MISSISSIPPI LAND BANK, ACA

2023
Quarterly Report
First Quarter

PART OF THE FARM CREDIT SYSTEM

For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2023

REPORT OF MANAGEMENT

The undersigned certify that we have reviewed this report, that it has been prepared in accordance with all applicable statutory or regulatory requirements, and that the information contained herein is true, accurate and complete to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Abbott R. Myers, Chairman, Board of Directors

May 9, 2023

W. Morgan Gulledge, Jr., Chairman, Audit Committee

May 9, 2023

J. Matthew Walden, Interim Chief Executive Officer

May 9, 2023

Claire B. Pegram, Chief Financial Officer

May 9, 2023

First Quarter 2023 Financial Report

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MISSISSIPPI LAND BANK, ACA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following commentary reviews the financial performance of the Mississippi Land Bank, ACA, referred to as the Association, for the quarter ended March 31, 2023. These comments should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements and the December 31, 2022 Annual Report to Stockholders.

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

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

Significant Events

In February 2023, the Association paid to its stockholders a cash patronage of $7,500,000, which was declared by the board of directors in December 2022.

In mid-2022, Ronnie H. Sellers, senior vice president and chief credit officer of the Association, announced his decision to retire on January 15, 2023. Upon his retirement, Bobby Spinks was promoted to chief credit officer, and Chris Griffith was promoted to chief risk officer. Jointly, they oversee the credit department of the Association.

On February 27, 2023, Bartley T. Harris, chief executive officer, resigned from the Association, and J. Matthew Walden succeeded Mr. Harris as interim chief executive officer, effective immediately.

Conditions in North Mississippi

The Association has continued to fulfill its mission to support agriculture and rural communities by providing access to reliable and consistent credit in the midst of above normal macroeconomic volatility driven by factors such as persistently high inflation, a rapidly increasing interest rate environment, and financial market stress. Despite these turbulent times, demand for retail loans continues, and credit quality in the Association's territory has remained strong at a 99.8% total acceptable credit quality. However, after a prolonged pandemic period that has been characterized by both supply chain disruptions and geopolitical conflicts, which have impacted the availability and prices of relevant agricultural inputs, volatility in risk ratings could occur in future periods.

As of May 3, 2023, the range of the Federal funds target rate was 5.00 – 5.25%, including the latest 25 basis point increase that became effective on that date. At the meeting on May 3, 2023, the Federal Open Market Committee signaled it could pause rate hikes if inflation continues to ease as expected.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics indicated that the U.S. unemployment rate increased month-over-month from 3.4% in January to 3.6% in February 2023. Despite the slight increase, the unemployment rate remained below the prior year level and historical averages. The West Texas Intermediate crude oil futures price decreased to an average of about $76 per barrel during the first quarter of 2023 from $83 per barrel in the prior quarter and about $95 per barrel during the same period a year ago. However, production cuts announced by major oil-exporting countries in early April are likely to contribute to higher global oil prices relative to earlier estimates.

On March 31, 2023, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) released its 2023 Prospective Plantings report. These estimates are derived via a survey of farmers' intentions and are subject to change throughout the season.

- Corn planted area was estimated at 92.0 million acres in 2023, up nearly 4.0% from last year.
- Soybean planted area for 2023 was estimated at 87.5 million acres, up slightly from 2022.
- All wheat planted area is estimated at 49.9 million acres, up about 9.1% from 2022.
- All cotton planted area was estimated at 11.3 million acres, down about 18.2% from last year.

USDA indicated in its March 2023 World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE) report that farmers are likely to receive higher prices for corn (+10.0%), soybeans (+7.5%), and wheat (+18.0%) in the 2022/23 marketing year compared to the previous season. However, cotton producers are projected to receive lower prices (-9.2%) as exports and domestic use are expected to decline. USDA projects that average steer prices will continue rising year-over-year by about 12.2% in 2023, while broilers and barrows and gilts prices are projected to decline by about 7.3% and 9.6%, respectively. Random length lumber futures prices declined by more than 60.0% year-over-year as of March 2023, as interest rates have continued to rise and the possibility of a recession remains elevated.

During 2023, agricultural producers and processors may be negatively impacted by several factors, including volatile commodity prices, high input costs, export market disruptions, geopolitical challenges, and adverse weather conditions. The Association's loan portfolio is well-supported by industry diversification and conservative advance rates. Additionally, a high percentage of the Association's borrowers primarily rely on non-farm sources of income to repay their loans.

Loan Portfolio

The Association makes and services loans to farmers, ranchers, rural homeowners and certain farm-related businesses. The Association's loan volume consists of long-term farm mortgage loans, production and intermediate-term loans, and farm-related business loans with maturities ranging from one to 30 years. These loan products are available to eligible borrowers with competitive variable and fixed interest rates. Loans serviced by the Association offer several installment payment cycles, the timing of which usually coincides with the seasonal cash-flow capabilities of the borrower.

Total loans outstanding at March 31, 2023, including nonaccrual loans and sales contracts, were $946,902,506 compared to $951,773,413 at December 31, 2022, reflecting a decrease of 0.5%. Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans outstanding were 0.05% at March 31, 2023, compared to 0.05% at December 31, 2022.

The Association recorded $0 in recoveries and $0 in charge-offs for the quarter ended March 31, 2023, and $0 in recoveries and $0 in charge-offs for the same period in 2022. The Association's allowance for loan losses was 0.1% and 0.1% of total loans outstanding as of March 31, 2023, and December 31, 2022, respectively.

Agribusiness Loan Program

The Association utilizes the Mississippi Development Authority's Agribusiness Enterprise Loan Program (ABE) to lower the cost of financing for its borrowers. The ABE loan program is designed to provide a percentage of low-cost state financing that is combined with private financial lending institutions' loan proceeds to encourage loans to the agribusiness industry in the state.

The Association guarantees payment of the borrower's ABE loan to the Mississippi Development Authority (MDA) and, therefore, the amount of ABE loans outstanding and due to MDA is included in "Loans" on the consolidated balance sheet with an offsetting liability at "Guaranteed obligations to government entities." ABE loans totaled $8,964,034 and $8,901,457 as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively.

Risk Exposure

High-risk assets include nonaccrual loans, loans that are past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest and other property owned. The following table illustrates the Association's components and trends of high-risk assets. As of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Association held no other property owned nor did it have any loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest.

	March 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Amount	**%**	Amount	%
Nonaccrual	**$ 430,279**	**100.0%**	$ 435,070	100.0%
Total	**$ 430,279**	**100.0%**	$ 435,070	100.0%

Results of Operations

The Association had net income of $4,003,221 for the three months ended March 31, 2023, as compared to net income of $3,771,972 for the same period in 2022, reflecting an increase of 6.1%. Net interest income was $5,608,842 for the three months ended March 31, 2023, compared to $5,538,607 for the same period in 2022.

	Three Months Ended			
	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Average Balance	**Interest**	Average Balance	Interest
Loans	**$ 934,477,448**	**$ 10,668,531**	$ 913,219,126	$ 9,278,104
Interest-bearing liabilities	**798,561,111**	**5,059,689**	784,000,255	3,739,497
Impact of capital	**$ 135,916,337**		$ 129,218,871	
Net interest income		**$ 5,608,842**		$ 5,538,607

	2023 Average Yield	2022 Average Yield
Yield on loans	**4.63%**	4.12%
Cost of interest-bearing liabilities	**2.57%**	1.93%
Interest rate spread	**2.06%**	2.19%
Net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets	**2.43%**	2.46%

	Three months ended: March 31, 2023 vs. March 31, 2022		
	Increase (decrease) due to		
	Volume	**Rate**	**Total**
Interest income - loans	**$ 215,982**	**$ 1,174,445**	**$ 1,390,427**
Interest expense	**69,452**	**1,250,740**	**1,320,192**
Net interest income	**$ 146,530**	**$ (76,295)**	**$ 70,235**

Interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2023, increased by $1,390,427, or 15.0% respectively, from the same period of 2022, primarily due to increases in average loan volume outstanding along with steady increases in yields on loans. Interest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2023, increased by $1,320,192, or 35.3%, from the same period of 2022 due to a significant increase in cost of interest-bearing liabilities driven by increases in the interest rate environment as well as an increase in average note payable to the Bank. Average loan volume for the first quarter of 2023 was $934,477,448, compared to $913,219,126 in the first quarter of 2022. The average net interest rate spread on the loan portfolio for the first quarter of 2023 was 2.06%, compared to 2.19% in the first quarter of 2022, a decrease of 13 basis points which is primarily due to an environment of significantly rising interest rates and increased market competition.

Noninterest income for the first quarter of 2023 increased by $174,052, or 12.6%, compared to 2022, due primarily to an increase in patronage income of $166,084 and an increase in gain on the sale of equipment of $66,464, offset by a reduction in loan fees of $58,582.

Noninterest expenses for the first quarter of 2023 increased by $4,949, or 0.2%, compared to 2022. While the net overall change was very small, fluctuations in various operating expenses were taking place. The main drivers of the change were a decrease in salaries and benefits of $204,948, primarily due to the retirement of a long tenured executive employee in 2022, offset by increases in various operating expense accounts, most notably the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (FCSIC) insurance premiums of $56,309, occupancy and equipment of $52,717, advertising of $34,701 and purchased services of $30,409. Increases in these expenses are due to the opening of a new branch office, additional travel and meetings as a result of looser COVID-19 protocols and additional advertising efforts in order to keep the Association's brand top of mind throughout the territory.

The Association's return on average assets for the three months ended March 31, 2023, was 1.66% compared to 1.61% for the same period in 2022. The Association's return on average equity for the three months ended March 31, 2023, was 10.12%, compared to 10.15% for the same period in 2022.

Liquidity and Funding Sources

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

		March 31, 2023		December 31, 2022
Note payable to the Bank	$	**803,708,360**	$	807,290,650
Accrued interest on note payable		**1,747,665**		1,681,005
Total	$	**805,456,025**	$	808,971,655

The Association operates under a general financing agreement (GFA) with the Bank. The current GFA is effective through September 30, 2023. The primary source of liquidity and funding for the Association is a direct loan from the Bank. The outstanding balance of $803,708,360 as of March 31, 2023, is recorded as a liability on the Association's balance sheet. The note carried a weighted average interest rate of 2.68% at March 31, 2023. The indebtedness is collateralized by a pledge of substantially all of the Association's assets to the Bank and is governed by the general financing agreement. The decrease in note payable to the Bank since December 31, 2022, is directly related the decrease in outstanding loan volume that occurred during the first quarter. Alternatively, the slight increase in related accrued interest is related to an increase in the cost of interest-bearing liabilities. The Association's own funds, which represent the amount of the Association's loan portfolio funded by the Association's equity, were $131,283,310 at March 31, 2023. The maximum amount the Association may borrow from the Bank as of March 31, 2023, was $949,768,616 as defined by the general financing agreement. The indebtedness continues in effect until the expiration date of the general financing agreement, which is September 30, 2023, unless sooner terminated by the Bank upon the occurrence of an event of default, or by the Association, in the event of a breach of this agreement by the Bank, upon giving the Bank 30 calendar days' prior written notice, or in all other circumstances, upon giving the Bank 120 days' prior written notice.

The liquidity policy of the Association is to manage cash balances to maximize debt reduction and to increase accrual loan volume. This policy will continue to be pursued during 2023. As borrower payments are received, they are applied to the Association's note payable to the Bank.

The Association will continue to fund its operations through direct borrowings from the Bank, capital surplus from prior years and borrower stock. It is management's opinion that funds available to the Association are sufficient to fund its operations for the coming year.

Capital Resources

The Association's capital position increased by $4,026,112 at March 31, 2023, compared to December 31, 2022. The Association's debt as a ratio of members' equity was 5.04:1 as of March 31, 2023, compared to 5.25:1 as of December 31, 2022.

Farm Credit Administration regulations require the Association to maintain minimums for various regulatory capital ratios. New regulations became effective January 1, 2017, which replaced the previously required core surplus and total surplus ratios with common equity tier 1, tier 1 capital, and total capital risk-based capital ratios. The new regulations also added tier 1 leverage and unallocated retained earnings and equivalents (UREE) ratios. The permanent capital ratio continues to remain in effect, with some modifications to align with the new regulations. As of March 31, 2023, the Association exceeded all regulatory capital requirements.

Significant Recent Accounting Pronouncements

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

Relationship with the Farm Credit Bank of Texas

The Association's financial condition may be impacted by factors that affect the Bank. The financial condition and results of operations of the Bank may materially affect the stockholder's investment in the Association. The Management's Discussion and Analysis and Notes to Financial Statements contained in the 2022 Annual Report of Mississippi Land Bank, ACA more fully describe the Association's relationship with the Bank.

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

The Association's quarterly stockholder reports are also available free of charge, upon request. These reports can be obtained by writing to Mississippi Land Bank, ACA, P.O. Box 667, Senatobia, Mississippi 38668-0667, or calling (662) 562-9671. The annual and quarterly stockholder reports for the Association are also available on its website at *www.mslandbank.* Copies of the Association's quarterly stockholder reports can also be requested by e-mailing *Jessica.Stanford@mslandbank.com.*

MISSISSIPPI LAND BANK, ACA

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	March 31, 2023 (unaudited)	December 31, 2022
ASSETS		
Cash	**$ 8,995**	$ 10,012
Loans	**946,902,506**	951,773,413
Less: allowance for loan losses	**1,124,957**	1,121,579
Net loans	**945,777,549**	950,651,834
Accrued interest receivable	**11,484,072**	15,431,716
Investment in and receivable from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas:		
Capital stock	**16,024,290**	16,024,290
Other	**2,260,909**	2,745,701
Premises and equipment, net	**4,220,296**	4,137,706
Other assets	**2,033,889**	626,358
Total assets	**$ 981,810,000**	$ 989,627,617
LIABILITIES		
Note payable to the Farm Credit Bank of Texas	**$ 803,708,360**	$ 807,290,650
Guaranteed obligations to government entities	**8,964,034**	8,901,457
Accrued interest payable	**1,747,665**	1,681,005
Drafts outstanding	**501,248**	182,438
Patronage distributions payable	**406**	7,500,243
Other liabilities	**4,434,522**	5,644,171
Total liabilities	**819,356,235**	831,199,964
MEMBERS' EQUITY		
Capital stock and participation certificates	**3,972,625**	3,950,590
Unallocated retained earnings	**158,266,948**	154,255,637
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	**214,192**	221,426
Total members' equity	**162,453,765**	158,427,653
Total liabilities and members' equity	**$ 981,810,000**	$ 989,627,617

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

MISSISSIPPI LAND BANK, ACA

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(unaudited)

	Quarter Ended March 31, 2023	Quarter Ended March 31, 2022
INTEREST INCOME		
Loans	**$ 10,668,531**	$ 9,278,104
Total interest income	**10,668,531**	9,278,104
INTEREST EXPENSE		
Note payable to the Farm Credit Bank of Texas	**5,059,457**	3,739,497
Advance conditional payments	**232**	-
Total interest expense	**5,059,689**	3,739,497
Net interest income	**5,608,842**	5,538,607
PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	**-**	-
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	**5,608,842**	5,538,607
NONINTEREST INCOME		
Income from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas:		
Patronage income	**1,434,898**	1,268,814
Loan fees	**51,004**	109,586
Financially related services income	**121**	79
Gain (loss) on sale of premises and equipment, net	**66,464**	-
Other noninterest income	**5,425**	5,381
Total noninterest income	**1,557,912**	1,383,860
NONINTEREST EXPENSES		
Salaries and employee benefits	**1,822,671**	2,027,619
Insurance Fund premiums	**349,689**	293,380
Occupancy and equipment	**179,286**	126,569
Other insurance expense	**138,823**	130,186
Public and member relations	**101,317**	107,443
Travel	**100,262**	86,154
Purchased services	**98,057**	67,648
Directors' expense	**96,547**	105,314
Supervisory and exam expense	**86,412**	80,932
Advertising	**59,647**	24,946
Communications	**36,500**	18,294
Training	**13,340**	13,898
Other components of net periodic postretirement benefit cost	**10,545**	9,980
Other noninterest expense	**48,864**	44,648
Total noninterest expenses	**3,141,960**	3,137,011
Income before income taxes	**4,024,794**	3,785,456
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	**21,573**	13,484
NET INCOME	**4,003,221**	3,771,972
Other comprehensive income:		
Change in postretirement benefit plans	**(7,234)**	(3,073)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**$ 3,995,987**	$ 3,768,899

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

MISSISSIPPI LAND BANK, ACA

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY
(unaudited)

	Capital Stock/ Participation Certificates	Retained Earnings Unallocated	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Members' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 3,820,300	$ 145,316,993	$ (86,543)	$ 149,050,750
Comprehensive income	-	3,771,972	(3,073)	3,768,899
Capital stock/participation certificates issued	184,420	-	-	184,420
Capital stock/participation certificates retired	(165,780)	-	-	(165,780)
Balance at March 31, 2022	$ 3,838,940	$ 149,088,965	$ (89,616)	$ 152,838,289
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 3,950,590	$ 154,255,637	$ 221,426	$ 158,427,653
Comprehensive income	-	4,003,221	(7,234)	3,995,987
Capital stock/participation certificates issued	139,045	-	-	139,045
Capital stock/participation certificates retired	(117,010)	-	-	(117,010)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	-	8,090	-	8,090
Balance at March 31, 2023	**$ 3,972,625**	**$ 158,266,948**	**$ 214,192**	**$ 162,453,765**

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

NOTE 1 — ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The Mississippi Land Bank, ACA (Agricultural Credit Association), referred to as the Association, is a member-owned cooperative that provides credit and credit-related services to or for the benefit of eligible borrowers/stockholders for qualified agricultural purposes. The Association serves the counties of Alcorn, Attala, Benton, Bolivar, Calhoun, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Coahoma, DeSoto, Itawamba, Lafayette, Lee, Lowndes, Marshall, Monroe, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Panola, Pontotoc, Prentiss, Quitman, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tippah, Tishomingo, Tunica, Union, Webster, Winston and Yalobusha in the state of Mississippi. The Association is a lending institution of the Farm Credit System (System), which was established by Acts of Congress to meet the needs of American agriculture.

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. (GAAP) for interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not include all of the disclosures required by GAAP for annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, as contained in the 2022 Annual Report to Stockholders.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the interim financial condition and results of operations and conform with GAAP, except for the inclusion of a statement of cash flows. GAAP require a business enterprise that provides a set of financial statements reporting both financial position and results of operations to also provide a statement of cash flows for each period for which results of operations are provided. In regulations issued by FCA, associations have the option to exclude statements of cash flows in interim financial statements. Therefore, the Association has elected not to include a statement of cash flows in these consolidated financial statements. These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, as contained in the 2022 Annual Report to Stockholders. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year ending December 31, 2022. Descriptions of the significant accounting policies are included in the 2022 Annual Report to Stockholders. In the opinion of management, these policies and the presentation of the interim financial condition and results of operations conform with GAAP and prevailing practices within the banking industry.

In March 2022, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an update entitled, “Financial Instruments - Credit Losses: Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures.” The guidance eliminates the accounting guidance for troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) by creditors while enhancing disclosure requirements for certain loan refinancing and restructurings when a borrower is experiencing financial difficulty. The creditor will have to apply the guidance to determine whether a modification results in a new loan or a continuation of an existing loan. In addition to the TDR guidance, the update requires public business entities to disclose current period gross write-offs by year of origination for financing receivables and net investments in leases within the scope of the credit losses standard. These amendments were effective for the Association at the time of adoption of the measurement of credit losses on financial instruments standard on January 1, 2023.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the operations of the ACA and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires the use of management’s estimates. The results for the quarter ended March 31, 2023, are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ended December 31, 2023. Certain amounts in the prior period’s financial statements have been reclassified to conform to current financial statement presentation.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

The Association adopted the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) guidance entitled “Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments” and other subsequently issued accounting standards updates related to credit losses on January 1, 2023. This guidance replaced the current incurred loss impairment methodology with a single allowance framework for financial assets carried at amortized cost and certain off-balance sheet credit exposures. This guidance requires management to consider in its estimate of the allowance for credit losses relevant historical events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the collectability of the assets. In addition, the guidance amends existing impairment guidance for held-to-maturity and available-for-sale investments to incorporate an allowance for credit losses related to these securities, which will allow for the reversal of credit impairments in the event that the credit of an issuer improves.

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

The following table presents the impact to the allowance for credit losses and retained earnings upon adoption of this guidance on January 1, 2023:

	December 31, 2022	CECL adoption impact	January 1, 2023
Assets:			
Allowance for credit losses on loans	$ 1,121,579	$ 3,378	$ 1,124,957
Liabilities:			
Allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments	27,777	(11,468)	16,309
Retained earnings:			
Unallocated retained earnings, net of tax	154,255,637	8,090	154,263,727

Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses

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

Nonaccrual Loans

Nonaccrual loans are loans for which there is reasonable doubt that all principal and interest will not be collected according to the original contractual terms and are generally considered substandard or doubtful, which is in accordance with the loan rating model, as described below. A loan is considered contractually past due when any principal repayment or interest payment required by the loan instrument is not received on or before the due date. A loan shall remain contractually past due until it is modified or until the entire amount past due, including principal, accrued interest, and penalty interest incurred as the result of past due status, is collected or otherwise discharged in full.

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

When loans are in nonaccrual status, interest payments received in cash are generally recognized as interest income if the collectability of the loan principal is fully expected and certain other criteria are met. Otherwise, payments received on nonaccrual loans are applied against the recorded investment in the loan asset. Nonaccrual loans are returned to accrual status if all contractual principal and interest is current, the borrower is fully expected to fulfill the contractual repayments terms and after remaining current as to principal and interest for a sustained period or have a recent repayment pattern demonstrating future repayment capacity to make on-time payments. If previously unrecognized interest income exists at the time the loan is transferred to accrual status, cash received at the time of or subsequent to the transfer should first be recorded as interest income until such time as the recorded balance equals the contractual indebtedness of the borrower.

Accrued Interest Receivable

The Association elected to continue classifying accrued interest on loans in accrued interest receivable and not as part of loans on the Condensed Statement of Condition. The Association also elected to not estimate an allowance on interest receivable balances because the nonaccrual policies in place provide for the accrual of interest to cease on a timely basis when all contractual amounts are not expected to be collected in full.

Loan Modifications to Borrowers Experiencing Financial Difficulty

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

Collateral Dependent Loans

Collateral dependent loans are loans secured by collateral, including but not limited to agricultural real estate, crop inventory, equipment and livestock. Current expected credit loss (CECL) methodology requires the Association to measure the expected credit losses based on fair value of the collateral at the reporting date when the Association determines that foreclosure is probable.

Additionally, CECL allows a fair value practical expedient as a measurement approach for loans when the repayment is expected to be provided substantially through the operation or sale of the collateral when the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties. Under the practical expedient measurement approach, the expected credit losses is based on the difference between the fair value of the collateral less estimated costs to sell and the amortized cost basis of the loan.

Allowance for Credit Losses

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

- the allowance for credit losses on loans (ACLL)
- the allowance for unfunded commitments, which is presented on the balance sheet in other liabilities.

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

Methodology for Allowance for Credit Losses on Loans

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Allowance for Credit Losses on Unfunded Commitments

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

NOTE 2 — LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES:

A summary of loans follows:

Loan Type	**March 31, 2023 Amount**	December 31, 2022 Amount
Production agriculture:		
Real estate mortgage	**$ 774,683,762**	$ 779,575,849
Production and intermediate-term	**109,789,742**	115,063,071
Agribusiness:		
Processing and marketing	**27,178,327**	26,491,779
Farm-related business	**7,085,615**	7,264,616
Loans to cooperatives	**1,202,598**	1,202,598
Rural residential real estate	**14,039,232**	14,840,635
Communication	**4,986,495**	4,939,414
Energy	**3,333,371**	337,706
Agricultural export finance	**2,497,284**	-
Water and waste water	**2,106,080**	2,057,745
Total	**$ 946,902,506**	$ 951,773,413

The Association purchases or sells participation interests with other parties in order to diversify risk, manage loan volume and comply with Farm Credit Administration regulations. The following table presents information regarding the balances of participations purchased and sold at March 31, 2023:

	Other Farm Credit Institutions		Non-Farm Credit Institutions		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Agribusiness	$ 22,776,281	$ 3,693,109	$ -	$ -	$ 22,776,281	$ 3,693,109
Real estate mortgage	-	5,299,165	17,793,378	-	17,793,378	5,299,165
Communication	4,986,496	-	-	-	4,986,496	-
Energy	3,333,371	-	-	-	3,333,371	-
Agricultural export finance	2,497,284	-	-	-	2,497,284	-
Production and intermediate-term	2,452,367	2,577,164	-	-	2,452,367	2,577,164
Water and waste water	2,106,080	-	-	-	2,106,080	-
Total	$ 38,151,879	$ 11,569,438	$ 17,793,378	$ -	$ 55,945,257	$ 11,569,438

The Association is authorized under the Farm Credit Act to accept "advance conditional payments" (ACPs) from borrowers. To the extent the borrower's access to such ACPs is restricted and the legal right of setoff exists, the ACPs are netted against the borrower's related loan balance. Unrestricted advance conditional payments are included in other liabilities. ACPs are not insured, and interest is generally paid by the Association on such balances. Balances of ACPs were $10,091,408 and $10,534,497 at March 31, 2023, and December 31, 2022, respectively.

Credit Quality

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

The Association uses a two-dimensional risk rating model based on an internally generated combined System risk rating guidance that incorporates a 14-point probability of default rating scale to identify and track the probability of borrower default and a separate scale addressing loss given default. Probability of default is the probability that a borrower will experience a default during the life of the loan. The loss given default is management's estimate as to the anticipated principal loss on a specific loan assuming default occurs during the remaining life of the loan. A default is considered to have occurred if the lender believes the borrower will not be able to pay its obligation in full or the borrower or the loan is classified nonaccrual. This credit risk rating process incorporates objective and subjective criteria to identify inherent strengths, weaknesses and risks in a particular relationship. The Association reviews, at least on an annual basis, or when a credit action is taken the probability of default category.

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

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

The following table shows loans under the Farm Credit Administration Uniform Loan Classification System as a percentage of total loans by loan type as of:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Real estate mortgage		
Acceptable	**99.6** %	99.6 %
OAEM	**0.2**	0.2
Substandard/doubtful	**0.2**	0.2
	100.0	100.0
Production and intermediate-term		
Acceptable	**100.0**	100.0
OAEM	**-**	-
Substandard/doubtful	**-**	-
	100.0	100.0
Agribusiness		
Acceptable	**100.0**	100.0
OAEM	**-**	-
Substandard/doubtful	**-**	-
	100.0	100.0
Energy and water/waste water		
Acceptable	**93.8**	85.9
OAEM	**-**	-
Substandard/doubtful	**6.2**	14.1
	100.0	100.0
Communication		
Acceptable	**100.0**	100.0
OAEM	**-**	-
Substandard/doubtful	**-**	-
	100.0	100.0
Rural residential real estate		
Acceptable	**99.8**	99.8
OAEM	**-**	-
Substandard/doubtful	**0.2**	0.2
	100.0	100.0
Agricultural export finance		
Acceptable	**100.0**	100.0
OAEM	**-**	-
Substandard/doubtful	**-**	-
	100.0	100.0
Total loans		
Acceptable	**99.7**	99.7
OAEM	**0.1**	0.1
Substandard/doubtful	**0.2**	0.2
	100.0 %	100.0 %

Accrued interest receivable on loans of $11,484,072 and $15,431,716 at March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively, is reported separately in the Balance Sheet but is included along with the amortized cost of loans in the table above. The Association has not written off any accrued interest receivable for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022.

The following table reflects nonperforming assets, which consist of nonaccrual loans and other property owned and related credit quality statistics:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Nonaccrual loans:		
Energy	**$ 337,706**	$ 337,705
Real estate mortgage	**92,573**	97,365
Total nonperforming assets	**$ 430,279**	$ 435,070
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	**0.05%**	0.05%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	**0.26%**	0.27%

The Association held no other property owned at March 31, 2023 or December 31, 2022.

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

	March 31, 2023			
	Amortized Cost with Allowance	Amortized Cost without Allowance	Total	Interest Income Recognozed For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2023
Nonaccrual loans:				
Energy	$ 337,706	$ -	$ 337,706	$ -
Real estate mortgage	-	92,573	92,573	4,975
Total nonaccrual loans	$ 337,706	$ 92,573	$ 430,279	$ 4,975

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

March 31, 2023	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due	Total Loans	Recorded Investment >90 Days and Accruing
Real estate mortgage	$ 550,922	$ -	$ 550,922	$ 774,132,840	$ 774,683,762	$ -
Production and intermediate term	-	-	-	109,789,742	109,789,742	-
Processing and marketing	-	-	-	27,178,327	27,178,327	-
Rural residential real estate	-	-	-	14,039,232	14,039,232	-
Farm-related business	-	-	-	7,085,615	7,085,615	-
Communication	-	-	-	4,986,496	4,986,496	-
Energy	-	957	957	3,332,413	3,333,370	-
Agricultural export finance	-	-	-	2,497,284	2,497,284	-
Water and waste water	-	-	-	2,106,080	2,106,080	-
Loans to cooperatives	-	-	-	1,202,598	1,202,598	-
Total	$ 550,922	$ 957	$ 551,879	$ 946,350,627	$ 946,902,506	$ -

Prior to the adoption of CECL, the aging analysis of past due loans reported included accrued interest as follows:

December 31, 2022	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due	Total Loans	Recorded Investment >90 Days and Accruing
Real estate mortgage	$ 676,829	$ -	$ 676,829	$ 791,957,556	$ 792,634,385	$ -
Production and intermediate term	57,578	-	57,578	117,111,609	117,169,187	-
Processing and marketing	-	-	-	26,598,616	26,598,616	-
Rural residential real estate	-	-	-	14,889,643	14,889,643	-
Farm-related business	-	-	-	7,353,750	7,353,750	-
Communication	-	-	-	4,958,531	4,958,531	-
Water and waste water	-	-	-	2,060,334	2,060,334	-
Loans to cooperatives	-	-	-	1,202,978	1,202,978	-
Energy	-	957	957	336,748	337,705	-
Total	$ 734,407	$ 957	$ 735,364	$ 966,469,765	$ 967,205,129	$ -

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

Allowance for Credit Losses

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

Effective January 1, 2023, the System adopted the CECL accounting guidance as described in Note 1. A summary of changes in the allowance for credit losses by portfolio segment are as follows:

	Real estate mortgage	Production and intermediate-term	Agribusiness	Communication	Energy and water/waste water	Rural residential real estate	Agriculture export finance	Total
Allowance for Loan Losses:								
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 929,504	$ 57,108	$ 34,165	$ 1,838	$ 68,689	$ 30,275	$ -	$ 1,121,579
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	(15,922)	20,502	(2,559)	1,294	511	(448)	-	3,378
Balance at January 1, 2023	913,582	77,610	31,606	3,132	69,200	29,827	-	1,124,957
Charge-offs	-	-	-			-	-	-
Recoveries	-	-	-			-	-	-
Provision for loan losses (loan loss reversal)	801	(3,314)	418	551	1,293	(813)	1,064	-
Balance at March 31, 2023	$ 914,383	$ 74,296	$ 32,024	$ 3,683	$ 70,493	$ 29,014	$ 1,064	$ 1,124,957
Allowance for Unfunded Commitments:								
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 501	$ 12,896	$ 11,773	$ 328	$ 1,115	$ 379	$ 785	$ 27,777
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	(372)	(8,452)	(1,729)	111	(919)	(308)	201	(11,468)
Balance at January 1, 2023	129	4,444	10,044	439	196	71	986	16,309
Provision for unfunded commitments	(119)	1,273	(372)	(79)	26	(58)	(671)	-
Balance at March 31, 2023	10	5,717	9,672	360	222	13	315	16,309
Total allowance for credit losses	$ 914,393	$ 80,013	$ 41,696	$ 4,043	$ 70,715	$ 29,027	$ 1,379	$ 1,141,266

	Real estate mortgage	Production and intermediate-term	Agribusiness	Communication	Energy and water/waste water	Rural residential real estate	Agriculture export finance	Total
Allowance for Loan Losses[1]:								
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 859,129	$ 86,545	$ 65,705	$ 1,766	$ 270,135	$ 28,550	$ -	$ 1,311,830
Charge-offs	-	-	-			-	-	-
Recoveries	-	-	-			-	-	-
Provision for loan losses (loan loss reversal)	3,197	(27,033)	14,294	1,396	449	7,457	240	-
Balance at March 31, 2022	$ 862,326	$ 59,512	$ 79,999	$ 3,162	$ 270,584	$ 36,007	$ 240	$ 1,311,830
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ -	$ 16,211	$ 20,908	$ -	$ 1,335	$ 85	$ 420	$ 38,959
Provision for unfunded commitments	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2022	-	16,211	20,908	-	1,335	85	420	38,959
Total allowance for credit losses	$ 862,326	$ 75,723	$ 100,907	$ 3,162	$ 271,919	$ 36,092	$ 660	$ 1,350,789

[1] For periods prior to January 1, 2023, the allowance for loan losses was based on probable and estimable losses inherent in the loan portfolio

The Association did not grant any loan modifications to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty during the three months ending March 31, 2023.

Troubled Debt Restructurings

Prior to January 1, 2023, the adoption of updated FASB guidance on loan modifications, a restructuring of a loan constituted a troubled debt restructuring, also known as formally restructured, if the creditor for economic or legal reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulties granted a concession to the borrower that it would not otherwise consider. Concessions varied by program and were borrower-specific and could include interest rate reductions, term extensions, payment deferrals or the acceptance of additional collateral in lieu of payments. In limited circumstances, principal may have been forgiven. When a restructured loan constituted a troubled debt restructuring, these loans were included within our impaired loans under nonaccrual or accruing restructured loans.

The following table provides information on outstanding loans restructured in troubled debt restructurings:

	December 31, 2022	
	Loans Modified as Troubled Debt Restructurings	Troubled Debt Restructurings in Nonaccrual Status*
Real estate mortgage	$ 69,020	$ 1,242
Energy	-	337,706
Total	$ 69,020	$ 338,948

*Represents the portion of loans modified as troubled debt restructurings that were in nonaccrual status.

The Association had no loans meet the requirements of a troubled debt restructuring designation and that occurred within the previous 12 months and for which there was a payment default during the period. A payment default is defined as a payment that is 30 days past due after the date the loan was restructured.

NOTE 3 — CAPITAL:

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

The following table presents the components of capital:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Capital stock and participation certificates	**$ 3,972,625**	$ 3,950,590
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**214,192**	221,426
Retained earnings[1]	**158,266,948**	154,255,637
Total capital	**$ 162,453,765**	$ 158,427,653

[1] Retained earnings for the quarter ended March 31, 2023, reflects an increase of $8,090 from the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle for CECL on January 1, 2023.

Regulatory Capitalization Requirements

Risk-adjusted:	Regulatory Requirements Including Capital Conservation Buffers	As of March 31, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
Common equity tier 1 ratio	7.00%	**14.55%**	14.50%
Tier 1 capital ratio	8.50%	**14.55%**	14.50%
Total capital ratio	10.50%	**14.67%**	14.63%
Permanent capital ratio	7.00%	**14.57%**	14.52%
Non-risk-adjusted:			
Tier 1 leverage ratio	5.00%	**14.87%**	14.74%
UREE leverage ratio	1.50%	**14.46%**	14.34%

The components of the Association's risk-adjusted capital, based on 90-day average balances, were as follows:

	at March 31, 2023			
	Common equity tier 1 ratio	**Tier 1 capital ratio**	**Total capital ratio**	**Permanent capital ratio**
Numerator:				
Unallocated retained earnings	**$ 155,178,753**	**$ 155,178,753**	**$ 155,178,753**	**$ 155,178,753**
Common Cooperative Equities:				
Statutory minimum purchased borrower stock	**3,947,726**	**3,947,726**	**3,947,726**	**3,947,726**
Allowance for loan losses and reserve for credit losses subject to certain limitations	**-**	**-**	**1,137,310**	**-**
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	**(16,024,290)**	**(16,024,290)**	**(16,024,290)**	**(16,024,290)**
	$ 143,102,189	**$ 143,102,189**	**$ 144,239,499**	**$ 143,102,189**
Denominator:				
Risk-adjusted assets excluding allowance	**$ 999,465,711**	**$ 999,465,711**	**$ 999,465,711**	**$ 999,465,711**
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Regulatory deductions included in total capital	**(16,024,290)**	**(16,024,290)**	**(16,024,290)**	**(16,024,290)**
Allowance for loan losses	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,118,341)**
	$ 983,441,421	**$ 983,441,421**	**$ 983,441,421**	**$ 982,323,080**

	at December 31, 2022			
	Common equity tier 1 ratio	Tier 1 capital ratio	Total capital ratio	Permanent capital ratio
Numerator:				
Unallocated retained earnings	$ 155,033,952	$ 155,033,952	$ 155,033,952	$ 155,033,952
Common Cooperative Equities:				
Statutory minimum purchased borrower stock	3,945,569	3,945,569	3,945,569	3,945,569
Allowance for loan losses and reserve for credit losses subject to certain limitations	-	-	1,340,839	-
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	(14,719,602)	(14,719,602)	(14,719,602)	(14,719,602)
	$ 144,259,919	$ 144,259,919	$ 145,600,758	$ 144,259,919
Denominator:				
Risk-adjusted assets excluding allowance	$ 1,009,604,059	$ 1,009,604,059	$ 1,009,604,059	$ 1,009,604,059
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Regulatory deductions included in total capital	(14,719,602)	(14,719,602)	(14,719,602)	(14,719,602)
Allowance for loan losses	-	-	-	(1,302,003)
	$ 994,884,457	$ 994,884,457	$ 994,884,457	$ 993,582,454

The components of the Association's non-risk-adjusted capital, based on 90-day average balances, were as follows:

	at March 31, 2023	
	Tier 1 leverage ratio	**UREE leverage ratio**
Numerator:		
Unallocated retained earnings	**$ 155,178,753**	**$ 155,178,753**
Common Cooperative Equities:		
Statutory minimum purchased borrower stock	**3,947,726**	**-**
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:		
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	**(16,024,290)**	**(16,024,290)**
	$ 143,102,189	**$ 139,154,463**
Denominator:		
Total Assets	**$ 979,004,148**	**$ 979,004,148**
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:		
Regulatory deductions included in tier 1 capital	**(16,719,676)**	**(16,719,676)**
	$ 962,284,472	**$ 962,284,472**

	at December 31, 2022	
	Tier 1 leverage ratio	UREE leverage ratio
Numerator:		
Unallocated retained earnings	$ 155,033,952	$ 155,033,952
Common Cooperative Equities:		
Statutory minimum purchased borrower stock	3,945,569	-
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:		
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	(14,719,602)	(14,719,602)
	$ 144,259,919	$ 140,314,350
Denominator:		
Total Assets	$ 997,794,738	$ 997,794,738
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:		
Regulatory deductions included in tier 1 capital	(18,968,491)	(18,968,491)
	$ 978,826,247	$ 978,826,247

An additional component of equity is accumulated other comprehensive income, which is reported net of taxes. The Association's accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) relates entirely to its nonpension other postretirement benefits. Amortization of prior service (credits) cost and of actuarial (gain) loss are reflected in "Salaries and employee benefits" in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income. The following table summarizes the change in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for the three months ended March 31:

	2023	2022
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at January 1	**$ 221,426**	$ (86,543)
Amortization of prior service (credit) costs included in salaries and employee benefits	**(3,073)**	(3,073)
Amortization of actuarial (gain) loss included in salaries and employee benefits	**(4,161)**	-
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	**(7,234)**	(3,073)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at March 31	**$ 214,192**	$ (89,616)

NOTE 4 — INCOME TAXES:

Mississippi Land Bank, ACA and its subsidiary, Mississippi, PCA, are subject to federal and certain other income taxes. The Association operates as a cooperative that qualifies for tax treatment under Subchapter T of the Internal Revenue Code which, under specified conditions, allows the Association to exclude from taxable income amounts distributed as qualified patronage dividends in the form of cash, stock or allocated retained earnings. Provisions for income taxes are made only on those taxable earnings that will not be distributed as qualified patronage dividends.

Deferred taxes are recorded at the tax effect of all temporary differences based on the assumption that such temporary differences are retained by the institution and will, therefore, impact future tax payments. A valuation allowance is provided against deferred tax assets to the extent that it is more likely than not (more than 50% probability), based on management's estimate, that they will not be realized. For the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, the Association carried a deferred tax asset of $139,559 and $122,344, respectively, with a full valuation allowance recorded against the net asset.

NOTE 5 — FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS:

FASB guidance defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability. See Note 13 to the 2022 Annual Report to Stockholders for a more complete description.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below:

March 31, 2023	**Fair Value Measurement Using**			**Total Fair**
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Value**
Assets:				
Assets held in non-qualified benefits trusts	**$ 3,788**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 3,788**
Total assets	**$ 3,788**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 3,788**

December 31, 2022	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Value
Assets:				
Assets held in non-qualified benefits trusts	$ 134,428	$ -	$ -	$ 134,428
Total assets	$ 134,428	$ -	$ -	$ 134,428

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis for each of the fair value hierarchy values are summarized below:

March 31, 2023	**Fair Value Measurement Using**			**Total Fair**
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Value**
Assets:				
Loans*	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 270,389**	**$270,389**

December 31, 2022	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Value
Assets:				
Loans*	$ -	$ -	$ 270,389	$ 270,389

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

The Association also participates in letters of credit to satisfy the financing needs of its borrowers. These letters of credit are irrevocable agreements to guarantee payments of specified financing obligations. At March 31, 2023, the Association had $678,541 in outstanding standby letters of credit and $15,775 in outstanding commercial letters of credit, all issued primarily in conjunction with participation loans.

Uncertainty of 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. The Associations utilizes appraisals to value these loans and other property owned and take into account unobservable inputs, such as income and expense, comparable sales, replacement cost and comparability adjustments.

Valuation Techniques

As more fully discussed in Note 2 to the 2022 Annual Report to Stockholders, authoritative guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The following represent a brief summary of the valuation techniques used for the Association's assets and liabilities. For a more complete description, see Notes to the 2022 Annual Report to Stockholders.

Assets Held in Nonqualified Benefits Trusts

Assets held in trust funds related to deferred compensation and supplemental retirement plans are classified within Level 1. The trust funds include investments that are actively traded and have quoted net asset values that are observable in the marketplace.

Loans Evaluated for Impairment

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

Other Property Owned

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

Cash

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

Loans

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

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

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

Standby Letters of Credit

The fair value of letters of credit approximate the fees currently charged for similar agreements or the estimated cost to terminate or otherwise settle similar obligations.

Commitments to Extend Credit

The fair value of commitments is estimated using the fees currently charged for similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the creditworthiness of the counterparties. For fixed-rate loan commitments, estimated fair value also considers the difference between current levels of interest rates and the committed rates.

NOTE 6 — EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS:

The following table summarizes the components of net periodic benefit costs for the three months ended March 31:

	Other Benefits	
	2023	2022
Service cost	**$ 3,538**	$ 4,745
Interest cost	**17,778**	13,053
Amortization of prior service (credits) costs	**(3,073)**	(3,073)
Amortization of net actuarial (gain) loss	**(4,161)**	-
Net periodic benefit cost	**$ 14,082**	$ 14,725

The Association's liability for the unfunded accumulated obligation for these benefits at March 31, 2023, was $1,415,032 and is included in other liabilities on the balance sheet.

The components of net periodic benefit cost other than the service cost component are included in the line item "other components of net periodic postretirement benefit cost" in the income statement.

The structure of the District's defined benefit pension plan (DB Plan) is characterized as multiemployer since the assets, liabilities and cost of the plan are not segregated or separately accounted for by participating employers (Bank and associations). The Association recognizes its amortized annual contributions to the plan as an expense. The annual contribution is paid in January with the expense amortized monthly to the "Salaries and employee benefits" line item on the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The remaining unamortized amount is included in "Other assets" on the consolidated balance sheet.

The following table represents DB Plan contributions made, amounts amortized into expense and the remaining unamortized contribution amounts as of March 31:

	2023	2022
DB Plan contribution	**$ 229,645**	$ 369,229
Year-to-date amortization	**(57,411)**	(92,307)
Remaining contribution	**$ 172,234**	$ 276,922

NOTE 7 — COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:

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

NOTE 8 — SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

The Association has evaluated subsequent events through May 9, 2023, which is the date the financial statements were issued. There are no other significant events requiring disclosure as of May 9, 2023.