



## Farm Credit Midsouth, ACA

Quarterly Report  
March 31, 2022

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following commentary reviews the consolidated financial condition and consolidated results of operations of Farm Credit Midsouth, ACA and its subsidiaries, Farm Credit Midsouth, FLCA and Farm Credit Midsouth, PCA. This discussion should be read in conjunction with both the unaudited consolidated financial information and related notes included in this Quarterly Report as well as Management's Discussion and Analysis included in our Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2021 (2021 Annual Report).

Due to the nature of our financial relationship with AgriBank, FCB (AgriBank), the financial condition and results of operations of AgriBank materially impact our members' investment. To request free copies of AgriBank financial reports or additional copies of our report, contact us at:

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### FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Any forward-looking statements in this Quarterly Report are based on current expectations and are subject to uncertainty and changes in circumstances. Actual results may differ materially from expectations due to a number of risks and uncertainties. More information about these risks and uncertainties is contained in our 2021 Annual Report. We undertake no duty to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

### AGRICULTURAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

According to the National Agricultural Statistics Service and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) reports for Arkansas, there were about 11 days suitable for fieldwork during the month of March with average to above-average rains and temperatures. Optimism is building for the 2022 spring planting season surrounding the higher commodity prices; however, the increased input costs could dampen some of this enthusiasm.

According to the USDA Crop Progress and Condition Report dated April 3, 2022, corn planted was 7% compared to 18% for the 5-year average and rice planted was 2% compared to the 5-year average of 6%. Soybeans planted was 2% which is the same as the 5-year average. Winter wheat headed was 2% compared to the 5-year average of 13%.

The University of Arkansas Prospective Plantings Acres projection as of March 2022 shows a projected decrease in corn planting over 2021 of about 12%. It also shows projected decreases in peanuts and rice acreage of 3% and 2%, respectively. Cotton and soybean acreage projections are up from 2021 by 8% and 7%, respectively. The majority of price projections currently show an increase over 2021 levels.

The State of Arkansas unemployment rate was 3.8% as of February 2022 (not seasonally adjusted), which was lower than 2021. The national average was 4.1%, also lower than 2021. All counties in our territory saw a substantial decrease in unemployment due to the economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. The majority of our customers do not rely on off-farm income with only approximately 4% of our customers considered part-time farmers.

### LOAN PORTFOLIO

#### Loan Portfolio

Total loans were \$1.1 billion at March 31, 2022, a decrease of \$84.7 million from December 31, 2021. The decrease was primarily due to normal repayments, which were partially offset by new originations in our production and intermediate-term loan portfolio. The decrease was offset by a slight increase in the real estate mortgage portfolio.

## Portfolio Credit Quality

The credit quality of our portfolio improved from December 31, 2021. Adversely classified loans decreased to 0.2% of the portfolio at March 31, 2022, from 0.7% of the portfolio at December 31, 2021. Adversely classified loans are loans we have identified as showing some credit weakness according to our credit standards. We have considered portfolio credit quality in assessing the reasonableness of our allowance for loan losses.

In certain circumstances, the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation and other government agency guarantee programs are used to reduce the risk of loss. At March 31, 2022, \$6.1 million of our loans were substantially guaranteed under these government programs.

## Risk Assets

### Components of Risk Assets

(dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
As of:		
Loans:		
Nonaccrual	\$ 716	\$ 537
Accruing restructured	--	1
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due	--	--
Total risk loans	716	538
Other property owned	--	--
Total risk assets	\$ 716	\$ 538
Total risk loans as a percentage of total loans	0.1%	0.0%
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	0.1%	0.0%
Current nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total nonaccrual loans	7.1%	11.4%
Total delinquencies as a percentage of total loans	0.2%	0.0%

Note: Accruing loans include accrued interest receivable.

Our risk assets have increased slightly from December 31, 2021, but have remained at acceptable levels. Despite the increase in risk assets, total risk loans as a percentage of total loans were well within our established risk management guidelines.

## Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is an estimate of losses on loans inherent in our portfolio as of the financial statement date. We determine the appropriate level of allowance for loan losses based on periodic evaluation of factors such as loan loss history, estimated probability of default, estimated loss severity, portfolio quality, and current economic and environmental conditions.

### Allowance Coverage Ratios

As of:	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Allowance as a percentage of:		
Loans	0.2%	0.2%
Nonaccrual loans	266.1%	419.0%
Total risk loans	266.1%	418.2%

In our opinion, the allowance for loan losses was reasonable in relation to the risk in our loan portfolio at March 31, 2022.

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

### Profitability Information

(dollars in thousands)	2022	2021
For the three months ended March 31		
Net income	\$ 4,138	\$ 4,081
Return on average assets	1.4%	1.6%
Return on average members' equity	6.4%	6.7%

Changes presented in the profitability information chart relate directly to:

- Changes in income discussed in this section
- Changes in assets discussed in the Loan Portfolio section
- Changes in capital discussed in the Funding, Liquidity, and Capital section

### Changes in Significant Components of Net Income

(in thousands)			Increase (decrease) in net income	
For the three months ended March 31	2022	2021		
Net interest income	\$ 7,112	\$ 6,408	\$	704
Reversal of loan losses	(444)	(174)		270
Non-interest income	1,301	1,783		(482)
Non-interest expense	4,653	4,209		(444)
Provision for income taxes	66	75		9
Net income	\$ 4,138	\$ 4,081	\$	57

### Net Interest Income

#### Changes in Net Interest Income

(in thousands)	2022 vs 2021	
For the three months ended March 31		
Changes in volume	\$	658
Changes in interest rates		47
Changes in nonaccrual income and other		(1)
Net change	\$	704

### Non-Interest Income

The decrease in non-interest income was primarily due to higher conversion fee income and Paycheck Protection Program fee income collected in 2021.

### Non-Interest Expense

The change in non-interest expense was primarily related to an increase in other operating expenses and salaries and employee benefits expense. The increase in other operating expense was primarily due to increased expenditures related to purchased services, public relations, and advertising during the first quarter of 2022 compared to the same period in 2021.

## FUNDING, LIQUIDITY, AND CAPITAL

We borrow from AgriBank, under a note payable, in the form of a line of credit. Our note payable is scheduled to mature on April 30, 2024. We intend to renegotiate the note payable no later than the maturity date. The repricing attributes of our line of credit generally correspond to the repricing attributes of our loan portfolio, which significantly reduces our market interest rate risk. Due to the cooperative structure of the Farm Credit System and as we are a stockholder of AgriBank, we expect this borrowing relationship to continue into the foreseeable future. Our other source of lendable funds is from equity.

The components of cost of funds associated with our note payable include:

- A marginal cost of debt component
- A spread component, which includes cost of servicing, cost of liquidity, and bank profit
- A risk premium component, if applicable

We were not subject to a risk premium at March 31, 2022, or December 31, 2021.

Total members' equity increased \$2.2 million from December 31, 2021, primarily due to net income for the period partially offset by patronage distribution accruals.

The Farm Credit Administration (FCA) Regulations require us to maintain minimums for our common equity tier 1, tier 1 capital, total capital, and permanent capital risk-based capital ratios. In addition, the FCA requires us to maintain minimums for our non-risk-adjusted ratios of tier 1 leverage and unallocated retained earnings and equivalents leverage. Refer to Note 6 in our 2021 Annual Report for a more complete description of these ratios. Effective January 1, 2022, the FCA regulations slightly modified the calculation of the unallocated retained earnings and equivalents leverage ratio to include certain additional deductions. The modification did not have a material impact on this ratio.

## Regulatory Capital Requirements and Ratios

As of:	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Regulatory Minimums	Capital Conservation Buffer	Total
Risk-adjusted:					
Common equity tier 1 ratio	18.5%	17.5%	4.5%	2.5%	7.0%
Tier 1 capital ratio	18.5%	17.5%	6.0%	2.5%	8.5%
Total capital ratio	18.7%	17.8%	8.0%	2.5%	10.5%
Permanent capital ratio	18.5%	17.5%	7.0%	N/A	7.0%
Non-risk-adjusted:					
Tier 1 leverage ratio	20.4%	18.7%	4.0%	1.0%	5.0%
Unallocated retained earnings and equivalents leverage ratio	20.3%	19.4%	1.5%	N/A	1.5%

Capital ratios are directly impacted by the changes in capital, as more fully explained in this section, the changes in assets, as discussed in the Loan Portfolio section, and off-balance sheet commitments, as disclosed in Note 10 in our 2021 Annual Report.

### CERTIFICATION

The undersigned have reviewed the March 31, 2022, Quarterly Report of Farm Credit Midsouth, ACA, which has been prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee and in accordance with all applicable statutory or regulatory requirements. The information contained herein is true, accurate, and complete to the best of our knowledge and belief.



Dane Coomer  
Chairman of the Board  
Farm Credit Midsouth, ACA



James McJunkins  
President and Chief Executive Officer  
Farm Credit Midsouth, ACA



Diane Steiling  
Executive Vice President of Finance, Chief Financial Officer  
Farm Credit Midsouth, ACA

May 4, 2022

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CONDITION

*Farm Credit Midsouth, ACA*

*(in thousands)*

*(Unaudited)*

As of:	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Loans	\$ 1,082,169	\$ 1,166,863
Allowance for loan losses	1,905	2,250
Net loans	1,080,264	1,164,613
Investment in AgriBank, FCB	28,843	28,843
Accrued interest receivable	11,184	18,512
Other assets	16,560	17,264
Total assets	\$ 1,136,851	\$ 1,229,232
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Note payable to AgriBank, FCB	\$ 868,302	\$ 955,802
Accrued interest payable	3,428	3,675
Deferred tax liabilities, net	534	423
Patronage distribution payable	1,900	6,800
Other liabilities	3,321	5,397
Total liabilities	877,485	972,097
Contingencies and commitments (Note 3)		
<b>MEMBERS' EQUITY</b>		
Capital stock and participation certificates	1,960	1,979
Unallocated surplus	257,705	255,466
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(299)	(310)
Total members' equity	259,366	257,135
Total liabilities and members' equity	\$ 1,136,851	\$ 1,229,232

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.*

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Farm Credit Midsouth, ACA

(in thousands)

(Unaudited)

For the period ended March 31	Three Months Ended	
	2022	2021
<b>Interest income</b>	\$ 10,540	\$ 9,575
<b>Interest expense</b>	3,428	3,167
Net interest income	7,112	6,408
<b>Reversal of loan losses</b>	(444)	(174)
Net interest income after reversal of loan losses	7,556	6,582
<b>Non-interest income</b>		
Patronage income	1,140	1,141
Financially related services income	17	11
Fee income	85	605
Other non-interest income	59	26
Total non-interest income	1,301	1,783
<b>Non-interest expense</b>		
Salaries and employee benefits	2,843	2,767
Other operating expense	1,810	1,442
Total non-interest expense	4,653	4,209
Income before income taxes	4,204	4,156
<b>Provision for income taxes</b>	66	75
Net income	\$ 4,138	\$ 4,081
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		
Employee benefit plans activity	\$ 11	\$ 9
Total other comprehensive income	11	9
Comprehensive income	\$ 4,149	\$ 4,090

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY

*Farm Credit Midsouth, ACA*

*(in thousands)*

*(Unaudited)*

	Capital Stock and Participation Certificates	Unallocated Surplus	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Members' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 1,945	\$ 239,709	\$ (263)	\$ 241,391
Net income	--	4,081	--	4,081
Other comprehensive income	--	--	9	9
Unallocated surplus designated for patronage distributions	--	(1,700)	--	(1,700)
Capital stock and participation certificates issued	63	--	--	63
Capital stock and participation certificates retired	(40)	--	--	(40)
<b>Balance at March 31, 2021</b>	<b>\$ 1,968</b>	<b>\$ 242,090</b>	<b>\$ (254)</b>	<b>\$ 243,804</b>
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ 1,979	\$ 255,466	\$ (310)	\$ 257,135
Net income	--	4,138	--	4,138
Other comprehensive income	--	--	11	11
Unallocated surplus designated for patronage distributions	--	(1,899)	--	(1,899)
Capital stock and participation certificates issued	39	--	--	39
Capital stock and participation certificates retired	(58)	--	--	(58)
<b>Balance at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>\$ 1,960</b>	<b>\$ 257,705</b>	<b>\$ (299)</b>	<b>\$ 259,366</b>

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.*

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 1: ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements contain all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the interim financial information and conform to generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (GAAP) and the prevailing practices within the financial services industry. This interim Quarterly Report is prepared based upon statutory and regulatory requirements and in accordance with GAAP. However, certain disclosures required by GAAP are omitted. The results of the three months ended March 31, 2022, are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ending December 31, 2022. The interim financial statements and the related notes in this Quarterly Report should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes included in our Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2021 (2021 Annual Report).

The Consolidated Financial Statements present the consolidated financial results of Farm Credit Midsouth, ACA and its subsidiaries Farm Credit Midsouth, FLCA and Farm Credit Midsouth, PCA. All material intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

#### Recently Issued or Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

We have assessed the potential impact of accounting standards that have been issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) and have determined the following standards to be applicable to our business. While we are a nonpublic entity, our financial results are closely related to the performance of the combined Farm Credit System. Therefore, we typically adopt accounting pronouncements in alignment with other System institutions.

Standard and effective date	Description	Adoption status and financial statement impact
In June 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2016-13 "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments." The guidance was originally effective for non-U.S. Securities Exchange Commission filers for our first quarter of 2021. In November 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-10 which amended the mandatory effective date for this guidance for certain institutions. We have determined we qualify for the deferral of the mandatory effective date. As a result of the change, the standard is effective for our first quarter of 2023 and early adoption is permitted.	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.	We expect to adopt the standard as of January 1, 2023. We have completed development and validation of our model to estimate credit losses for our loan portfolio. Processes and internal controls related to the model and the estimation of credit losses for loans have been substantially designed. We are in the process of drafting disclosures and accounting policies. The extent of the impact on our financial statements will depend on economic conditions, forecasts and the composition of our loan and investment portfolios at the time of adoption.
In March 2022, the FASB issued ASU 2022-02 "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures." The guidance is effective at the same time that ASU 2016-13 is adopted.	This guidance eliminates the accounting guidance for troubled debt restructurings by creditors in Subtopic 310-40, Receivables - Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors, while enhancing disclosure requirements for certain loan refinancings and restructurings.	We intend to adopt the standard concurrently with the adoption of ASU 2016-13 as amended. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on our financial statements, but will modify certain disclosures required under ASU 2016-13.

### NOTE 2: LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

#### Loans by Type

(dollars in thousands)

As of:	March 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Real estate mortgage	\$ 670,470	61.9%	\$ 664,892	57.0%
Production and intermediate-term	331,193	30.6%	430,659	36.9%
Agribusiness	77,717	7.2%	68,777	5.9%
Other	2,789	0.3%	2,535	0.2%
Total	\$ 1,082,169	100.0%	\$ 1,166,863	100.0%

The other category is composed of rural residential real estate loans.



## Delinquency

### Aging Analysis of Loans

(in thousands)	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
<b>As of March 31, 2022</b>					
Real estate mortgage	\$ --	\$ 432	\$ 432	\$ 676,817	\$ 677,249
Production and intermediate-term	1,149	31	1,180	333,923	335,103
Agribusiness	28	184	212	77,994	78,206
Other	--	--	--	2,795	2,795
Total	\$ 1,177	\$ 647	\$ 1,824	\$ 1,091,529	\$ 1,093,353

(in thousands)	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
<b>As of December 31, 2021</b>					
Real estate mortgage	\$ --	\$ 422	\$ 422	\$ 674,935	\$ 675,357
Production and intermediate-term	20	34	54	437,876	437,930
Agribusiness	51	--	51	69,497	69,548
Other	--	--	--	2,540	2,540
Total	\$ 71	\$ 456	\$ 527	\$ 1,184,848	\$ 1,185,375

Note: Accruing loans include accrued interest receivable.

There were no loans 90 days or more past due and still accruing interest at March 31, 2022, or December 31, 2021.

### Risk Loans

Risk loans are loans for which it is probable that all principal and interest will not be collected according to the contractual terms.

#### Risk Loan Information

(in thousands)	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
As of:		
Volume with specific allowance	\$ 31	\$ 34
Volume without specific allowance	685	504
Total risk loans	\$ 716	\$ 538
Total specific allowance	\$ 30	\$ 33
For the three months ended March 31	2022	2021
Income on accrual risk loans	\$ --	\$ --
Income on nonaccrual loans	22	23
Total income on risk loans	\$ 22	\$ 23
Average risk loans	\$ 595	\$ 8,847

Note: Accruing loans include accrued interest receivable.

We had no commitments to lend additional money to borrowers whose loans were classified as risk loans at March 31, 2022.

### Troubled Debt Restructurings (TDRs)

In situations where, for economic or legal reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulties, we grant a concession for other than an insignificant period of time to the borrower that we would not otherwise consider, the related loan is classified as a TDR, also known as a formally restructured loan for regulatory purposes. A concession is generally granted in order to minimize economic loss and avoid foreclosure. Concessions vary by program and borrower and may include interest rate reductions, term extensions, payment deferrals, or an acceptance of additional collateral in lieu of payments. In limited circumstances, principal may be forgiven. Loans classified as TDRs are considered risk loans. All risk loans are analyzed within our allowance for loan losses. We record a specific allowance to reduce the carrying amount of the restructured loan to the lower of book value or net realizable value of collateral. There may be modifications made in the normal course of business that would not be considered TDRs.

There were no TDRs that occurred during the three months ended March 31, 2022, or 2021. Additionally, there were no TDRs that defaulted during the three months ended March 31, 2022, or 2021, in which the modification was within twelve months of the respective reporting period.

**TDRs Outstanding in the Production and Intermediate-Term Loan Category**

(in thousands) As of:	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
TDRs in accrual status	\$ --	\$ 1
TDRs in nonaccrual status	19	21
Total TDRs	\$ 19	\$ 22

There were no commitments to lend to borrowers whose loans have been modified in a TDR at March 31, 2022.

**Allowance for Loan Losses****Changes in Allowance for Loan Losses**

(in thousands) Three months ended March 31	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 2,250	\$ 4,158
Reversal of loan losses	(444)	(174)
Loan recoveries	99	--
Loan charge-offs	--	(96)
Balance at end of period	\$ 1,905	\$ 3,888

**NOTE 3: CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS**

In the normal course of business, we have various contingent liabilities and commitments outstanding, primarily commitments to extend credit, which may not be reflected in the Consolidated Financial Statements. We do not anticipate any material losses because of these contingencies or commitments.

We may be named as a defendant in certain lawsuits or legal actions in the normal course of business. At the date of these Consolidated Financial Statements, our management team was not aware of any material actions. However, management cannot ensure that such actions or other contingencies will not arise in the future.

Refer to Note 10 in our 2021 Annual Report for additional detail regarding contingencies and commitments.

**NOTE 4: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS**

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability. Accounting guidance also establishes a fair value hierarchy, with three input levels that may be used to measure fair value. Refer to Note 2 in our 2021 Annual Report for a more complete description of the three input levels.

We did not have any assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at March 31, 2022, or December 31, 2021.

**Non-Recurring Basis**

We may be required, from time to time, to measure certain assets at fair value on a non-recurring basis. The fair value of impaired loans was \$1 thousand at March 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021, which was valued using Level 3 inputs.

**Valuation Techniques**

**Impaired Loans:** Represents the carrying amount of loans which were evaluated for individual impairment based on the appraised value of the underlying collateral. When the value of the collateral, less estimated costs to sell, is less than the principal balance of the loan, a specific reserve is established. Costs to sell represent transaction costs and are not included as a component of the asset's fair value. If the process uses observable market-based information, they are classified as Level 2. If the process requires significant input based on management's knowledge of and judgment about current market conditions, specific issues relating to the collateral and other matters, they are classified as Level 3.

**NOTE 5: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

We have evaluated subsequent events through May 4, 2022, which is the date the Consolidated Financial Statements were available to be issued. There have been no material subsequent events that would require recognition in our Quarterly Report or disclosure in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.