)**	(1)
Purchase of premises, software and equipment	**(8,428)**	(19,781)
Proceeds from sale of premises and equipment	**—**	17
Proceeds from sale of other property owned	**439**	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	**461,029**	(353,672)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Bonds and notes issued	**6,498,567**	5,674,177
Bonds and notes retired	**(6,963,000)**	(5,107,000)
Distribution to shareholders	**(247,004)**	(213,352)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	**(711,437)**	353,825
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(86,951)**	75,995
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	**1,490,814**	1,096,392
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	**$ 1,403,863**	$ 1,172,387
Supplemental schedule of non-cash activities:		
Change in unrealized losses on investments, net	**$ (57,009)**	$ 113,647
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	**—**	(15,654)
Employee benefit plans adjustments	**(5)**	(5)
Supplemental information:		
Interest paid	**$ 279,879**	$ 164,210

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

(unaudited)

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

Organization

The accompanying financial statements include the accounts of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank (AgFirst or Bank). AgFirst and its related Agricultural Credit Associations (Associations or District Associations) are collectively referred to as the AgFirst District (District). Descriptions of the organization and operations, the significant accounting policies followed, and the financial condition and results of operations of the Bank as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023 are contained in the 2023 Annual Report to Shareholders. These unaudited interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the latest Annual Report to Shareholders.

Basis of Presentation

In the opinion of management, the accompanying 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 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 Bank'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 credit losses (Note 2, *Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses*), investment securities (Note 3, *Investments*), and financial instruments (Note 6, *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) 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 November 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-07 -Segment Reporting: Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures. The standard requires a public entity to disclose, on an annual and interim basis, the following:

- significant segment expenses that are readily provided to the chief operating decision maker ("CODM") and included in segment profit or loss,
- composition and aggregate amount of other segment items, which represent the difference between profit or loss and segment revenues less significant segment expenses,
- the title and position of the CODM, and
- an explanation of how the CODM uses the reported segment measures in assessing segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources.

Even if a public entity has a single reportable segment, it is required to provide all disclosures set forth in the standard and all existing segment disclosures. The amendments in the standard are to be applied retrospectively to all prior periods presented and are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2023, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024. Early adoption is permitted. The Bank is currently assessing the potential impact of this standard on its disclosures.

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

Note 2 — Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses

A summary of loans outstanding at period end follows:

(dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Direct Notes	$ 22,959,228	$ 23,151,310
Real estate mortgage	1,164,349	1,149,186
Production and intermediate-term	1,290,405	1,389,873
Agribusiness:		
Loans to cooperatives	565,569	556,928
Processing and marketing	2,025,534	2,001,088
Farm-related business	93,573	101,562
Rural infrastructure:		
Communication	767,648	794,993
Power and water/waste disposal	1,717,053	1,729,869
Rural residential real estate	3,198,549	3,172,405
Other:		
International	110,551	106,454
Lease receivables	1,275	356
Loans to other financing institutions (OFIs)	163,804	167,962
Other (including Mission Related)	4,739	4,738
Total loans	$ 34,062,277	$ 34,326,724

A substantial portion of the Bank's loan portfolio consists of notes receivable from District Associations (Direct Notes). These notes are used by the Associations to fund their loan portfolios, which collateralize the notes. Therefore, the Bank's concentration of credit risk in various agricultural commodities associated with these notes approximates that of the District as a whole. Loan concentrations are considered to exist when there are amounts loaned to a multiple number of borrowers engaged in similar activities, which would cause them to be similarly impacted by economic or other conditions. A substantial portion of the Associations' lending activities is collateralized, and their exposure to credit loss associated with lending activities is reduced accordingly. The risk funds of an Association, including both capital and the allowance for credit losses, also protect the interest of the Bank.

The Bank may purchase or sell participation interests with other parties in order to diversify risk, manage loan volume, and comply with FCA regulations. During the first three months of 2024, the Bank purchased $103.0 million of residential mortgage loans from various Farm Credit System (System) associations and sold $23.2 million from the portfolio. These amounts are not included in the table below. The following tables present the principal balance of participation loans at periods ended:

	March 31, 2024					
	Within Farm Credit System		Outside Farm Credit System		Total	
(dollars in thousands)	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Direct Notes	$ —	$ 1,496,683	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 1,496,683
Real estate mortgage	1,571,893	515,457	5,367	—	1,577,260	515,457
Production and intermediate-term	2,564,746	1,502,463	229,809	—	2,794,555	1,502,463
Agribusiness	2,361,628	1,542,743	1,871,031	—	4,232,659	1,542,743
Rural infrastructure	3,018,360	529,438	—	—	3,018,360	529,438
Other	190,654	73,834	—	—	190,654	73,834
Total	$ 9,707,281	$ 5,660,618	$ 2,106,207	$ —	$ 11,813,488	$ 5,660,618

	December 31, 2023					
	Within Farm Credit System		Outside Farm Credit System		Total	
(dollars in thousands)	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Direct Notes	$ —	$ 1,476,038	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 1,476,038
Real estate mortgage	1,567,652	519,069	10,267	14,375	1,577,919	533,444
Production and intermediate-term	2,694,152	1,525,836	233,495	16,547	2,927,647	1,542,383
Agribusiness	2,280,281	1,500,646	1,885,517	—	4,165,798	1,500,646
Rural infrastructure	3,104,937	575,717	—	—	3,104,937	575,717
Other	181,575	69,754	—	—	181,575	69,754
Total	$ 9,828,597	$ 5,667,060	$ 2,129,279	$ 30,922	$ 11,957,876	$ 5,697,982

Loan Quality

Each loan in the District's portfolio is classified according to a Uniform Classification System, which is used by all System institutions. Below are the classification definitions:

- 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.
- 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 the amortized cost of loans classified under the Uniform Loan Classification System by origination year at March 31, 2024 and the gross charge-offs for the year ended March 31, 2024:

	Term Loans Amortized Cost by Origination Year							
	2024	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**Prior**	**Revolving Loans Amortized Cost Basis**	**Total**
Direct Notes								
Acceptable	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 22,845,045	$ 22,845,045
OAEM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard/Doubtful/Loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	114,183	114,183
Total	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 22,959,228	$ 22,959,228
Gross charge-offs	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Real estate mortgage								
Acceptable	$ 55,292	$ 111,198	$ 182,396	$ 240,505	$ 97,641	$ 402,340	$ 33,857	$ 1,123,229
OAEM	473	5,015	218	7,256	580	6,276	3	19,821
Substandard/Doubtful/Loss	—	182	12,802	—	—	3,510	4,805	21,299
Total	$ 55,765	$ 116,395	$ 195,416	$ 247,761	$ 98,221	$ 412,126	$ 38,665	$ 1,164,349
Gross charge-offs	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Production and intermediate-term								
Acceptable	$ 21,876	$ 173,026	$ 170,864	$ 62,633	$ 56,573	$ 137,438	$ 606,227	$ 1,228,637
OAEM	276	1,612	509	44	578	776	32,020	35,815
Substandard/Doubtful/Loss	754	5,712	6,230	—	263	7,103	5,891	25,953
Total	$ 22,906	$ 180,350	$ 177,603	$ 62,677	$ 57,414	$ 145,317	$ 644,138	$ 1,290,405
Gross charge-offs	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Agribusiness								
Acceptable	$ 57,735	$ 286,938	$ 424,495	$ 304,525	$ 110,074	$ 445,866	$ 897,236	$ 2,526,869
OAEM	—	—	25,575	31,091	52	—	25,310	82,028
Substandard/Doubtful/Loss	—	6,524	—	—	19,683	4,205	45,367	75,779
Total	$ 57,735	$ 293,462	$ 450,070	$ 335,616	$ 129,809	$ 450,071	$ 967,913	$ 2,684,676
Gross charge-offs	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Rural infrastructure								
Acceptable	$ 81,444	$ 675,252	$ 592,068	$ 416,316	$ 184,615	$ 378,413	$ 102,216	$ 2,430,324
OAEM	5,766	—	—	—	37,434	—	2,988	46,188
Substandard/Doubtful/Loss	—	2,026	—	—	—	6,049	114	8,189
Total	$ 87,210	$ 677,278	$ 592,068	$ 416,316	$ 222,049	$ 384,462	$ 105,318	$ 2,484,701
Gross charge-offs	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Rural residential real estate								
Acceptable	$ 28,387	$ 377,174	$ 633,288	$ 489,756	$ 329,416	$ 1,319,725	$ —	$ 3,177,746
OAEM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard/Doubtful/Loss	—	431	2,468	2,268	1,132	14,504	—	20,803
Total	$ 28,387	$ 377,605	$ 635,756	$ 492,024	$ 330,548	$ 1,334,229	$ —	$ 3,198,549
Gross charge-offs	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 5	$ 1	$ —	$ 6
Other								
Acceptable	$ 915	$ 58,327	$ 16,885	$ 16,669	$ —	$ 19,735	$ 167,838	$ 280,369
OAEM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard/Doubtful/Loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	$ 915	$ 58,327	$ 16,885	$ 16,669	$ —	$ 19,735	$ 167,838	$ 280,369
Gross charge-offs	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Total Loans								
Acceptable	$ 245,649	$ 1,681,915	$ 2,019,996	$ 1,530,404	$ 778,319	$ 2,703,517	$ 24,652,419	$ 33,612,219
OAEM	6,515	6,627	26,302	38,391	38,644	7,052	60,321	183,852
Substandard/Doubtful/Loss	754	14,875	21,500	2,268	21,078	35,371	170,360	266,206
Total	$ 252,918	$ 1,703,417	$ 2,067,798	$ 1,571,063	$ 838,041	$ 2,745,940	$ 24,883,100	$ 34,062,277
Gross charge-offs	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 5	$ 1	$ —	$ 6

The following table shows the amortized cost of loans classified under the Uniform Loan Classification System by origination year at December 31, 2023 and the gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2023:

	Term Loans Amortized Cost by Origination Year							
	2023	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**Prior**	**Revolving Loans Amortized Cost Basis**	**Total**
Direct Notes								
Acceptable	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 23,032,728	$ 23,032,728
OAEM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard/Doubtful/Loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	118,582	118,582
Total	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 23,151,310	$ 23,151,310
Gross charge-offs	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Real estate mortgage								
Acceptable	$ 114,494	$ 186,831	$ 251,343	$ 103,023	$ 101,316	$ 325,190	$ 30,080	$ 1,112,277
OAEM	5,015	227	286	—	—	2,198	1	7,727
Substandard/Doubtful/Loss	182	20,342	—	—	—	3,853	4,805	29,182
Total	$ 119,691	$ 207,400	$ 251,629	$ 103,023	$ 101,316	$ 331,241	$ 34,886	$ 1,149,186
Gross charge-offs	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 15	$ —	$ 15
Production and intermediate-term								
Acceptable	$ 193,650	$ 198,817	$ 62,944	$ 60,004	$ 33,610	$ 109,128	$ 698,143	$ 1,356,296
OAEM	1,612	237	44	—	15	46	6,009	7,963
Substandard/Doubtful/Loss	5,499	6,753	—	263	7,103	—	5,996	25,614
Total	$ 200,761	$ 205,807	$ 62,988	$ 60,267	$ 40,728	$ 109,174	$ 710,148	$ 1,389,873
Gross charge-offs	$ —	$ 2,967	$ —	$ —	$ 9,791	$ —	$ 2,149	$ 14,907
Agribusiness								
Acceptable	$ 321,533	$ 437,425	$ 324,583	$ 111,451	$ 122,394	$ 355,152	$ 857,445	$ 2,529,983
OAEM	—	23,081	21,195	105	—	—	13,717	58,098
Substandard/Doubtful/Loss	4,402	—	—	19,928	4,424	—	42,743	71,497
Total	$ 325,935	$ 460,506	$ 345,778	$ 131,484	$ 126,818	$ 355,152	$ 913,905	$ 2,659,578
Gross charge-offs	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Rural infrastructure								
Acceptable	$ 685,153	$ 591,662	$ 418,882	$ 198,116	$ 154,184	$ 248,696	$ 162,455	$ 2,459,148
OAEM	17,542	—	—	37,434	—	6,047	2,624	63,647
Substandard/Doubtful/Loss	2,067	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,067
Total	$ 704,762	$ 591,662	$ 418,882	$ 235,550	$ 154,184	$ 254,743	$ 165,079	$ 2,524,862
Gross charge-offs	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 701	$ 701
Rural residential real estate								
Acceptable	$ 331,556	$ 636,568	$ 497,951	$ 335,076	$ 217,270	$ 1,134,017	$ —	$ 3,152,438
OAEM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard/Doubtful/Loss	—	2,163	2,755	931	1,721	12,397	—	19,967
Total	$ 331,556	$ 638,731	$ 500,706	$ 336,007	$ 218,991	$ 1,146,414	$ —	$ 3,172,405
Gross charge-offs	$ —	$ —	$ 46	$ 15	$ —	$ 213	$ —	$ 274
Other								
Acceptable	$ 58,322	$ 16,883	$ 16,664	$ —	$ —	$ 19,674	$ 167,967	$ 279,510
OAEM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard/Doubtful/Loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	$ 58,322	$ 16,883	$ 16,664	$ —	$ —	$ 19,674	$ 167,967	$ 279,510
Gross charge-offs	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Total Loans								
Acceptable	$ 1,704,708	$ 2,068,186	$ 1,572,367	$ 807,670	$ 628,774	$ 2,191,857	$ 24,948,818	$ 33,922,380
OAEM	24,169	23,545	21,525	37,539	15	8,291	22,351	137,435
Substandard/Doubtful/Loss	12,150	29,258	2,755	21,122	13,248	16,250	172,126	266,909
Total	$ 1,741,027	$ 2,120,989	$ 1,596,647	$ 866,331	$ 642,037	$ 2,216,398	$ 25,143,295	$ 34,326,724
Gross charge-offs	$ —	$ 2,967	$ 46	$ 15	$ 9,791	$ 228	$ 2,850	$ 15,897

Accrued interest receivable on loans of $128.7 million and $132.4 million at March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively, have been excluded from the amortized cost of loans and reported separately in the Balance Sheets.

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

	March 31, 2024					
(dollars in thousands)	**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**	**Accruing Loans 90 Days or More Past Due**
Direct Notes	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 22,959,228	$ 22,959,228	$ —
Real estate mortgage	1,088	478	1,566	1,162,783	1,164,349	—
Production and intermediate-term	2,069	10,376	12,445	1,277,960	1,290,405	—
Agribusiness	742	—	742	2,683,934	2,684,676	—
Rural infrastructure	—	—	—	2,484,701	2,484,701	—
Rural residential real estate	47,915	10,832	58,747	3,139,802	3,198,549	—
Other	—	—	—	280,369	280,369	—
Total	$ 51,814	$ 21,686	$ 73,500	$ 33,988,777	$ 34,062,277	$ —

	December 31, 2023					
(dollars in thousands)	**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**	**Accruing Loans 90 Days or More Past Due**
Direct Notes	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 23,151,310	$ 23,151,310	$ —
Real estate mortgage	12,322	625	12,947	1,136,239	1,149,186	—
Production and intermediate-term	3,008	7,390	10,398	1,379,475	1,389,873	—
Agribusiness	587	—	587	2,658,991	2,659,578	—
Rural infrastructure	—	—	—	2,524,862	2,524,862	—
Rural residential real estate	56,551	10,129	66,680	3,105,725	3,172,405	—
Other	—	—	—	279,510	279,510	—
Total	$ 72,468	$ 18,144	$ 90,612	$ 34,236,112	$ 34,326,724	$ —

The following table reflects nonperforming assets and related credit quality statistics:

(dollars in thousands)	**March 31, 2024**	**December 31, 2023**
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate mortgage	$ 3,042	$ 3,083
Production and intermediate-term	17,360	16,864
Rural infrastructure	2,026	2,067
Rural residential real estate	23,028	22,067
Total	$ 45,456	$ 44,081
Total nonperforming loans	$ 45,456	$ 44,081
Other property owned	—	260
Total nonperforming assets	$ 45,456	$ 44,341
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	0.13 %	0.13 %
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	0.13 %	0.13 %
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	2.69 %	2.64 %

The following tables provide the amortized cost for nonaccrual loans, as well as interest income recognized on nonaccrual loans during the period:

	March 31, 2024			Interest Income Recognized
Nonaccrual loans:	**Amortized Cost with Allowance***	**Amortized Cost without Allowance****	**Total**	**For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2024**
Real estate mortgage	$ —	$ 3,042	$ 3,042	$ 19
Production and intermediate-term	9,600	7,760	17,360	23
Rural infrastructure	431	1,595	2,026	—
Rural residential real estate	1,666	21,362	23,028	248
Total	$ 11,697	$ 33,759	$ 45,456	$ 290

	December 31, 2023			Interest Income Recognized
Nonaccrual loans:	**Amortized Cost with Allowance***	**Amortized Cost without Allowance****	**Total**	**For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2023**
Real estate mortgage	$ —	$ 3,083	$ 3,083	$ 4
Production and intermediate-term	9,601	7,263	16,864	14
Rural infrastructure	2,067	—	2,067	—
Rural residential real estate	1,786	20,281	22,067	201
Total	$ 13,454	$ 30,627	$ 44,081	$ 219

**Nonaccrual loans for which an allowance has been established*
***Nonaccrual loans for which no allowance was deemed necessary*

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

(dollars in thousands)	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediate -term	Agribusiness	Rural Infrastructure	Rural Residential Real Estate	Other	Total
Allowance for loan losses:							
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 2,002	$ 5,894	$ 8,911	$ 3,840	$ 18,758	$ 15	$ 39,420
Charge-offs	—	—	—	—	(6)	—	(6)
Recoveries	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Provision for (reversal of) loan losses	476	(443)	397	(26)	(1,462)	239	(819)
Balance at March 31, 2024	$ 2,478	$ 5,451	$ 9,308	$ 3,814	$ 17,296	$ 254	$ 38,601
Allowance for unfunded commitments:							
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 28	$ 732	$ 2,862	$ 374	$ —	$ 43	$ 4,039
Provision for unfunded commitments	6	33	(80)	39	—	2	—
Balance at March 31, 2024	$ 34	$ 765	$ 2,782	$ 413	$ —	$ 45	$ 4,039
Total allowance for credit losses	**$ 2,512**	**$ 6,216**	**$ 12,090**	**$ 4,227**	**$ 17,296**	**$ 299**	**$ 42,640**
Allowance for loan losses:							
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 1,421	$ 6,757	$ 8,212	$ 2,945	$ 6,194	$ 541	$ 26,070
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle*	51	(1,308)	1,135	(403)	13,180	(493)	12,162
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 1,472	$ 5,449	$ 9,347	$ 2,542	$ 19,374	$ 48	$ 38,232
Charge-offs	—	(4,276)	—	—	(92)	—	(4,368)
Recoveries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provision for (reversal of) loan losses	182	11,003	(2,386)	1,722	6,203	47	16,771
Balance at March 31, 2023	$ 1,654	$ 12,176	$ 6,961	$ 4,264	$ 25,485	$ 95	$ 50,635
Allowance for unfunded commitments:							
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ —	$ 128	$ 1,338	$ 31	$ —	$ —	$ 1,497
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle*	28	654	2,365	404	—	41	3,492
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 28	$ 782	$ 3,703	$ 435	$ —	$ 41	$ 4,989
Provision for unfunded commitments	(7)	(37)	(1,220)	(89)	—	(2)	(1,355)
Balance at March 31, 2023	$ 21	$ 745	$ 2,483	$ 346	$ —	$ 39	$ 3,634
Total allowance for credit losses	**$ 1,675**	**$ 12,921**	**$ 9,444**	**$ 4,610**	**$ 25,485**	**$ 134**	**$ 54,269**

**Reflects the impact of the adoption of Financial Accounting Standards Board guidance entitled "Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments" (CECL) on January 1, 2023*

There was no allowance for credit loss for the Direct Note portfolio at March 31, 2024, December 31, 2023, or March 31, 2023.

Loan Modifications to Borrowers Experiencing Financial Difficulty

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

The following table shows the amortized cost basis at the end of the reporting period for loan modifications granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty during the three months ended March 31, 2024, disaggregated by loan type and type of modification granted:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2024			
(dollars in thousands)	Maturity Extension	Payment Deferral	Total	Percentage of Total by Loan Type
Agribusiness	$ 7,721	$ 6,841	$ 14,562	0.54 %
Rural residential real estate	592	—	592	0.02 %
Total	$ 8,313	$ 6,841	$ 15,154	0.04 %

The following table describes the financial effects of the modifications made to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty during the three months ended March 31, 2024:

	Maturity Extension
	Financial Effect
Agribusiness	Added a weighted average 0.8 years to the life of loans
Rural residential real estate	Added a weighted average 7.9 years to the life of loans

	Payment Deferral
	Financial Effect
Agribusiness	Added a weighted average 0.5 years to the life of loans

The following table sets forth the amortized cost of loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that defaulted during the three months ended March 31, 2024 and received a modification in the twelve months before default:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2024
(dollars in thousands)	**Maturity Extension**
Rural residential real estate	$ 267
Total	$ 267

The following table sets forth an aging analysis of loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that were modified during the twelve months prior to March 31, 2024:

(dollars in thousands)	Current	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total
Real estate mortgage	$ 76	$ —	$ —	$ 76
Production and intermediate-term	2,775	—	—	2,775
Agribusiness	30,004	—	—	30,004
Rural residential real estate	3,885	267	469	4,621
Total	$ 36,740	$ 267	$ 469	$ 37,476

Accrued interest receivable at the end of the reporting period related to loan modifications granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty during the three months ended March 31, 2024 was $138 thousand. Additional commitments to lend to borrowers experiencing financial difficulties whose loans have been modified were $9.7 million and $16.2 million at March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively.

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

Note 3 — Investments

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.

Investments in Debt Securities

The Bank's investments in debt securities consist primarily of mortgage-backed securities (MBSs) collateralized by U.S. government or U.S. agency guaranteed residential and commercial mortgages (agency securities). Also included are asset-backed securities (ABSs) which are issued through the Small Business Administration and are guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States government. They are held to maintain a liquidity reserve, manage short-term surplus funds, and manage interest rate risk. These securities meet the applicable FCA regulatory guidelines related to government agency guaranteed investments.

Non-agency ABSs are included in available-for-sale investments. These securities must meet the applicable FCA regulatory guidelines which require them to be high quality, senior class, and rated in the top category (AAA/Aaa) at the time of purchase. To achieve these ratings, the securities may have a guarantee of timely payment of principal and interest, credit enhancements achieved through over-collateralization or other means, priority of payments for senior classes over junior classes, or bond insurance. All of the non-agency securities owned have one or more credit enhancement features.

Held-to-maturity investments in debt securities consist primarily of Mission Related Investments (MRIs) acquired primarily under the Rural America Bond (RAB) pilot programs. RABs are private placement securities, which generally have some form of credit enhancement.

An agreement with a commercial bank requires AgFirst to maintain $50.0 million as a compensating balance. At March 31, 2024, the Bank held $41.5 million in U.S. Treasury securities for that purpose. The remainder of the compensating balance was held in cash in a demand deposit account. These securities are excluded when calculating the amount of eligible liquidity investments.

Available-for-sale

A summary of the amortized cost and fair value of debt securities held as available-for-sale investments at period end follows:

	March 31, 2024				
(dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
U.S. Govt. Treasury Securities	$ 42,403	$ —	$ (878)	$ 41,525	1.62 %
U.S. Govt. Guaranteed	4,009,977	377	(503,637)	3,506,717	2.74
U.S. Govt. Agency Guaranteed	4,598,588	2,252	(445,995)	4,154,845	3.50
Non-Agency ABSs	678,844	936	(3,273)	676,507	5.33
Total	$ 9,329,812	$ 3,565	$ (953,783)	$ 8,379,594	3.30 %

	December 31, 2023				
(dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
U.S. Govt. Treasury Securities	$ 42,385	$ —	$ (1,068)	$ 41,317	1.61 %
U.S. Govt. Guaranteed	4,105,757	1,292	(480,587)	3,626,462	2.70
U.S. Govt. Agency Guaranteed	4,700,716	1,325	(412,483)	4,289,558	3.50
Non-Agency ABSs	683,838	1,506	(3,194)	682,150	5.02
Total	$ 9,532,696	$ 4,123	$ (897,332)	$ 8,639,487	3.25 %

Held-to-maturity

A summary of the amortized cost and fair value of debt securities held as held-to-maturity investments at period end follows:

	March 31, 2024				
(dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
U.S. Govt. Agency Guaranteed	$ 178	$ —	$ (2)	$ 176	5.82 %
RABs and Other	9,944	90	(432)	9,602	5.84
Total	$ 10,122	$ 90	$ (434)	$ 9,778	5.84 %

	December 31, 2023				
(dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
U.S. Govt. Agency Guaranteed	$ 184	$ —	$ (3)	$ 181	5.80 %
RABs and Other	10,966	146	(369)	10,743	5.86
Total	$ 11,150	$ 146	$ (372)	$ 10,924	5.86 %

A summary of the contractual maturity, estimated fair value and amortized cost of investment securities at March 31, 2024 follows:

Available-for-sale

	Due in 1 Year or Less		Due After 1 Year Through 5 Years		Due After 5 Years Through 10 Years		Due After 10 Years		Total	
(dollars in thousands)	Amount	Weighted Average Yield	Amount	Weighted Average Yield	Amount	Weighted Average Yield	Amount	Weighted Average Yield	Amount	Weighted Average Yield
U.S. Govt. Treasury Securities	$ 26,865	0.55 %	$ 14,660	3.58 %	$ —	— %	$ —	— %	$ 41,525	1.62 %
U.S. Govt. Guaranteed	—	—	49,854	2.83	389,691	2.38	3,067,172	2.79	3,506,717	2.74
U.S. Govt. Agency Guaranteed	23,720	0.51	521,919	4.95	1,133,929	5.58	2,475,277	2.44	4,154,845	3.50
Non-Agency ABSs	—	—	625,629	5.28	50,878	6.01	—	—	676,507	5.33
Total fair value	$ 50,585	0.53 %	$1,212,062	5.01 %	$1,574,498	4.74 %	$5,542,449	2.63 %	$8,379,594	3.30 %
Total amortized cost	$ 51,784		$1,227,654		$1,637,925		$6,412,449		$9,329,812	

Held-to-maturity

	Due in 1 Year or Less		Due After 1 Year Through 5 Years		Due After 5 Years Through 10 Years		Due After 10 Years		Total	
(dollars in thousands)	Amount	Weighted Average Yield	Amount	Weighted Average Yield	Amount	Weighted Average Yield	Amount	Weighted Average Yield	Amount	Weighted Average Yield
U.S. Govt. Agency Guaranteed	$ —	— %	$ —	— %	$ —	— %	$ 178	5.82 %	$ 178	5.82 %
RABs and Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,944	5.84	9,944	5.84
Total amortized cost	$ —	— %	$ —	— %	—	— %	$ 10,122	5.84 %	$ 10,122	5.84 %
Total fair value	$ —		$ —		$ —		$ 9,778		$ 9,778	

A substantial portion of these investments has contractual maturities in excess of ten years. However, expected maturities for these types of securities will 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 available-for-sale investments that have been 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, 2024					
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months Or Greater		Total	
(dollars in thousands)	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
U.S. Govt. Treasury Securities	$ —	$ —	$ 41,525	$ (878)	$ 41,525	$ (878)
U.S. Govt. Guaranteed	185,150	(3,132)	3,266,850	(500,505)	3,452,000	(503,637)
U.S. Govt. Agency Guaranteed	157,147	(673)	3,453,440	(445,322)	3,610,587	(445,995)
Non-Agency ABSs	150,640	(679)	146,111	(2,594)	296,751	(3,273)
Total	$ 492,937	$ (4,484)	$ 6,907,926	$ (949,299)	$ 7,400,863	$ (953,783)

	December 31, 2023					
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months Or Greater		Total	
(dollars in thousands)	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
U.S. Govt. Treasury Securities	$ —	$ —	$ 41,317	$ (1,068)	$ 41,317	$ (1,068)
U.S. Govt. Guaranteed	82,468	(2,263)	3,414,490	(478,324)	3,496,958	(480,587)
U.S. Govt. Agency Guaranteed	334,638	(1,378)	3,619,731	(411,105)	3,954,369	(412,483)
Non-Agency ABSs	94,508	(473)	183,369	(2,721)	277,877	(3,194)
Total	$ 511,614	$ (4,114)	$ 7,258,907	$ (893,218)	$ 7,770,521	$ (897,332)

The Bank evaluates investment securities with unrealized losses for impairment on a quarterly basis. As part of this assessment, it was concluded that the Bank does not intend to sell the security, or it is not more likely than not that the Bank would be required to sell the security prior to recovery of the amortized cost basis. The Bank also evaluates whether credit impairment exists by comparing the present value of expected cash flows to the amortized cost basis of the security. Credit impairment, if any, is recorded as an ACL for debt securities. At March 31, 2024, the Bank does not consider these unrealized losses to be credit-related and an allowance for credit losses is not necessary.

Note 4 — Debt

Bonds and Notes

AgFirst, unlike commercial banks and other depository institutions, obtains funds for its lending operations primarily from the sale of Systemwide Debt Securities issued jointly by the System banks through the Funding Corporation. Certain conditions must be met before AgFirst can participate in the issuance of Systemwide Debt Securities. As one condition of participation, AgFirst is required by the Farm Credit Act and FCA regulations to maintain specified eligible assets at least equal in value to the total amount of debt obligations outstanding for which it is primarily liable. This requirement does not provide holders of Systemwide Debt Securities with a security interest in any assets of the banks.

In accordance with FCA regulations, each issuance of Systemwide Debt Securities ranks equally with other unsecured Systemwide Debt Securities. Systemwide Debt Securities are not issued under an indenture and no trustee is provided with respect to these securities. Systemwide Debt Securities are not subject to acceleration prior to maturity upon the occurrence of any default or similar event.

The following table provides a summary of AgFirst's participation in outstanding Systemwide Debt Securities by maturity.

	March 31, 2024					
(dollars in thousands)	Bonds		Discount Notes		Total	
Maturities	**Amortized Cost**	**Weighted Average Interest Rate**	**Amortized Cost**	**Weighted Average Interest Rate**	**Amortized Cost**	**Weighted Average Interest Rate**
One year or less	$ 10,944,420	3.60 %	$ 2,982,277	5.31 %	$ 13,926,697	3.97 %
Greater than one year to two years	8,072,571	3.64	—	—	8,072,571	3.64
Greater than two years to three years	3,850,250	2.95	—	—	3,850,250	2.95
Greater than three years to four years	2,928,452	2.67	—	—	2,928,452	2.67
Greater than four years to five years	2,803,140	3.08	—	—	2,803,140	3.08
Greater than five years	10,683,719	3.85	—	—	10,683,719	3.85
Total	$ 39,282,552	3.51 %	$ 2,982,277	5.31 %	$ 42,264,829	3.63 %

Discount notes are issued with maturities of one year or less. The weighted average maturity of discount notes at March 31, 2024 was 77 days.

Note 5 — Shareholders' Equity

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The following tables present the activity related to accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI):

Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income by Component *(a)*

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
(dollars in thousands)	**2024**	**2023**
Investment Securities:		
Balance at beginning of period	$ (893,209)	$ (994,183)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	(57,009)	113,647
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	—	—
Net current period other comprehensive income	(57,009)	113,647
Balance at end of period	$ (950,218)	$ (880,536)
Cash Flow Hedges:		
Balance at beginning of period	$ —	$ —
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	(33)	(16)
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	33	16
Net current period other comprehensive income	—	—
Balance at end of period	$ —	$ —
Employee Benefit Plans:		
Balance at beginning of period	$ 216	$ 285
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	—	—
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	5	5
Net current period other comprehensive income	5	5
Balance at end of period	$ 221	$ 290
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income:		
Balance at beginning of period	$ (892,993)	$ (993,898)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	(57,042)	113,631
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	38	21
Net current period other comprehensive income	(57,004)	113,652
Balance at end of period	$ (949,997)	$ (880,246)

Reclassifications Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income *(b)*

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,		
(dollars in thousands)	**2024**	**2023**	**Income Statement Line Item**
Investment Securities:			
Sales gains & losses	$ —	$ —	Gains (losses) on investments, net
Net amounts reclassified	—	—	
Cash Flow Hedges:			
Interest income	$ —	$ —	Interest income on investment securities
Gains (losses) on other transactions	(33)	(16)	Gains (losses) on other transactions
Net amounts reclassified	(33)	(16)	
Employee Benefit Plans:			
Periodic pension costs	$ (5)	$ (5)	See Note 8
Net amounts reclassified	(5)	(5)	
Total reclassifications for period	$ (38)	$ (21)	

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

Note 6 — 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 1 assets and liabilities could include investment securities and derivative contracts that are traded in an active exchange market, in addition to certain U.S. Treasury securities that are highly liquid and are actively traded in over-the-counter 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 2 assets and liabilities could include investment securities that are traded in active, non-exchange markets and derivative contracts that are traded in active, over-the-counter markets.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable and supported by little or no market activity. Level 3 assets and liabilities could include investments and derivative contracts whose value is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, and other instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation. Level 3 assets and liabilities could also include investments and derivative contracts 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 most recent Annual Report to Shareholders.

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, 2024				
(dollars in thousands)	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Recurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Investments in debt securities available-for-sale:					
U.S. Govt. Treasury securities	$ 41,525	$ —	$ 41,525	$ —	$ 41,525
U.S. Govt. guaranteed	3,506,717	—	3,506,717	—	3,506,717
U.S. Govt. Agency guaranteed	4,154,845	—	4,154,845	—	4,154,845
Non-agency ABSs	676,507	—	676,507	—	676,507
Total investments in debt securities available-for-sale	8,379,594	—	8,379,594	—	8,379,594
Cash equivalents	625,000	—	625,000	—	625,000
Assets held in trust funds	18,458	18,458	—	—	18,458
Recurring Assets	$ 9,023,052	$ 18,458	$ 9,004,594	$ —	$ 9,023,052
Nonrecurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Loans	$ 7,582	$ —	$ —	$ 7,582	$ 7,582
Loans held for sale	349	—	—	349	349
Nonrecurring Assets	$ 7,931	$ —	$ —	$ 7,931	$ 7,931
Other Financial Instruments					
Assets:					
Cash	$ 778,863	$ 778,863	$ —	$ —	$ 778,863
Investments in debt securities held-to-maturity	10,122	—	176	9,602	9,778
Loans	34,016,094	—	—	32,235,983	32,235,983
Other Financial Assets	$ 34,805,079	$ 778,863	$ 176	$ 32,245,585	$ 33,024,624
Liabilities:					
Systemwide debt securities	$ 42,264,829	$ —	$ —	$ 40,664,847	$ 40,664,847
Other Financial Liabilities	$ 42,264,829	$ —	$ —	$ 40,664,847	$ 40,664,847

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2023 Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Recurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Investments in debt securities available-for-sale:					
U.S. Govt. Treasury securities	$ 41,317	$ —	$ 41,317	$ —	$ 41,317
U.S. Govt. guaranteed	3,626,462	—	3,626,462	—	3,626,462
U.S. Govt. agency guaranteed	4,289,558	—	4,289,558	—	4,289,558
Non-agency ABSs	682,150	—	682,150	—	682,150
Total investments in debt securities available-for-sale	8,639,487	—	8,639,487	—	8,639,487
Cash equivalents	835,000	—	835,000	—	835,000
Assets held in trust funds	17,787	17,787	—	—	17,787
Recurring Assets	$ 9,492,274	$ 17,787	$ 9,474,487	$ —	$ 9,492,274
Nonrecurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Loans	$ 8,589	$ —	$ —	$ 8,589	$ 8,589
Other property owned	260	—	—	260	260
Loans held for sale	29,669	—	29,669	—	29,669
Nonrecurring Assets	$ 38,518	$ —	$ 29,669	$ 8,849	$ 38,518
Other Financial Instruments					
Assets:					
Cash	$ 655,814	$ 655,814	$ —	$ —	$ 655,814
Investments in debt securities held to maturity	11,150	—	181	10,743	10,924
Loans	34,278,715	—	—	32,603,724	32,603,724
Other Financial Assets	$ 34,945,679	$ 655,814	$ 181	$ 32,614,467	$ 33,270,462
Liabilities:					
Systemwide debt securities	$ 42,683,440	$ —	$ —	$ 41,105,112	$ 41,105,112
Other Financial Liabilities	$ 42,683,440	$ —	$ —	$ 41,105,112	$ 41,105,112

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 at the end of this Note 6. 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 Bank's valuation policies and procedures. Internal valuation processes are calibrated annually by an independent consultant. Fair value measurements are analyzed on a periodic basis. Documentation is obtained for third party information, such as pricing, and periodically evaluated alongside internal information and pricing.

Quoted market prices are generally not available for the instruments described in the table below. 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 Recurring and Nonrecurring Level 2 Fair Value Measurements

	Valuation Technique(s)	Input
Debt securities available-for-sale	Discounted cash flow	Constant prepayment rate
		Probability of default
		Loss severity
	Quoted prices	Price for similar security
	Vendor priced	*
Federal funds sold, securities purchased under resale agreements and other	Carrying value	Par/principal and appropriate interest yield

Information about Other Financial Instrument Fair Value Measurements

	Valuation Technique(s)	Input
Loans	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment forecasts
		Probability of default
		Loss severity
Cash and cash equivalents	Carrying value	Par/principal and appropriate interest yield
Debt securities held-to-maturity	Discounted cash flow	Constant prepayment rate
		Prepayment rates
		Probability of default
		Risk-adjusted spread
		Loss severity
	Quoted prices	Price for similar security
	Vendor priced	*
Systemwide debt securities	Discounted cash flow	Benchmark yield curve
		Derived yield spread
		Own credit risk
Cash collateral	Carrying value	Par/principal and appropriate interest yield

* *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 7 — Revenue Recognition

Effective January 1, 2024, the Bank and Associations modified the line of credit agreement to exclude the Associations' allocation of costs for Bank-provided services from the Direct Note rate. The master service agreement was also modified to bill the Associations for these services separately.

The following table presents income from services provided, primarily to other System entities. Core services include areas such as accounting and reporting, loan operations, human resources, information technology and security.

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
(dollars in thousands)	**2024**	**2023**
Core services	$ 19,348	$ —
Expanded services	597	1,070
Total	$ 19,945	$ 1,070

Note 8 — Employee Benefit Plans

Following are retirement and other postretirement benefit expenses for the Bank:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
(dollars in thousands)	**2024**	**2023**
Pension	$ 882	$ 924
401k	1,319	1,396
Other postretirement benefits	276	274
Total	$ 2,477	$ 2,594

Expenses in the above table include allocated estimates of funding for multiemployer plans in which the Bank participates. These amounts may change when a total funding amount and allocation is determined by the respective Plans' Sponsor Committees. 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, 2024.

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

Note 9 — Commitments and Contingencies

Under the Farm Credit Act of 1971, each System bank is primarily liable for its portion of Systemwide bond and discount note obligations. Additionally, the four banks are jointly and severally liable for the bonds and notes of the other System banks under the terms of the Joint and Several Liability Allocation Agreement. Published in the Federal Register, the agreement prescribes the payment mechanisms to be employed in the event one of the banks is unable to meet its debt obligations.

In the event a bank is unable to timely pay principal or interest on an insured debt obligation for which the bank is primarily liable, the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (FCSIC) must expend amounts in the Insurance Fund to the extent available to ensure the timely payment of principal and interest on the insured debt obligation. The provisions of the Farm Credit Act providing for joint and several liability of the banks on the obligation cannot be invoked until the amounts in the Insurance Fund have been exhausted. However, because of other mandatory and discretionary uses of the Insurance Fund, there is no assurance that there will be sufficient funds to pay the principal or interest on the insured debt obligation.

Once joint and several liability provisions are initiated, the FCA is required to make "calls" to satisfy the liability first on all non-defaulting banks in the proportion that each non-defaulting bank's available collateral (collateral in excess of collateralized obligations) bears to the aggregate available collateral of all non-defaulting banks. If these calls do not satisfy the liability, then a further call would be made in proportion to each non-defaulting bank's remaining assets. Upon making a call on non-defaulting banks with respect to a Systemwide Debt Security issued on behalf of a defaulting bank, the FCA is required to appoint FCSIC as the receiver for the defaulting bank. The receiver would be required to expeditiously liquidate assets of the bank.

AgFirst did not anticipate making any payments on behalf of its co-obligors under the Joint and Several Liability Allocation Agreement for any of the periods presented. The total amount outstanding and the carrying amount of the Bank's liability under the agreement are as follows:

(dollars in billions)	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Total System bonds and notes	$ 413.9	$ 415.5

From time to time, legal actions are pending against the Bank in which claims for money damages are asserted. On at least a quarterly basis, the Bank 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 and legal counsel are of the opinion that the ultimate liability, if any, from these actions, would not be material in relation to the financial position of the Bank. Because it is remote that the Bank will incur a loss or the loss is not estimable, no liability has been recorded for any claims that may be pending.

Note 10 — Additional Financial Information

Offsetting of Financial Assets

(dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Reverse repurchase and similar arrangements	$ 625,000	$ 835,000
Gross Amount of Recognized Assets	625,000	835,000
Reverse repurchase and similar arrangements	—	—
Gross Amounts Offset in the Balance Sheets	—	—
Net Amounts of Assets Presented in the Balance Sheets	$ 625,000	$ 835,000
Financial Instruments	(625,000)	(835,000)
Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Balance Sheets	(625,000)	(835,000)
Net Amount	$ —	$ —

There were no liabilities subject to master netting arrangements or similar agreements during the reporting periods.

The reverse repurchase agreements are accounted for as collateralized lending.

Combined Districtwide Financial Statements

The accompanying financial statements exclude financial information of the Bank's affiliated Associations. The Bank and its affiliated Associations are collectively referred to as the AgFirst District. The Bank separately publishes certain unaudited combined financial information of the AgFirst District, including a statement of condition and statement of comprehensive income, which can be found on the Bank's website at **www.agfirst.com**.

Note 11 — Subsequent Events

The Bank evaluated subsequent events and determined, other than described below, no subsequent events have occurred requiring disclosure through May 9, 2024, which was the date the financial statements were issued.

The Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (FCSIC), which insures the System's debt obligations, held assets that exceeded the secure base amount as defined by the Farm Credit Act, and on April 12, 2024, FCSIC announced a refund of excess funds to Farm Credit institutions. As a result, AgFirst received $5.4 million in insurance premium refunds in April.

Additional Regulatory Information

(unaudited)

Overview

The following quantitative disclosures contain regulatory disclosures as required for the Bank under Regulation §628.62 and §628.63. These disclosures should be read in conjunction with our 2023 Annual Report, which includes additional qualitative disclosures. As required, these disclosures are made available for at least three years and can be accessed within the financial reports on AgFirst's website at www.agfirst.com.

SCOPE OF APPLICATION

AgFirst Farm Credit Bank (AgFirst or the Bank) is one of the four banks of the Farm Credit System (System), a nationwide system of cooperatively owned banks and associations, established by Congress and subject to the provisions of the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended. The Bank prepares financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) and prevailing practices within the financial services industry.

As of March 31, 2024, the AgFirst District consisted of the Bank and 16 District Associations. All Associations were structured as Agricultural Credit Association (ACA) holding companies, with Production Credit Association (PCA) and Federal Land Credit Association (FLCA) subsidiaries. AgFirst is owned jointly by these Associations, certain Other Financing Institutions (OFIs), and other System institutions. The Bank does not have any subsidiaries requiring consolidation; therefore, there are no consolidated entities for which the total capital requirement is deducted, there are no restrictions on transfer of funds or total capital with other consolidated entities and no subsidiary exists which is below the minimum total capital requirement individually or when aggregated at the Bank's level. In conjunction with other System entities, the Bank jointly owns certain service organizations: the Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation (Funding Corporation), the FCS Building Association (FCSBA), and the Farm Credit Association Captive Insurance Corporation (Captive). Certain of the Bank's investments in other System institutions, including the investment in the Funding Corporation and FCSBA, are deducted from capital as only the institution that issued the equities may count the amount as capital.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The table below outlines the Bank's capital structure for the capital adequacy calculations as of March 31, 2024:

(dollars in thousands)		3-Month Average Daily Balance
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1)		
Common cooperative equities:		
Statutory minimum purchased borrower stock	$	20
Other required member purchased stock		230,672
Allocated equities:		
Allocated stock subject to retirement		330,834
Nonqualified allocated surplus subject to retirement		413
Unallocated retained earnings		1,989,296
Paid-in capital		63,668
Regulatory adjustments and deductions made to CET1*		(88,000)
Total CET1 Capital	$	2,526,903
Additional Tier 1 Capital (AT1)		
Total AT1 Capital	$	—
Total Tier 1 Capital	$	2,526,903
Tier 2 Capital		
Allowance for loan losses	$	39,411
Reserve for unfunded commitments		4,039
Total Tier 2 Capital	$	43,450
Total Regulatory Capital	$	2,570,353

**Primarily investments in other System institutions*

CAPITAL ADEQUACY AND CAPITAL BUFFERS

The table below outlines the Bank's risk-weighted assets, by exposure, calculated on a three-month average daily balance (including accrued interest of that exposure) as of March 31, 2024:

(dollars in thousands)		Risk-Weighted Assets
Exposures to:		
Government-sponsored entities, including Direct Notes to Associations	$	5,597,972
Depository institutions		88,820
Corporate exposures, including borrower loans and leases		7,725,116
Residential mortgage loans		1,544,035
Past due > 90 days and nonaccrual loans		52,418
Securitizations		343,480
Exposures to obligors and other assets		221,107
Off-balance sheet exposures		1,965,229
Total risk-weighted assets	$	17,538,177

As of March 31, 2024, the Bank exceeded all capital requirements to which it was subject, including applicable capital buffers. The risk-adjusted capital ratios exceeded the regulatory minimum levels, including the conservation buffer, by at least 4.16 percent. Additionally, the Tier 1 leverage ratio was 0.73 percent in excess of the required minimum leverage ratio, including the buffer. 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.

The following sets forth the regulatory capital ratios as of March 31, 2024:

Ratio	Regulatory Minimum Requirement	Capital Conservation Buffer	Minimum Requirement, Including Buffer	Capital Ratios
Risk-adjusted ratios:				
CET1 Capital	4.50 %	2.50 %	7.00 %	14.41 %
Tier 1 Capital	6.00 %	2.50 %	8.50 %	14.41 %
Total Regulatory Capital	8.00 %	2.50 %	10.50 %	14.66 %
Permanent Capital	7.00 %	0.00 %	7.00 %	14.44 %
Non-risk-adjusted ratios:				
Tier 1 Leverage*	4.00 %	1.00 %	5.00 %	5.73 %
URE and URE Equivalents Leverage	1.50 %	0.00 %	1.50 %	4.45 %

**The Tier 1 Leverage Ratio must include a minimum of 1.5% of URE and URE Equivalents*

CREDIT RISK

System entities have specific lending authorities within their chartered territories. The Bank is subject to credit risk by lending to the District's FLCAs, PCAs, and ACAs as well as OFIs. The Bank also purchases participations and syndications and first lien residential mortgage loans. The allowance for credit losses is determined based on a periodic evaluation of the loan portfolio, which identifies loans that may be impaired based on characteristics such as probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD). Allowance needs by geographic region are only considered in rare circumstances that may not otherwise be reflected in the PD and LGD (flooding, drought, etc.). There was no allowance attributed to a geographic area as of March 31, 2024. See Note 2, *Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses*, and Note 3, *Investments*, in the Notes to the Financial Statements for quantitative disclosures related to the Bank's credit risk.

CREDIT RISK MITIGATION

Credit Risk Mitigation Related to Loans

The Bank uses various strategies to mitigate credit risk in its lending portfolio. As described in Note 1 of the Bank's Annual Report, a substantial portion of the loan balance is concentrated in notes receivable from the District Associations to fund their earning assets, which collateralize the notes. In addition, the earnings, capital and loan loss reserves of the Associations provide additional layers of protection against losses in their respective retail loan portfolios. Excluding accrued interest receivable, at March 31, 2024, the Bank's total loan portfolio totaled $34.1 billion which included the Direct Note portfolio that totaled $23.0 billion. The aggregate District Associations' loan portfolios totaled $29.7 billion.

The following table illustrates certain significant credit risk mitigants within AgFirst's loan portfolio, including accrued interest, which reduce capital requirements as of March 31, 2024:

(dollars in thousands)	Ending Balance	3-Month Average Balance	Risk-Weighted Exposures	% of Total Loans
Loans with unconditional guarantee	$ 6,119	$ 6,337	$ —	— %
Loans with conditional guarantee	536,238	543,292	108,658	2 %
Direct Notes	23,032,522	22,779,041	4,555,808	67 %
Total	$ 23,574,879	$ 23,328,670	$ 4,664,466	69 %

The following table illustrates the geographic distribution of the aggregate loan portfolios for AgFirst District Associations which approximates the credit risk in the Direct Note portfolio as of March 31, 2024:

AgFirst Total District Associations
Loan Portfolios by State

	Percent of Portfolio
North Carolina	14 %
Pennsylvania	11
Georgia	11
Ohio	9
Virginia	8
Florida	8
South Carolina	6
Maryland	5
Alabama	5
Kentucky	3
Mississippi	3
Louisiana	2
Delaware	2
All Other States	13
Total	100 %

The following table illustrates the various major commodity groups in the aggregate District Associations' loan portfolios based on borrower eligibility as a percentage of the aggregate outstanding District Associations' loan volume at March 31, 2024:

AgFirst Total District Associations
Loan Portfolios by Commodity Group
Based on Eligibility

	Percent of Portfolio
Forestry	17 %
Field Crops	12
Poultry	12
Cattle	8
Grains	8
Corn	5
Other Real Estate	5
Processing	4
Dairy	4
Nursery/Greenhouse	3
Tree Fruits and Nuts	3
Rural Home Loans	3
Cotton	2
Utilities	2
Swine	2
Other	10
Total	100 %

The following table illustrates the aggregate District Associations' loan portfolios based upon repayment dependency by commodity as a percentage of the aggregate outstanding District Associations' loan volume at March 31, 2024:

AgFirst Total District Associations Loan Portfolios by Commodity Group Based on Repayment Dependency

	Percent of Portfolio
Non-Farm Income	34 %
Poultry	11
Field Crops	6
Grains	6
Forestry	6
Corn	5
Dairy	4
Processing	4
Cattle	3
Nursery/Greenhouse	3
Tree Fruits and Nuts	2
Other Real Estate	2
Utilities	2
Cotton	2
Swine	2
Other	8
Total	100 %

The following table illustrates AgFirst's loan portfolio total exposure (includes outstanding balance and unfunded amounts) by geographic distribution at March 31, 2024. This table includes the Bank's Direct Notes in total and does not include accrued interest.

AgFirst Loan Portfolio's Total Exposure by State

(dollars in thousands)	At Period End	Year-to-Date Average Balance
Georgia	4 %	4 %
North Carolina	4	4
Florida	3	3
Texas	3	2
South Carolina	2	2
Minnesota	2	2
Virginia	1	2
All other states	18	18
Direct Notes	63	63
Total loans	100 %	100 %

The following table shows the various major commodity groups total exposure (includes outstanding balance and unfunded amounts) in the portfolio based on borrower eligibility at March 31, 2024. This table includes the Bank's Direct Notes in total and does not include accrued interest.

AgFirst Loan Portfolio's Total Exposure by Commodity Group Based on Eligibility

(dollars in thousands)	At Period End	Year-to-Date Average Balance
Rural Home Loans	8 %	8 %
Utilities	7	7
Processing	6	6
Forestry	4	4
Field Crops	2	2
Other	10	10
Direct Notes	63	63
Total loans	100 %	100 %

The following table segregates the total exposure (outstanding balance and unfunded amounts) of loans based upon repayment dependency by commodity at March 31, 2024. This table includes the Bank's Direct Notes in total and does not include accrued interest.

AgFirst Loan Portfolio's Total Exposure by Commodity Group Based on Repayment Dependency

(dollars in thousands)	At Period End	Year-to-Date Average Balance
Non-Farm Income	9 %	9 %
Utilities	7	7
Processing	6	6
Forestry	4	4
Field Crops	2	2
Other	9	9
Direct Notes	63	63
Total loans	100 %	100 %

A significant source of liquidity for the Bank is the repayments of loans. The following table presents the contractual maturity distribution of loans by loan type at the latest period end. This table does not include accrued interest.

	March 31, 2024				
(dollars in thousands)	Due Less Than 1 Year	Due 1 Through 5 Years	Due 5 to 15 Years	Due After 15 Years	Total
Direct Notes[1]	$ 1,855,552	$ 5,249,336	$ 8,382,188	$ 7,472,152	$ 22,959,228
Real estate mortgage	17,328	268,732	580,956	297,333	1,164,349
Production and intermediate-term	299,946	714,755	275,704	—	1,290,405
Agribusiness	240,088	1,749,059	678,944	16,585	2,684,676
Rural infrastructure:	149,338	1,321,298	652,169	361,896	2,484,701
Rural residential real estate	161,377	25,875	343,058	2,668,239	3,198,549
Other:	151,871	83,899	44,599	—	280,369
Total loans	$ 2,875,500	$ 9,412,954	$ 10,957,618	$ 10,816,205	$ 34,062,277
Percentage	8.45 %	27.63 %	32.17 %	31.75 %	100.00 %

[1] Based on the underlying Association loans serving as collateral for the Direct Note which is a revolving line of credit.

The following table illustrates AgFirst's nonperforming loans by geographic distribution at March 31, 2024. This table does not include accrued interest.

Total Outstanding Nonperforming Loans by State

(dollars in thousands)	At Period End	Year-to-Date Average Balance
Georgia	$ 11,131	$ 11,482
California	10,820	10,185
North Carolina	10,360	10,350
South Carolina	2,605	2,276
Virginia	2,338	2,183
Nebraska	2,026	2,001
Kentucky	1,202	1,049
Texas	883	718
Florida	820	662
All other states	3,271	2,853
Total nonperforming loans	$ 45,456	$ 43,759

The Bank does not use credit default swaps as part of its credit risk management approach.

Credit Risk Mitigation Related to Investments

Credit risk in AgFirst's investment portfolio is largely mitigated by investing primarily in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or one of its agencies.

The following table shows the investment exposures covered by a guarantee as of March 31, 2024. This table does not include accrued interest.

(dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	% of Total Investments	Risk- Weighted Exposures
Unconditional Guarantee:				
U.S. Govt. Treasury Securities	$ 42,403	$ 41,525	— %	$ —
U.S. Govt. Guaranteed	4,009,977	3,506,717	42 %	—
Conditional Guarantee:				
U.S. Govt. Agency Guaranteed	4,598,766	4,155,021	50 %	934,044
Total	$ 8,651,146	$ 7,703,263	92 %	$ 934,044

COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK

Counterparty credit risk exposures may consist of derivative instruments and repurchase-style transactions. By using derivative instruments, the Bank exposes itself to credit and market risk. The amount of this exposure depends on the value of underlying market factors (e.g., interest rates and foreign exchange rates), which can be volatile and uncertain in nature. If a counterparty fails to fulfill its performance obligations under a derivative contract, the Bank's credit risk will equal the fair value gain in the derivative. Generally, when the fair value of a derivative contract is positive, this indicates that the Bank is exposed to an economic loss if the counterparty defaults. When the fair value of the derivative contract is negative, the counterparty is exposed to an economic loss in the event of a Bank default and the Bank has no credit risk exposure.

To minimize the risk of credit losses, the Bank transacts with counterparties that have an investment grade credit rating from a major rating agency and also monitors the credit standing of, and levels of exposure to, individual counterparties. The Bank typically enters into master agreements that contain netting provisions. These provisions allow the Bank to require the net settlement of covered contracts with the same counterparty in the event of default by the counterparty on one or more contracts.

Financial instruments qualifying as eligible collateral are specifically defined under individual counterparty credit support agreements, but generally include cash, U.S. Treasury debt obligations, debt obligations of certain federal agencies and mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by certain federal agencies. Federal agencies include the Government National Mortgage Association, Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and the Federal Home Loan Banks. The value of the instrument when used as collateral may be discounted from its market price up to 10 percent, depending on the security type, issuer, and term. Such discounts are defined in the credit support agreement.

At March 31, 2024, the Bank had foreign currency forwards outstanding with a notional value of $590 thousand.

SECURITIZATION

The Bank has elected to utilize the simplified supervisory formula risk-based capital approach (SSFA) for securitization exposures. As such, the Bank's asset-backed securities (ABS) portfolio is risk weighted at an individual security level. As of March 31, 2024, the securities in this portfolio were risk weighted 49.21 percent, with a range of 20.00 percent to 108.79 percent. Total risk-weighted assets for these investment securities utilizing a three-month average daily balance were $339.7 million at March 31, 2024.

The following table shows the risk-weight distribution as of March 31, 2024 for ABS securities which are risk weighted using the SSFA approach. This table does not include accrued interest.

	ABS Securities by SSFA Risk Weight Classification		
(dollars in thousands)	**Automobile ABSs**	**Credit Card ABSs**	**Total**
0% – 50%	$ 14,349	$ 386,399	$ 400,748
50% – 100%	178,098	—	178,098
100% – 150%	99,998	—	99,998
Total Exposure	$ 292,445	$ 386,399	$ 678,844

As of March 31, 2024, the Bank did not hold any off-balance sheet securitization exposures nor were any securitization exposures deducted from capital. For the three months ended March 31, 2024, there were no sales of ABS securities that resulted in realized gains or losses.

Refer to Note 3, *Investments*, in the Notes to the Financial Statements for additional information related to purchases and sales of securitization exposures as well as the amortized cost, unrealized gains/(losses) and fair value of mortgage-backed securities (MBSs) and ABSs held in the Bank's investment portfolio.

EQUITIES

At March 31, 2024, the Bank had no equity investments other than equity investments in other Farm Credit institutions.

INTEREST RATE RISK

The following tables represent changes in AgFirst's market value of equity and projected change over the next twelve months in net interest income for various interest rate movements as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023. The upward and downward shocks generally capture the effects of embedded options and convexity within the assets and liabilities based on movements in interest rates.

	March 31, 2024			
	-200	**-100**	**+100**	**+200**
Change in net interest income	31.82 %	13.69 %	3.21 %	5.43 %
Change in market value of equity	41.57 %	17.79 %	(10.99)%	(15.97)%

	December 31, 2023			
	-200	**-100**	**+100**	**+200**
Change in net interest income	17.80 %	7.81 %	3.18 %	5.86 %
Change in market value of equity	36.38 %	15.50 %	(9.91)%	(16.12)%

The variance between periods in the net interest income sensitivities in the downward shock scenarios is primarily due to the Bank issuing callable fixed rate debt to support fixed rate asset growth in the first quarter as market rates increased. The higher level of callable debt at March 31, 2024 compared to December 31, 2023 permits the Bank to call and replace more debt in lower-rate scenarios which increases net interest income.