ALABAMA FARM CREDIT, ACA

2022
Quarterly Report
Second Quarter

For the Quarter Ended June 30, 2022

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.

Mel Koller, Chief Executive Officer/President
August 8, 2022

Matthew Christjohn, DVM, Chairman, Board of Directors
August 8, 2022

Kedric Karkosh, Chief Financial Officer
August 8, 2022

John R. Adams, Chairman, Audit Committee
August 8, 2022

Second Quarter 2022 Financial Report

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(dollars in thousands, except as noted)

The following commentary reviews the financial performance of the Alabama Farm Credit, ACA (Agricultural Credit Association), referred to as the Association, for the quarter ended June 30, 2022. These comments should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements and the December 31, 2021 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 January 2022, the Association approved a patronage distribution to its stockholders. The Association was able to distribute $12,281,301 to its members due to strong earnings during 2021. The distribution was made in March 2022.

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. These loans are available to eligible borrowers with competitive fixed, adjustable and indexed-based interest rates with loan maturities ranging up to 30 years. Loans serviced by the Association offer several installment payment cycles, the timing of which usually coincides with seasonal cash-flow capabilities of the borrower.

Total loans outstanding at June 30, 2022, including nonaccrual loans, were $1,087,546,198 compared to $1,023,902,768 at December 31, 2021, reflecting an increase of 6.2 percent. Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans outstanding were 0.7 percent at June 30, 2022 and 0.5 percent at December 31, 2021. A summary of credit quality at June 30, 2022, compared to December 31, 2021 is as follows:

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Total loans		
Acceptable	**97.8**	97.9
OAEM	**1.0**	1.3
Substandard/doubtful	**1.2**	0.8
	100.0 %	100.0 %

The Association's largest commodity concentration in its loan portfolio continues to be poultry, which is approximately 35.6 percent or $421.5 million. The Association has 28.1 percent of its poultry portfolio guaranteed, which helps to reduce loss exposure in this commodity. The industry is presently stable with market prices for poultry showing some positive signs of increased demand for poultry products. Production in 2022 has remained steady thus far as markets both in the States and overseas continue to show signs of increased demand for poultry meat supplies. Some integrators are offering new grower contracts in order to meet their market demands, with egg and chick placements in Alabama continuing to increase year-over-year, on a weekly basis. This is due primarily to export markets (i.e. Cuba, Mexico and India) improving, along with higher price meat from hogs and cattle, causing more demand for less expensive poultry. The Association continues to experience some isolated concerns in its portfolio as evidenced by some due date changes to better match the individual growers' batch sales. Management feels that this loan servicing is due primarily to changes in poultry markets where integrators are adjusting their bird size/placements as the market dictates or completing upgrades as required by the integrator. Management anticipates these concerns will correct themselves with the increased demand for poultry.

Avian Influenza, or bird flu, continues to be of concern to the Association, however, there are currently no known Avian Influenza cases in 2022 within the Association's territory. The State Department of Agriculture and Industries, as well as all poultry integrators, have mandatory strict biosecurity requirements for all farms. The Association also has bio security guidelines for poultry farm inspections during high-risk conditions. The Association will continue to monitor any changes regarding outbreaks and any impact to the loan portfolio on an ongoing basis during the upcoming winter months.

Agricultural income has been stable to improving over the past few years, with good growing conditions for most of the crops in the territory and strong commodity prices. Cow/calf prices are expected to slightly improve or hold steady for the remainder of 2022, which should also be beneficial to cow/calf operators in the Association's lending territory.

Prices for utilities, gas, electricity and water continue to put downward pressure on the growers' net income. This is somewhat offset by previous and projected increases in grower contracts paid by all the major integrators within the Association's territory. Poultry farm sales for the remainder of 2022 are projected to remain stable.

Timber markets for the remainder of 2022 are expected to improve with industry leaders projecting increasing demand for wood products. The pine lumbers mill in Demopolis, Alabama and Talladega, Alabama have commenced production and capacity in Corinth, Mississippi is coming online later this year. These projects have increased demand and has helped prices for pine saw timber within Central and West Central Alabama, along with an increase in demand from overseas markets.

Overall land values have seen a slight improvement or remained stable in most all areas of the Association's territory based on the current economic climate. The agricultural economy, in general for the area, is expected to remain stable in 2022. The Association's credit quality remained steady at 98.8 percent non adverse loan volume at June 30, 2022.

The United States has been operating under a presidentially declared emergency since March 31, 2020 due to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (also referred to as COVID-19). During these unprecedented times, the Association continues to fulfill its mission to support agriculture and rural communities by providing access to reliable and consistent credit. Operationally, the Association continues to function as normal during these challenging times. The Association has witnessed the benefits of past and current technology initiatives which allow Association personnel to work remotely and support both their families and their customer base. As it relates to the Association's internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures, the controls and procedures continue to operate effectively and no material changes to the controls or financial systems have occurred or are contemplated.

Over the past few months, the primary economic concern affecting US and global markets has shifted from COVID-19 to inflation, which is at its highest point in generations. Global supply chain issues and the war between Russia and Ukraine have exacerbated inflationary pressures, especially for fuel, food and fertilizer. The US Consumer Price Index jumped 8.5% in March 2022 compared to March 2021. Combined with a 3.6% domestic unemployment rate, it appears that the Federal Reserve's easing money policy will rapidly reverse. Projections predict continued rate increases during 2022 with the Target Federal Funds Rate reaching 3.25%. These higher rates are expected remain through 2023. The first cut in rates in not expected until the end of 2023 or later.

Farmers in the Association's territory utilize risk management tools, such as federally sponsored crop insurance programs and forward futures, options contracts, to mitigate risk and enhance margins. The Association's portfolio continues to be supported by strong credit quality, adequate levels of capital, low advance rates, and diversification.

With a favorable lending package, the Association is prepared to experience steady growth in the years ahead. The Association will continue to work with our borrowers as all market segments make corrections with minimal restructuring. The Association will also continue to work within our policies and procedures to mitigate any risk that may arise. A goal of 2022 will be to increase its presence in the agricultural and rural credit market and uphold the position as the premier agricultural lender for the area, while maintaining the same emphasis on providing sound, constructive, short-, intermediate- and long-term credit to the agricultural and rural sector within its territory.

Risk Exposure

High-risk assets include nonaccrual loans, loans that are past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest, formally restructured loans and other property owned. The following table illustrates the Association's components and trends of high-risk assets.

	June 30, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Amount	**%**	Amount	%
Nonaccrual	**$ 7,837,821**	**88.6%**	$ 5,622,598	64.0%
90 days past due and still accruing interest	**37,491**	**0.4%**	4,457	0.1%
Formally restructured	**666,403**	**7.5%**	581,629	11.9%
Other property owned, net	**309,802**	**3.5%**	1,169,850	24.0%
Total	**$ 8,851,517**	**100.0%**	$ 7,378,534	100.0%

High-risk assets increased by $1,472,983, or 20.0 percent, primarily due to the increase in nonaccrual loans, loans formally restructured, and loans 90 days past due and still accruing interest offset by a decrease in other property owned, net. Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans outstanding were 0.7 percent at June 30, 2022, and 0.5 percent at December 31, 2021. Since December 31, 2021, the Association moved 14 loans, to 7 borrowers, totaling $3,640,992 to nonaccrual status due to delinquency and cash flow issues. The Association has not acquired or disposed of any properties during the six months ended June 30, 2022. At June 30, 2022, the Association held one property totaling $309,802, which consisted primarily of approximately 15.2 acres of land. Management continues to be alert to portfolio trends and has attempted to identify and report problem loans as quickly as possible. Management strives to implement proactive steps and allocate resources to work with distressed borrowers to either work through temporary repayment problems or to orderly liquidate collateral to repay the loan when the borrower's operation is no longer viable.

Impaired loans consist of all high-risk assets except other property owned. At June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, loans that were considered impaired were $8,541,715 and $6,208,684, respectively, representing 0.8 percent and 0.6 percent of total loan volume, respectively. The Association recorded no charge-offs and no recoveries for the six months ended June 30, 2022, and $17,718 in charge-offs and no recoveries for the same period in 2021. The Association's allowance for loan losses was 0.3 percent of total loans outstanding as of June 30, 2022, and December 31, 2021.

Counterparty risk is continually monitored by management of the Association. The Association's primary counterparty risk comes from participation loans and from the poultry integrators to which its borrowers are associated. The Association has participation loans with other Farm Credit Associations and Farm Credit Banks, all of which are currently performing. Additionally, because the Association's portfolio has approximately a 35.6 percent concentration in poultry, it mitigates its inherent risks with poultry and the integrators by heavy utilization of government guarantees. Also, the Association's lending territory has multiple integrators which would minimize the risk of counterparty failure or lack of performance. Management analyzes the financial position and performance of these integrators by regularly gathering updated financials and other reports that are made available to the public.

As disclosed in the Association's 2021 Annual Report, it is management's assertion that the allowance coverage is adequate based on historical losses, portfolio stress testing, risk analysis, mitigation of losses due to having first lien real estate with minimal price appreciation and having approximately $124.5 million, or 11.4 percent, of its portfolio government guaranteed at June 30, 2022. Management continuously monitors high-risk assets to reduce their impact on the Association and will continue to work with all the Association's high-risk borrowers to receive full payment on the debt. Except for the relationship between installment due date and seasonal cash-flow capabilities of the borrower, the Association is not affected by any seasonal characteristics. The factors affecting the operations of the Association are the same factors that would affect any agricultural lender.

Results of Operations

The Association had net income of $3,914,795 and $7,954,020 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, as compared to net income of $5,123,325 and $9,754,153 for the same periods in 2021, reflecting a decrease of 23.6 percent and 18.5 percent. Net interest income was $6,476,785 and $12,900,253 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, compared to $6,775,023 and $13,407,766 for the same periods in 2021.

	Six Months Ended			
	June 30, 2022		June 30, 2021	
	Average Balance	**Interest**	Average Balance	Interest
Loans	**$ 1,057,588,297**	**$ 22,259,870**	$ 1,025,431,095	$ 22,063,001
Interest-bearing liabilities	**944,797,862**	**9,359,617**	914,825,660	8,655,235
Impact of capital	**$ 112,790,435**		$ 110,605,435	
Net interest income		**$ 12,900,253**		$ 13,407,766

	2022 Average Yield	2021 Average Yield
Yield on loans	**4.2%**	4.3%
Cost of interest-bearing liabilities	**2.0%**	1.9%
Interest rate spread	**2.2%**	2.4%
Net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets	**2.5%**	2.6%

	Six months ended: June 30, 2022 vs. June 30, 2021 Increase (decrease) due to		
	Volume	Rate	Total
Interest income - loans	$ 691,884	$ (495,015)	$ 196,869
Interest expense	283,570	420,812	704,382
Net interest income	$ 408,315	$ (915,828)	$ (507,513)

Net interest income for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2022, decreased by $298,238 and $507,513, or 4.4 percent and 3.8 percent, from the same periods in 2021, primarily due to a decrease in interest rates on loans, an increase in cost of funds on the Association's note with the Farm Credit Bank of Texas, and an increase in average outstanding debt, offset by an increase in average loan volume. Average loan volume for the first six months of 2022 was $1,057,588,297, compared to $1,025,431,095 in the first six months of 2021. The average net interest rate spread on the loan portfolio for the first six months of 2022 was 2.2 percent compared to 2.4 percent for the same period in 2021.

Noninterest income for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2022 increased by $511,563 and $1,057,368, or 30.2 percent and 32.2 percent, as compared to the same periods in 2021. This increase was due primarily to the Association's increase in patronage income and loan fees.

Noninterest expenses for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2022 increased by $810,103 and $1,742,236, or 20.9 percent and 23.6 percent, as compared to the same periods in 2021. The increases were due primarily to increases in salaries and employee benefits, advertising, travel, occupancy and equipment, and insurance fund premiums. The Association also recorded a loss on sale of other property owned, net, during the six months ended June 30, 2022 compared to recording a gain on sale of other property owned, net, in the same period in 2021. The increase in salaries and employee benefits is due primarily to the addition of several new employees to accommodate the growth of the Association. The increase in advertising is primarily due to the Association's continued efforts to advertise within our service area. The increase in travel expense is primarily due to rising fuel prices. The increase in occupancy and equipment is due primarily to increased efforts to update and maintain facilities as well as being in the newly renovated administrative building. The increase in insurance fund premiums is due to an increase basis points assessed by the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation on the Association's direct note with the Bank.

The Association's return on average assets for the six months ended June 30, 2022, was 1.5 percent compared to 1.9 percent for the same period in 2021. The Association's return on average equity for the six months ended June 30, 2022, was 11.3 percent compared to 14.2 percent for the same period in 2021.

Liquidity and Funding Sources

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

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Note payable to the bank	$ 975,088,255	$ 906,616,061
Accrued interest on note payable	1,741,685	1,409,829
Total	$ 976,829,940	$ 908,025,890

The Association operates under a general financing agreement (GFA) with the Bank. The current GFA is effective through September 30, 2022. The primary source of liquidity and funding for the Association is a direct loan from the Bank. The outstanding balance of $975,088,255 as of June 30, 2022, is recorded as a liability on the Association's balance sheet. The note carried a weighted average interest rate of 2.2 percent at June 30, 2022. The indebtedness is collateralized by a pledge of substantially all the Association's assets to the Bank and is governed by the general financing agreement. The increase in note payable to the Bank and related accrued interest payable since December 31, 2021, is due to the Association's increase in the Association's loan portfolio as a result of increased loan demand in its 27-county territory and increase in capital market loans. The Association's own funds, which represent the amount of the Association's loan portfolio funded by the Association's equity, were $117,393,088 at June 30, 2022. The maximum amount the Association may borrow from the Bank as of June 30, 2022, was $1,088,531,441 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, 2022, 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.

Capital Resources

The Association's capital position increased by $8,013,780 at June 30, 2022, compared to December 31, 2021. The Association's debt as a percentage of members' equity was 6.7:1 as of June 30, 2022, compared to 6.7:1 as of December 31, 2021.

Risk-adjusted:	Regulatory Requirements Including Capital Conservation Buffers	As of June 30, 2022
Common equity tier 1 ratio	7.0%	11.9%
Tier 1 capital ratio	8.5%	11.9%
Total capital ratio	10.5%	12.2%
Permanent capital ratio	7.0%	11.9%
Non-risk-adjusted:		
Tier 1 leverage ratio	5.0%	11.3%
UREE leverage ratio	1.5%	11.0%

Risk-adjusted:	Regulatory Requirements Including Capital Conservation Buffers	As of December 31, 2021
Common equity tier 1 ratio	7.0%	13.0%
Tier 1 capital ratio	8.5%	13.0%
Total capital ratio	10.5%	13.4%
Permanent capital ratio	7.0%	12.1%
Non-risk-adjusted:		
Tier 1 leverage ratio	5.0%	12.3%
UREE leverage ratio	1.5%	13.3%

Farm Credit Administration regulations require us 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 June 30, 2022, the Association exceeded all regulatory capital requirements.

Significant Recent Accounting Pronouncements

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 refinancings 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 will be effective for the Association at the time of adoption of the measurement of credit losses on financial instruments standard on January 1, 2023.

In June 2016, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments." The guidance replaces the current incurred loss impairment methodology with a methodology that reflects expected credit losses and requires consideration of a broader range of reasonable and supportable information to inform credit loss estimates. Credit losses relating to available-for-sale securities would also be recorded through an allowance for credit losses. For public business entities that are not U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission filers this guidance was to become effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2020, with early application permitted. In November 2019, the FASB issued an update that amends the mandatory effective date for this guidance for certain entities. The change resulted from a change in the effective date philosophy that extends and simplifies the adoption by staggering the dates between large public entities and other entities. As a result of the change, the new credit loss standard, for those entities qualifying for the delay, becomes effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2022, with early adoption permitted. The Association qualifies for the delay in the adoption date. The Association continues to evaluate the impact of adoption on the Association's financial condition and its results of operations.

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 2021 Annual Report of Alabama Farm Credit, 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 Alabama Farm Credit, ACA, P.O. Box 639, Cullman, Alabama 35056 or calling (256) 737-7128. The annual and quarterly stockholder reports for the Association are also available on its website at *www.alabamafarmcredit.com.* Copies of the Association's quarterly stockholder reports can also be requested by e-mailing *Kedric.Karkosh@alabamafarmcredit.com*.

ALABAMA FARM CREDIT, ACA

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	June 30, 2022 (unaudited)	December 31, 2021
ASSETS		
Cash	$ 21,928	$ 10,700
Loans	1,087,546,198	1,023,902,768
Less: allowance for loan losses	3,318,830	3,221,544
Net loans	1,084,227,368	1,020,681,224
Accrued interest receivable	6,872,514	8,912,874
Investment in and receivable from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas:		
Capital stock	18,127,200	18,127,200
Other	2,865,440	1,271,688
Other property owned, net	309,802	1,169,850
Premises and equipment, net	13,487,126	12,642,475
Other assets	1,354,568	885,425
Total assets	$ 1,127,265,946	$ 1,063,701,436
LIABILITIES		
Note payable to the Farm Credit Bank of Texas	$ 975,088,255	$ 906,616,061
Accrued interest payable	1,741,685	1,409,829
Drafts outstanding	68,571	89,452
Patronage distributions payable	(5,550)	12,296,645
Other liabilities	4,807,827	5,738,071
Total liabilities	981,700,788	926,150,058
MEMBERS' EQUITY		
Capital stock and participation certificates	3,489,930	3,439,780
Unallocated retained earnings	142,078,715	134,110,741
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(3,487)	857
Total members' equity	145,565,158	137,551,378
Total liabilities and members' equity	$ 1,127,265,946	$ 1,063,701,436

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

ALABAMA FARM CREDIT, ACA

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(unaudited)

	Quarter Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
INTEREST INCOME				
Loans	**$ 11,497,383**	$ 11,183,417	**$ 22,259,870**	$ 22,063,001
INTEREST EXPENSE				
Note payable to the Farm Credit Bank of Texas	**5,020,598**	4,408,394	**9,359,617**	8,655,235
Net interest income	**6,476,785**	6,775,023	**12,900,253**	13,407,766
PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	**74,470**	(537,282)	**159,470**	(448,282)
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	**6,402,315**	7,312,305	**12,740,783**	13,856,048
NONINTEREST INCOME				
Income from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas:				
Patronage income	**1,773,743**	1,363,388	**3,502,499**	2,700,233
Loan fees	**343,027**	248,101	**606,636**	429,380
Financially related services income	**1,138**	1,936	**3,439**	4,241
Gain on other property owned, net	**-**	14,296	**-**	7,215
Gain on sale of premises and equipment, net	**21,823**	26,300	**21,823**	26,300
Other noninterest income	**65,476**	39,623	**206,910**	116,570
Total noninterest income	**2,205,207**	1,693,644	**4,341,307**	3,283,939
NONINTEREST EXPENSES				
Salaries and employee benefits	**2,355,075**	2,327,853	**4,982,995**	4,471,891
Directors' expense	**81,590**	102,613	**192,966**	172,336
Purchased services	**289,155**	241,298	**562,304**	489,827
Travel	**236,024**	141,521	**400,898**	242,138
Occupancy and equipment	**312,706**	213,069	**642,034**	399,412
Communications	**78,112**	82,168	**179,501**	144,518
Advertising	**250,120**	122,540	**345,418**	214,997
Public and member relations	**118,317**	138,312	**301,298**	238,319
Supervisory and exam expense	**86,498**	63,418	**172,998**	141,171
Insurance Fund premiums	**488,160**	305,606	**791,441**	590,141
Business Insurance premiums	**43,647**	46,690	**110,218**	90,491
Other components of net periodic postretirement benefit cost	**12,564**	12,118	**25,128**	22,870
Loss on other property owned, net	**169,968**	-	**176,805**	-
Other noninterest expense	**170,791**	85,418	**244,066**	167,723
Total noninterest expenses	**4,692,727**	3,882,624	**9,128,070**	7,385,834
NET INCOME	**3,914,795**	5,123,325	**7,954,020**	9,754,153
Other comprehensive income:				
Change in postretirement benefit plans	**(2,172)**	(1,448)	**(4,344)**	(4,344)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**$ 3,912,623**	$ 5,121,877	**$ 7,949,676**	$ 9,749,809

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

ALABAMA FARM CREDIT, 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, 2020	$ 3,126,030	$ 127,740,742	$ (94,287)	$ 130,772,485
Comprehensive income	-	9,754,153	(4,344)	9,749,809
Capital stock/participation certificates issued	435,560	-	-	435,560
Capital stock/participation certificates retired	(227,895)	-	-	(227,895)
Patronage refunds:				
Cash	-	(68,457)	-	(68,457)
Balance at June 30, 2021	$ 3,333,695	$ 137,426,438	$ (98,631)	$ 140,661,502
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 3,439,780	$ 134,110,741	$ 857	$ 137,551,378
Comprehensive income	-	7,954,020	(4,344)	7,949,676
Capital stock/participation certificates issued	317,600	-	-	317,600
Capital stock/participation certificates retired	(267,450)	-	-	(267,450)
Patronage refunds:				
Cash	-	13,954	-	13,954
Balance at June 30, 2022	**$ 3,489,930**	**$ 142,078,715**	**$ (3,487)**	**$ 145,565,158**

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

Unaudited (dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts and as otherwise noted)

NOTE 1 — ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The Alabama Farm Credit, 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 Blount, Calhoun, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Colbert, Cullman, DeKalb, Etowah, Fayette, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Lamar, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Morgan, Randolph, Shelby, St. Clair, Talladega, Walker and Winston in the state of Alabama. The Association is a lending institution of the Farm Credit System (the 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, 2021, as contained in the 2021 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 generally accepted accounting principles (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, 2019, as contained in the 2019 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, 2021. Descriptions of the significant accounting policies are included in the 2019 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 refinancings 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 will be effective for the Association at the time of adoption of the measurement of credit losses on financial instruments standard on January 1, 2023.

In June 2016, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments." The guidance replaces the current incurred loss impairment methodology with a methodology that reflects expected credit losses and requires consideration of a broader range of reasonable and supportable information to inform credit loss estimates. Credit losses relating to available-for-sale securities would also be recorded through an allowance for credit losses. For public business entities that are not U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission filers this guidance was to become effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2020, with early application permitted. In November 2019, the FASB issued an update that amends the mandatory effective date for this guidance for certain entities. The change resulted from a change in the effective date philosophy that extends and simplifies the adoption by staggering the dates between large public entities and other entities. As a result of the change, the new credit loss standard, for those entities qualifying for the delay, becomes effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2022, with early adoption permitted. The Association qualifies for the delay in the adoption date. The Association continues to evaluate the impact of adoption on the Association's financial condition and its results of operations.

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 June 30, 2022, are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ended December 31, 2022. Certain amounts in the prior period's financial statements have been reclassified to conform to current financial statement presentation.

NOTE 2 — LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES:

A summary of loans follows:

Loan Type	June 30, 2022 Amount	December 31, 2021 Amount
Production agriculture:		
Real estate mortgage	**$ 873,023,326**	$ 819,854,043
Production and intermediate term	**109,833,466**	111,040,013
Agribusiness:		
Processing and marketing	**52,488,332**	53,282,814
Farm-related business	**19,698,927**	14,092,445
Loans to cooperatives	**2,358,042**	1,932,503
Rural residential real estate	**17,928,824**	17,972,918
Water and waste water	**6,462,683**	1,566,828
Communication	**3,590,199**	1,998,922
Energy	**1,248,898**	1,248,898
Agricultural export finance	**913,501**	913,384
Total	**$ 1,087,546,198**	$ 1,023,902,768

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 June 30, 2022:

	Other Farm Credit Institutions		Non-Farm Credit Institutions		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Agribusiness	$ 57,433,949	$ 6,087,378	$ -	$ -	$ 57,433,949	$ 6,087,378
Production and intermediate term	15,771,402	2,125,680	-	-	15,771,402	2,125,680
Water and waste water	6,462,683	-	-	-	6,462,683	-
Communication	3,590,199	-	-	-	3,590,199	-
Energy	1,248,898	-	-	-	1,248,898	-
Real estate mortgage	1,187,091	56,220,721	-	-	1,187,091	56,220,721
Agricultural export finance	913,501	-	-	-	913,501	-
Total	$ 86,607,723	$ 64,433,779	$ -	$ -	$ 86,607,723	$ 64,433,779

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 $19,731,888 and $21,983,360 at June 30, 2022, and December 31, 2021, respectively.

NOTE 2 — LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued):

Nonperforming assets (including related accrued interest) and related credit quality statistics are as follows:

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate mortgage	$ 6,029,279	$ 4,146,191
Energy	1,248,898	1,248,898
Production and intermediate term	559,644	68,658
Rural residential real estate	-	158,851
Total nonaccrual loans	7,837,821	5,622,598
Accruing restructured loans:		
Real estate mortgage	666,403	581,629
Total accruing restructured loans	666,403	581,629
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:		
Production and intermediate term	37,491	-
Real estate mortgage	-	4,457
Total accruing loans 90 days or more past due	37,491	4,457
Total nonperforming loans	8,541,715	6,208,684
Other property owned	309,802	1,169,850
Total nonperforming assets	$ 8,851,517	$ 7,378,534

One credit quality indicator utilized by the Association is the Farm Credit Administration Uniform Loan Classification System that categorizes loans into five categories. The 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 and/or collateral pledged on the loan;
- Doubtful – assets exhibit similar weaknesses to substandard assets; however, doubtful assets have additional weaknesses in existing factors, conditions and values that make collection in full highly questionable; and
- Loss – assets are considered uncollectible.

NOTE 2 — LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued):

The following table shows loans and related accrued interest as a percentage of total loans and related accrued interest receivable by loan type as of:

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Real estate mortgage		
Acceptable	**97.7** %	97.7 %
OAEM	**1.1**	1.5
Substandard/doubtful	**1.2**	0.8
	100.0	100.0
Production and intermediate term		
Acceptable	**98.2**	98.9
OAEM	**1.2**	0.8
Substandard/doubtful	**0.6**	0.3
	100.0	100.0
Agribusiness		
Acceptable	**98.9**	100.0
OAEM	**-**	-
Substandard/doubtful	**1.1**	-
	100.0	100.0
Energy and water/waste water		
Acceptable	**83.8**	55.7
OAEM	**-**	-
Substandard/doubtful	**16.2**	44.3
	100.0	100.0
Communication		
Acceptable	**100.0**	100.0
OAEM	**-**	-
Substandard/doubtful	**-**	-
	100.0	100.0
Rural residential real estate		
Acceptable	**98.3**	97.4
OAEM	**-**	1.7
Substandard/doubtful	**1.7**	0.9
	100.0	100.0
Agricultural export finance		
Acceptable	**100.0**	100.0
OAEM	**-**	-
Substandard/doubtful	**-**	-
	100.0	100.0
Total loans		
Acceptable	**97.8**	97.9
OAEM	**1.0**	1.3
Substandard/doubtful	**1.2**	0.8
	100.0 %	100.0 %

NOTE 2 — LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued):

The following tables provide an age analysis of past due loans (including accrued interest) as of:

June 30, 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	**$ 5,330,178**	**$ 3,888,452**	**$ 9,218,630**	**$ 869,181,562**	**$ 878,400,192**	**$ -**
Production and intermediate term	**889,749**	**527,169**	**1,416,918**	**109,438,037**	**110,854,955**	**37,491**
Loans to cooperatives	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,359,629**	**2,359,629**	**-**
Processing and marketing	**-**	**-**	**-**	**52,870,612**	**52,870,612**	**-**
Farm-related business	**-**	**-**	**-**	**19,725,264**	**19,725,264**	**-**
Communication	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,590,489**	**3,590,489**	**-**
Energy	**-**	**1,248,898**	**1,248,898**	**-**	**1,248,898**	**-**
Water and waste water	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,468,485**	**6,468,485**	**-**
Rural residential real estate	**302,529**	**-**	**302,529**	**17,682,317**	**17,984,846**	**-**
Agricultural export finance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**915,342**	**915,342**	**-**
Total	**$ 6,522,456**	**$ 5,664,519**	**$ 12,186,975**	**$ 1,082,231,737**	**$ 1,094,418,712**	**$ 37,491**

December 31, 2021	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	$ 7,554,927	$ 719,538	$ 8,274,465	$ 819,000,303	$ 827,274,768	$ 4,457
Production and intermediate term	849,155	-	849,155	111,446,592	112,295,747	-
Loans to cooperatives	-	-	-	1,934,036	1,934,036	-
Processing and marketing	-	-	-	53,446,126	53,446,126	-
Farm-related business	-	-	-	14,112,491	14,112,491	-
Communication	-	-	-	1,999,025	1,999,025	-
Energy	-	1,248,898	1,248,898	-	1,248,898	-
Water and waste water	-	-	-	1,567,315	1,567,315	-
Rural residential real estate	-	158,851	158,851	17,863,961	18,022,812	-
Agricultural export finance	-	-	-	914,424	914,424	-
Total	$ 8,404,082	$ 2,127,287	$ 10,531,369	$ 1,022,284,273	$ 1,032,815,642	$ 4,457

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

A restructuring of a debt constitutes a troubled debt restructuring if the creditor for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. Troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) are undertaken in order to improve the likelihood of recovery on the loan and may include, but are not limited to, forgiveness of principal or interest, interest rate reductions that are lower than the current market rate for new debt with similar risk, or significant term or payment extensions.

As of June 30, 2022, the total recorded investment of troubled debt restructured loans was $666,403, including $666,403 classified as accrual and none classified as nonaccrual, with no specific allowance for loan losses. Troubled debt restructurings are analyzed for allowance for loan losses using the specific analysis method. There were no commitments to lend funds to borrowers whose loan terms have been modified in a troubled debt restructuring at June 30, 2022 or December 31, 2021.

NOTE 2 — LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued):

The following tables present additional information regarding troubled debt restructurings, which includes both accrual and nonaccrual loans with troubled debt restructuring designation, that occurred during the three and six months ended June 30, 2022. The premodification outstanding recorded investment represents the recorded investment of the loans as of the quarter end prior to the restructuring. The post modification outstanding recorded investment represents the recorded investment of the loans as of the quarter end the restructuring occurred.

For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2022	Premodification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Postmodification Outstanding Recorded Investment
Troubled debt restructurings:		
Real estate mortgage	$ 91,577	$ 91,577
Total	$ 91,577	$ 91,577

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2022	Premodification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Postmodification Outstanding Recorded Investment
Troubled debt restructurings:		
Real estate mortgage	$ 91,577	$ 91,577
Total	$ 91,577	$ 91,577

In restructurings where principal is forgiven, the amount of the forgiveness is immediately charged off. In restructurings where accrued interest is forgiven, the interest is reversed (if current year interest) or charged off (if prior year interest). There were no charge-offs recorded at the modification date for the three- or six-months ending June 30, 2022.

The predominant form of concession granted for troubled debt restructuring includes the extension of terms due to cash flow constrictions enabling the borrower to fund the original payment amount. At times, these terms might be offset with incremental payments, collateral or new borrower guarantees, in which case we assess all the modified terms to determine if the overall modification qualifies as a troubled debt restructuring.

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

	Loans Modified as TDRs		TDRs in Nonaccrual Status*	
	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Real estate mortgage	$ 666,403	$ 909,218	$ -	$ -
Total	$ 666,403	$ 909,218	$ -	$ -

*represents the portion of loans modified as TDRs that are in nonaccrual status

NOTE 2 — LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued):

Additional impaired loan information is as follows:

	June 30, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	Recorded Investment	**Unpaid Principal Balance[a]**	**Related Allowance**	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance[a]	Related Allowance
Impaired loans with a related allowance for credit losses:						
Real estate mortgage	**$1,744,595**	**$ 1,712,939**	**$ 78,182**	$ 686,358	$ 645,512	$ 326
Production and intermediate term	**13,655**	**14,141**	**13,155**	34,344	34,623	33,168
Energy and water/waste water	**1,248,898**	**1,249,938**	**219,545**	1,248,898	1,249,938	219,545
Total	**$3,007,148**	**$ 2,977,018**	**$310,882**	$ 1,969,600	$1,930,073	$ 253,039
Impaired loans with no related allowance for credit losses:						
Real estate mortgage	**$4,948,595**	**$ 5,046,916**	**$ -**	$ 4,043,390	$4,044,622	$ -
Production and intermediate term	**580,077**	**590,108**	**-**	34,314	34,314	-
Rural residential real estate	**-**	**-**	**-**	158,851	140,768	-
Total	**$5,528,672**	**$ 5,637,024**	**$ -**	$ 4,236,555	$4,219,704	$ -
Total impaired loans:						
Real estate mortgage	**$6,693,190**	**$ 6,759,855**	**$ 78,182**	$ 4,729,748	$4,690,134	$ 326
Production and intermediate term	**593,732**	**604,249**	**13,155**	68,658	68,937	33,168
Energy and water/waste water	**1,248,898**	**1,249,938**	**219,545**	1,248,898	1,249,938	219,545
Rural residential real estate	**-**	**-**	**-**	158,851	140,768	-
Total	**$8,535,820**	**$ 8,614,042**	**$310,882**	$ 6,206,155	$6,149,777	$ 253,039

[a] Unpaid principal balance represents the recorded principal balance of the loan.

	For the Three Months Ended				For the Six Months Ended			
	June 30, 2022		June 30, 2021		**June 30, 2022**		June 30, 2021	
	Average Impaired Loans	**Interest Income Recognized**	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized	**Average Impaired Loans**	**Interest Income Recognized**	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized
Impaired loans with a related allowance for credit losses:								
Real estate mortgage	**$ 875,526**	**$ -**	$ 681,728	$ -	**$ 805,001**	**$ -**	$ 491,184	$ -
Production and intermediate term	**24,213**	**-**	50,503	-	**27,698**	**-**	60,325	-
Energy and water/waste water	**1,242,036**	**-**	658,760	-	**1,244,324**	**-**	658,760	-
Total	**$2,141,775**	**$ -**	$1,390,991	$ -	**$2,077,023**	**$ -**	$1,210,269	$ -
Impaired loans with no related allowance for credit losses:								
Real estate mortgage	**$4,089,094**	**$ 40,659**	$5,478,621	$ 37,038	**$4,086,555**	**$ 70,647**	$4,791,715	$ 61,831
Production and intermediate term	**49,715**	**6,565**	413,819	166	**45,075**	**7,107**	372,138	2,545
Rural residential real estate	**165,833**	**-**	144,408	-	**157,449**	**-**	145,604	-
Total	**$4,304,642**	**$ 47,224**	$6,036,848	$ 37,204	**$4,289,079**	**$ 77,754**	$5,309,457	$ 64,376
Total impaired loans:								
Real estate mortgage	**$4,964,620**	**$ 40,659**	$6,160,349	$ 37,038	**$4,891,556**	**$ 70,647**	$5,282,899	$ 61,831
Production and intermediate term	**73,928**	**6,565**	464,322	166	**72,773**	**7,107**	432,463	2,545
Energy and water/waste water	**1,242,036**	**-**	658,760	-	**1,244,324**	**-**	658,760	-
Rural residential real estate	**165,833**	**-**	144,408	-	**157,449**	**-**	145,604	-
Total	**$6,446,417**	**$ 47,224**	$7,427,839	$ 37,204	**$6,366,102**	**$ 77,754**	$6,519,726	$ 64,376

NOTE 2 — LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued):

A summary of changes in the allowance for loan losses and period end recorded investment in loans is as follows:

	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediate Term	Agribusiness	Communications	Energy and Water/Waste Water	Rural Residential Real Estate	Agricultural Export Finance	Total
Allowance for Credit Losses:								
Balance at March 31, 2022	$ 2,699,253	$ 181,280	$ 180,182	$ 858	$ 221,175	$ 15,828	$ 802	$ 3,299,378
Charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for loan losses	67,905	(43,848)	24,628	(3)	2,664	(385)	39	51,000
Other	428	(2,642)	1,316	-	1,556	31	39	728
Balance at June 30, 2022	$ 2,767,586	$ 134,790	$ 206,126	$ 855	$ 225,395	$ 15,474	$ 880	$ 3,351,106
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 2,639,193	$ 162,862	$ 177,087	$ 851	$ 222,157	$ 18,666	$ 728	$ 3,221,544
Charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for loan losses	127,267	(22,810)	31,379	4	3,270	(3,192)	82	136,000
Other	1,126	(5,262)	(2,340)	-	(32)	-	70	(6,438)
Balance at June 30, 2022	$ 2,767,586	$ 134,790	$ 206,126	$ 855	$ 225,395	$ 15,474	$ 880	$ 3,351,106
Ending Balance:								
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 79,182	$ 13,155	$ -	$ -	$ 219,544	$ -	$ -	$ 311,881
Collectively evaluated for impairment	2,688,404	121,636	206,126	855	5,851	15,474	879	3,039,225
Balance at June 30, 2022	$ 2,767,586	$ 134,791	$ 206,126	$ 855	$ 225,395	$ 15,474	$ 879	$ 3,351,106
Balance at March 31, 2021	$ 3,733,650	$ 206,603	$ 103,626	$ 855	$ 72,047	$ 14,478	$ -	$ 4,131,259
Charge-offs	(17,718)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17,718)
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for loan losses	(730,189)	(4,738)	(1,915)	-	198,113	720	727	(537,282)
Other	(1,951)	(3,263)	(66)	-	2	-	-	(5,278)
Balance at June 30, 2021	$ 2,983,792	$ 198,602	$ 101,645	$ 855	$ 270,162	$ 15,198	$ 727	$ 3,570,981
Balance at December 30, 2020	$ 3,704,310	$ 196,966	$ 122,329	$ 786	$ 2,152	$ 12,760	$ -	$ 4,039,303
Charge-offs	(17,718)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17,718)
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for loan losses	(701,257)	4,953	(23,905)	69	268,693	2,438	727	(448,282)
Other	(1,543)	(3,317)	3,221	-	(683)	-	-	(2,322)
Balance at June 30, 2021	$ 2,983,792	$ 198,602	$ 101,645	$ 855	$ 270,162	$ 15,198	$ 727	$ 3,570,981
Ending Balance:								
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 288,448	$ 34,790	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 323,238
Collectively evaluated for impairment	2,963,871	163,812	101,646	855	1,635	15,198	727	3,247,744
Balance at June 30, 2021	$ 3,252,319	$ 198,602	$ 101,646	$ 855	$ 1,635	$ 15,198	$ 727	$ 3,570,982

NOTE 2 — LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued):

	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediate Term	Agribusiness	Communications	Energy and Water/Waste Water	Rural Residential Real Estate	Agricultural Export Finance	Total
Recorded Investments in Loans Outstanding:								
Ending Balance at June 30, 2022	$878,400,192	$ 110,854,955	$ 74,955,505	$ 3,590,489	$ 7,717,383	$17,984,846	$ 915,342	$1,094,418,712
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 6,693,190	$ 593,732	$ -	$ -	$ 1,248,898	$ -	$ -	$ 8,535,820
Collectively evaluated for impairment	$871,707,002	$ 110,261,223	$ 74,955,505	$ 3,590,489	$ 6,468,485	$17,984,846	$ 915,342	$1,085,882,892
Ending Balance at December 31, 2021	$827,275,745	$ 112,295,747	$ 69,492,653	$ 1,999,025	$ 2,815,236	$18,022,812	$ 914,424	$1,032,815,642
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 4,729,749	$ 68,658	$ -	$ -	$ 1,248,898	$ 158,851	$ -	$ 6,206,156
Collectively evaluated for impairment	$822,545,996	$ 112,227,089	$ 69,492,653	$ 1,999,025	$ 1,566,338	$17,863,961	$ 914,424	$1,026,609,486

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 institution'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 institution'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.

Regulatory Capitalization Requirements

Risk-adjusted:	Regulatory Requirements Including Capital Conservation Buffers	As of June 30, 2022
Common equity tier 1 ratio	7.0%	11.9%
Tier 1 capital ratio	8.5%	11.9%
Total capital ratio	10.5%	12.2%
Permanent capital ratio	7.0%	11.9%
Non-risk-adjusted:		
Tier 1 leverage ratio	5.0%	11.3%
UREE leverage ratio	1.5%	11.0%

NOTE 3 — CAPITAL (continued):

Risk-adjusted:	Regulatory Requirements Including Capital Conservation Buffers	As of December 31, 2021
Common equity tier 1 ratio	7.0%	13.0%
Tier 1 capital ratio	8.5%	13.0%
Total capital ratio	10.5%	13.4%
Permanent capital ratio	7.0%	12.1%
Non-risk-adjusted:		
Tier 1 leverage ratio	5.0%	12.3%
UREE leverage ratio	1.5%	13.3%

Calculations of the risk-adjusted capital ratios as of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are included in the following table:

June 30, 2022 (dollars in thousands)	Common equity tier 1 ratio	Tier 1 capital ratio	Total capital ratio	Permanent capital ratio
Numerator:				
Unallocated retained earnings	**138,172**	**138,172**	**138,172**	**138,172**
Common Cooperative Equities:				
Statutory minimum purchased borrower stock	**3,473**	**3,473**	**3,473**	**3,473**
Allowance for loan losses and reserve for credit losses subject to certain limitati	-	-	**3,338**	-
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	**(18,127)**	**(18,127)**	**(18,127)**	**(18,127)**
	123,518	123,518	126,856	123,518
Denominator:				
Risk-adjusted assets excluding allowance	**1,060,766**	**1,060,766**	**1,060,766**	**1,060,766**
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Regulatory deductions included in total capital	**(18,127)**	**(18,127)**	**(18,127)**	**(18,127)**
Allowance for loan losses	-	-	-	**(3,282)**
	1,042,639	1,042,639	1,042,639	1,039,357

December 31, 2021 (dollars in thousands)	Common equity tier 1 ratio	Tier 1 capital ratio	Total capital ratio	Permanent capital ratio
Numerator:				
Unallocated retained earnings	**138,949**	**138,949**	**138,949**	**138,949**
Common Cooperative Equities:				
Statutory minimum purchased borrower stock	**3,394**	**3,394**	**3,394**	**3,394**
Allowance for loan losses and reserve for credit losses subject to certain limitati	-	-	**3,557**	-
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	**(14,661)**	**(14,661)**	**(14,661)**	**(14,661)**
	127,682	127,682	131,239	127,682
Denominator:				
Risk-adjusted assets excluding allowance	**981,374**	**981,374**	**981,374**	**977,869**
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Regulatory deductions included in total capital	**(14,661)**	**(14,661)**	**(14,661)**	**(14,661)**
Allowance for loan losses	-	-	-	**(3,505)**
	966,713	966,713	966,713	959,703

NOTE 3 — CAPITAL (continued):

Calculations of the non-risk-adjusted capital ratios as of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are included in the following table:

June 30, 2022 (dollars in thousands)	Tier 1 leverage ratio	UREE leverage ratio
Numerator:		
Unallocated retained earnings	**138,172**	**138,172**
Common Cooperative Equities:		
Statutory minimum purchased borrower stock	**3,473**	-
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:		
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	**(18,127)**	**-**
	123,518	**138,172**
Denominator:		
Total Assets	**1,116,806**	**1,116,806**
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:		
Regulatory deductions included in tier 1 capital	**(20,343)**	**(20,343)**
	1,096,463	1,096,463

December 31, 2021 (dollars in thousands)	Tier 1 leverage ratio	UREE leverage ratio
Numerator:		
Unallocated retained earnings	**138,949**	**138,949**
Common Cooperative Equities:		
Statutory minimum purchased borrower stock	**3,394**	-
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:		
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	**(14,661)**	**-**
	127,682	**138,949**
Denominator:		
Total Assets	**1,061,522**	**1,061,522**
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:		
Regulatory deductions included in tier 1 capital	**(19,507)**	**(19,507)**
	1,042,015	1,042,015

An additional component of equity is accumulated other comprehensive income, which is reported net of taxes, is as follows:

Accum Other Comp Income (Loss)			
June 30, 2022	**Before Tax**	**Deferred Tax**	**Net of Tax**
Nonpension postretirement benefits	**$ (3,487)**	**$ -**	**$ (3,487)**
Total	**$ (3,487)**	**$ -**	**$ (3,487)**
June 30, 2021	Before Tax	Deferred Tax	Net of Tax
Nonpension postretirement benefits	$ (98,631)	$ -	$ (98,631)
Total	$ (98,631)	$ -	$ (98,631)

NOTE 3 — CAPITAL (continued):

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 six months ended June 30:

	2022	2021
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at January 1	**$ 857**	$ (94,287)
Amortization of prior credit costs included in salaries and employee benefits	**(4,344)**	(4,344)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at June 30	**$ (3,487)**	$ (98,631)

NOTE 4 — INCOME TAXES:

Alabama Farm Credit, ACA conducts its business activities through two wholly owned subsidiaries. Long-term mortgage lending activities are conducted through a wholly owned FLCA subsidiary which is exempt from federal and state income tax. Short- and intermediate-term lending activities are conducted through a wholly owned PCA subsidiary. The PCA subsidiary and the ACA holding company are subject to income tax. Alabama Farm Credit, ACA operates as a cooperative that qualifies for tax treatment under Subchapter T of the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, under specified conditions, Alabama Farm Credit, ACA can 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 Association 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 percent probability), based on management's estimate, that they will not be realized.

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 2021 Annual Report to Stockholders for a more complete description.

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

June 30, 2022	**Fair Value Measurement Using**			**Total Fair**	**Total Gains**
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Value**	**(Losses)**
Assets:					
Loans*	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$2,695,267**	**$2,695,267**	**$ -**
Other property owned	**-**	**-**	**309,802**	**309,802**	**(176,805)**

December 31, 2021	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair	Total Gains
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Value	(Losses)
Assets:					
Loans*	$ -	$ -	$ 1,717,213	$ 1,717,213	$ -
Other property owned	-	-	1,172,351	1,172,351	75,470

*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.

NOTE 5 — FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued):

Valuation Techniques

As more fully discussed in Note 13 to the 2021 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 2021 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 Associations' 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.

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 of nonpension other postretirement employee benefits for the three and six months ended June 30:

Three months ended June 30:

	Other Benefits	
	2022	2021
Service cost	**$ 7,388**	$ 8,611
Interest cost	**14,735**	13,606
Amortization of prior service (credits) costs	**(2,171)**	(1,448)
Net periodic benefit cost	**$ 19,952**	$ 20,769

Six months ended June 30:

	Other Benefits	
	2022	2021
Service cost	**$ 14,776**	$ 17,222
Interest cost	**29,470**	27,212
Amortization of prior service (credits) costs	**(4,342)**	(4,342)
Net periodic benefit cost	**$ 39,904**	$ 40,092

The Association previously disclosed in its financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021, that it expected to contribute $58,331 to the district's nonpension other post-retirement benefit in 2022. As of June 30, 2022, $25,323 of contributions have been made. The Association presently anticipates contributing an additional $29,166 to fund the defined benefit pension plan in 2022 for a total of $54,489. The Association's liability for the unfunded accumulated obligation for these benefits at June 30, 2022, was $1,920,563 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 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 Association previously disclosed in its financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021, that it expected to contribute $277,633 to the district's defined benefit pension plan in 2022. The Association contributed the entire amount in January 2022, and, as of June 30, 2022, has amortized $138,817 of expense to salaries and benefits. The Association presently does not anticipate additional contributions to fund the defined benefit pension plan in 2022.

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 August 8, 2022, which is the date the financial statements were issued. There are no other significant events requiring disclosure as of August 8, 2022.