GreenStone Farm Credit Services, ACA

Quarterly Report
September 30, 2026

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following commentary reviews the consolidated financial condition and consolidated results of operations of GreenStone Farm Credit Services, ACA and its subsidiaries, GreenStone Farm Credit Services, FLCA and GreenStone Farm Credit Services, 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, 2025 (2025 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 2025 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

The United States (U.S.) Bureau of Economic Analysis reported third quarter 2026 real gross domestic product (GDP) annual growth rate of 3.4%, following the 2.2% GDP growth rate in the second quarter of 2026. The contributors to the growth in the third quarter were accelerations in investment, consumer spending, and government spending. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in exports. Imports, which are a subtraction in the calculation of GDP, increased.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) September 2026 Employment Situation Report demonstrated a labor market with a nominal increase in nonfarm payroll employment of 29,000 jobs for the month, compared to a monthly average gain of 45,000 for the prior twelve months. Additionally, the unemployment rate was reported at 4.2% in September 2026, compared to 4.1% in August 2026. The BLS reported Consumer Price Index (CPI) of 3.7% in September 2026, up from 3.4% in August 2026. CPI excluding food and energy rose to 2.6% for September 2026, compared to 2.4% for August 2026. Inflationary pressures on the U.S. economy resulting from geopolitical tensions remained persistent during the third quarter of 2026, with no foreseeable resolution to the Iran conflict, continued escalation of the Ukraine-Russia war, and ongoing disruptions to global commerce.

Energy markets, specifically, the West Texas Intermediate crude oil prices remained volatile in the third quarter of 2026, with November futures in the $92 per barrel range. According to monthly data provided by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, Midwest regular gasoline prices increased in the third quarter to $4.29 per gallon, up $0.66 per gallon from end of second quarter of 2026. Highway diesel fuel increased to $6.29 per gallon in the first week of October 2026, up $2.90, or 85.5% per gallon from the beginning of 2026, and up $2.40, or 61.7% per gallon from the first week of March 2026, which was the start of Iran conflict.

On October 28, 2026, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) announced its decision to leave the federal funds rate unchanged at the target range of 3.75% to 4.00%. This decision followed a 0.25% increase at their meeting in September 2026 in support of the Federal Reserve's dual mandate of maximum unemployment and 2% inflation. They stated that economic activity is expanding at a solid pace. While uncertainty remains elevated owing, in part, to geopolitical developments, domestic spending has been resilient. Productivity growth is strong, and capital investment is robust.

Agricultural commodity markets continue to be impacted by volatility, driven by seasonal weather patterns impacting crop conditions and causing harvest delays, along with continued challenges in the global trade environment. The December 2026 corn futures contract rallied in the third quarter, reaching a high at $5.46 a bushel in early September, after trading around $5.00 per bushel during the second quarter. The initial rally in corn was primarily driven by yield concerns following August objective field observations. The United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE) report estimated the 2026 national average corn yield of 181.2 bushels per acre, down from 186.5 bushels per acre for 2025.

The November 2026 soybean futures contract followed corn to the upside in the third quarter with strong domestic demand for bio diesel feedstock and China reentering the export market in the latter half of the third quarter. The November 2026 soybean futures contract traded within a range of $11.49 to $13.32 per bushel and closed the quarter at $13.93 per bushel. The USDA WASDE report estimated soybeans yields at 53.1 bushels per acre for 2026, up from 53.0 bushels per acre in 2025. Harvest progress across much of Michigan remained behind the 5-year average as reported by the USDA, but harvest for much of Wisconsin was in line with the 5-year average. Although movements in the commodity markets provided some opportunity for row crop producers in the third quarter, the cost of inputs, primarily diesel fuel for fall harvest and tillage, continued to overshadow much of the market value created.

The USDA's September 2026 Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook showed continued dairy herd expansion through July, with a dairy herd size of 9.7 million head. Dairy herd expansion has primarily been driven by demand for beef on dairy calves and supportive milk to feed ratios. However, upward price movement in the grain markets seen in the third quarter may begin to moderate herd growth in the near term. The USDA forecasts milk production at 237.2 billion pounds for 2026, and 238.6 billion pounds in 2027, up from 231.7 billion pounds in 2025. The USDA's all-milk price for the third quarter of 2026 was estimated at $19.70 per hundredweight (cwt), and is forecasted to average $19.90 per cwt in 2026, down from $21.18 per cwt in 2025.

The USDA reported farmland real estate in the U.S. is valued at $4,500 per acre in 2026, up 3.4% from in 2025. Michigan farmland is estimated at $7,000 per acre, up 2.9%, while Wisconsin farmland is estimated at $6,700 per acre, up 4.4% from the previous year.

LOAN PORTFOLIO

Loan Portfolio

Total loans were $14.6 billion at September 30, 2026, an increase of $323.3 million from December 31, 2025. Our mortgage portfolio increased $562.0 million, or 4.8% from December 31, 2025, while our short and intermediate-term loan portfolio decreased $238.6 million, or 9.3% from December 31, 2025. When compared to September 30, 2025, principal on owned and managed loans (which includes loans in our Consolidated Statements of Condition as well as loan participation interests sold as part of AgriBank pool programs) increased 8.6%. The increase was driven by strong growth in multiple business units, with capital markets leading the increase at 12.9% since September 30, 2025. The country living and agribusiness lending business units also had significant increases of 8.3% and 7.0%, respectively, since September 30, 2025. In addition, our traditional farm business unit increased by 4.9% since September 30, 2025. Our current loan balance reflects year-over-year asset growth rate that is running slightly above our 2026 Business Plan.

Portfolio Credit Quality

The credit quality of our loan portfolio remained fairly stable during the first nine months of 2026. Acceptable loan credit quality, as measured under the Farm Credit Administration (FCA) Uniform Classification System, was 94.7%, unchanged from December 31, 2025. Year-over-year, acceptable credit quality increased 0.5% from 94.2% at September 30, 2025. Portfolio assets classified as being less than acceptable were comprised of 2.7% other assets especially mentioned (OAEM) and 2.6% adversely classified. OAEM decreased 0.4% but adversely classified increased 0.4% since December 31, 2025.

Adversely classified loans are identified as having material credit weaknesses which, if left uncorrected, result in a greater than normal risk. Portfolio credit quality is considered when assessing the reasonableness of our allowance for credit losses on loans. Leveraged borrowers in our agribusiness, cash crop, dairy, and timber portfolios experienced financial challenges during the first nine months of 2026. Our adverse assets to regulatory capital ratio was 15.2% at September 30, 2026, which increased 1.5% from December 31, 2025, but remained well within our established risk management guidelines.

In certain circumstances, the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation and other government agency guarantee programs are used to reduce the risk of loss. At September 30, 2026, $363.2 million of our loans were substantially guaranteed under these programs. The guaranteed loans increased from $353.5 million at December 31, 2025.

Nonperforming Assets

Components of Nonperforming Assets

(dollars in thousands)	**September 30,**	December 31,
As of:	**2026**	2025
Nonaccrual loans	**$76,568**	$76,919
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due	**—**	—
Total nonperforming loans	**76,568**	76,919
Acquired property	**4,937**	4,718
Total nonperforming assets	**$81,505**	$81,637
Total nonperforming loans as a percentage of total loans	**0.5 %**	0.5 %
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	**0.5 %**	0.5 %
Current nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total nonaccrual loans	**85.1 %**	71.9 %
Total delinquencies as a percentage of total loans[1]	**0.2 %**	0.2 %

[1]Total delinquencies include accrual and nonaccrual loans 30 days or more past due.

Total nonperforming assets at September 30, 2026, decreased slightly from December 31, 2025, and remained at acceptable levels. Total nonperforming loans as a percentage of total loans were well within our established risk management guidelines.

As of September 30, 2026, 62.5% of our nonaccrual loans were purchased participations in our capital markets business unit, up from 55.6% at December 31, 2025, and 36.1% were in our traditional business unit, up from 34.6% at December 31, 2025. Nonaccrual loans remained at an acceptable level at September 30, 2026, and December 31, 2025.

Allowance for Credit Losses on Loans

The allowance for credit losses on loans is an estimate of expected credit losses in our portfolio. We determine the appropriate level of allowance for credit losses on loans based on a disciplined process and methodology that includes both an asset-specific component for individually evaluated loans that do not share risk characteristics and a pooled component for loans with similar risk characteristics. The asset-specific component is based on the present value of expected future cash flows or, for collateral-dependent loans, the fair value of the underlying collateral. The pooled component incorporates expected probabilities of default and loss given default based on historical portfolio performance, forecasted economic conditions, and management's judgment with respect to unique aspects of current and expected conditions that may not be contemplated in historical loss experience or forecasted economic conditions. Refer to Note 2 in our 2025 Annual Report for a complete description of our allowance for credit losses on loans policy.

Allowance for Credit Losses on Loans and Coverage Ratios

(dollars in thousands)	**September 30,**	December 31,
As of:	**2026**	2025
Allowance for credit losses on loans	**$66,248**	$49,446
Allowance for credit losses on loans as a percentage of:		
Loans	**0.5 %**	0.3 %
Nonaccrual loans	**86.5 %**	64.3 %
Total nonperforming loans	**86.5 %**	64.3 %

The allowance for credit losses on loans increased $16.8 million from December 31, 2025, to $66.2 million at September 30, 2026. During the first nine months of 2026, specific reserves on our individually evaluated loans increased $9.9 million, while general reserves for our collectively evaluated loans increased $6.9 million. The increase in specific reserves was primarily due to two capital markets purchased participations that transferred to nonaccrual during the first quarter of 2026. The increase in general reserves was primarily the result of weakening credit quality trends and increased reserve levels associated with higher-risk accruing loans within the portfolio.

Under certain circumstances, credit losses may be recorded to establish an allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments. The allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments is recorded in “other liabilities” in the Consolidated Statements of Condition. The allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments was $4.3 million at September 30, 2026, which decreased by $5.9 million from December 31, 2025. Of the total decrease, $3.0 million was attributable to a reversal of the allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments for a nonaccrual borrower in the capital markets business unit, while $2.9 million resulted from commitments collectively evaluated.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Profitability Information

(dollars in thousands)		
For the nine months ended September 30,	**2026**	2025
Net income	**$245,870**	$192,668
Return on average assets	**2.2 %**	1.8 %
Return on average members' equity	**11.6 %**	9.6 %

Changes presented in the profitability information table relate directly to:

- Changes in net 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)			**Change in**
For the nine months ended September 30,	**2026**	2025	**net income**
Net interest income	**$287,496**	$272,530	**$14,966**
Provision for credit losses	**(17,597)**	(50,704)	**33,107**
Patronage income	**45,508**	36,908	**8,600**
Financially related services income	**14,543**	14,005	**538**
Fee income	**29,745**	26,441	**3,304**
Other non-interest income	**8,390**	3,057	**5,333**
Non-interest expense	**(122,411)**	(109,656)	**(12,755)**
Benefit from income taxes	**196**	87	**109**
Net income	**$245,870**	$192,668	**$53,202**

Net Interest Income

Changes in Net Interest Income

(in thousands)	
For the nine months ended September 30,	**2026 vs 2025**
Changes in volume	**$22,164**
Changes in interest rates	**(5,389)**
Changes in nonaccrual interest income and other	**(1,809)**
Net change	**$14,966**

Provision for Credit Losses

During the first nine months of 2026, a provision for credit losses of $17.6 million was recorded. The provision expense was primarily due to specific reserves being established for two purchased participations within our capital markets business unit that were downgraded to nonaccrual in 2026 for poor financial performance and liquidity issues. During the first nine months of 2025, provision for credit losses of $50.7 million was recorded. The provision expense was primarily attributable to a limited number of purchased participations within our capital markets business unit, concentrated in the agricultural processing and marketing industries.

Patronage Income

We may receive patronage from AgriBank and other Farm Credit institutions. Patronage distributions from AgriBank and other Farm Credit institutions are declared solely at the discretion of each institution's Board of Directors. AgriBank may distribute patronage in the form of cash or stock. All other patronage from other Farm Credit institutions is typically distributed in cash.

Patronage Income

(in thousands)

For the nine months ended September 30,	**2026**	2025
Patronage from AgriBank	**$41,463**	$33,124
AgDirect, LLP partnership distribution	**3,447**	3,347
Other patronage	**598**	437
Total patronage income	**$45,508**	$36,908

The increase in patronage income in the first nine months of 2026, compared to the same period in 2025, was primarily attributable to increased wholesale patronage from AgriBank.

Fee Income

The increase in fee income during the first nine months of 2026, compared to the same period in 2025, was primarily driven by higher fee income generated by the capital markets business unit.

Other Non-Interest Income

The increase in other non-interest income during the first nine months of 2026, compared to the same period in 2025, was primarily due to our share of the Allocated Insurance Reserve Accounts (AIRA) distribution received from the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (FCSIC) of $6.1 million in 2026, compared to $2.1 million in 2025. The AIRA was established by FCSIC when premiums collected increased the level of the Farm Credit Insurance Fund beyond the required 2% of Systemwide insured debt. Refer to the 2025 Annual Report for additional information about the FCSIC.

Non-Interest Expense

The increase in non-interest expense during the first nine months of 2026 was primarily due to higher salaries and employee benefits, which was primarily due to employee raises, promotions, and new positions.

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 December 31, 2027. 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. However, we maintain some exposure to interest rates, primarily from loans to customers which may not have a component of our line of credit with an exact repricing attribute. 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. We also fund our portfolio 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 September 30, 2026, or December 31, 2025.

Total members' equity increased $152.8 million from December 31, 2025, primarily due to net income for the period partially offset by patronage distribution accruals.

The FCA Regulations require us to maintain minimums for our common equity tier 1, tier 1 capital, total regulatory capital, and permanent capital risk-adjusted 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 7 in our 2025 Annual Report for a more complete description of these ratios.

Regulatory Capital Requirements and Ratios

As of:	**September 30, 2026**	December 31, 2025	Regulatory Minimums	Capital Conservation Buffer	Total
Risk-adjusted:					
Common equity tier 1 ratio	**14.9 %**	15.3 %	4.5 %	2.5 %	7.0 %
Tier 1 capital ratio	**14.9 %**	15.3 %	6.0 %	2.5 %	8.5 %
Total regulatory capital ratio	**15.3 %**	15.7 %	8.0 %	2.5 %	10.5 %
Permanent capital ratio	**14.9 %**	15.3 %	7.0 %	N/A	7.0 %
Non-risk-adjusted:					
Tier 1 leverage ratio	**16.6 %**	16.9 %	4.0 %	1.0 %	5.0 %
Unallocated retained earnings and equivalents leverage ratio	**16.4 %**	16.7 %	1.5 %	N/A	1.5 %

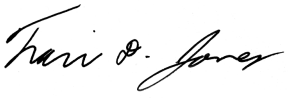
Capital ratios are directly impacted by the changes in capital, as more fully explained in this section, the changes in assets, as discussed in the Loan Portfolio section, and off-balance sheet commitments, as disclosed in Note 11 in our 2025 Annual Report.

CERTIFICATION

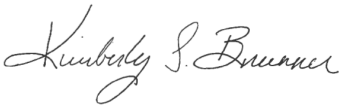
The undersigned have reviewed the September 30, 2026, Quarterly Report of GreenStone Farm Credit Services, ACA, which has been prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee and in accordance with all applicable statutory or regulatory requirements. The information contained herein is true, accurate, and complete to the best of our knowledge and belief.



Peter C. Maxwell
Chair of the Board
GreenStone Farm Credit Services, ACA



Travis D. Jones
Chief Executive Officer
GreenStone Farm Credit Services, ACA



Kimberly S. Brunner
Executive Vice President - Chief Financial Officer
GreenStone Farm Credit Services, ACA

November 5, 2026

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CONDITION

GreenStone Farm Credit Services, ACA

(in thousands)

As of:	**September 30, 2026**	December 31, 2025
	(Unaudited)	
ASSETS		
Loans	**$14,621,543**	$14,298,211
Allowance for credit losses on loans	**66,248**	49,446
Net loans	**14,555,295**	14,248,765
Investment in AgriBank, FCB	**511,913**	483,750
Accrued interest receivable	**130,026**	112,938
Premises and equipment, net	**62,005**	54,853
Other assets	**120,274**	124,558
Total assets	**$15,379,513**	$15,024,864
LIABILITIES		
Note payable to AgriBank, FCB	**$12,201,655**	$11,972,183
Accrued interest payable	**115,925**	110,839
Patronage distribution payable	**93,750**	125,000
Other liabilities	**62,098**	63,525
Total liabilities	**12,473,428**	12,271,547
Contingencies and commitments (Note 3)		
MEMBERS' EQUITY		
Capital stock and participation certificates	**28,010**	27,594
Unallocated retained earnings	**2,880,369**	2,728,198
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	**(2,294)**	(2,475)
Total members' equity	**2,906,085**	2,753,317
Total liabilities and members' equity	**$15,379,513**	$15,024,864

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

GreenStone Farm Credit Services, ACA

(in thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
For the periods ended September 30,	**2026**	2025	**2026**	2025
Interest income	**$212,892**	$203,811	**$625,822**	$594,675
Interest expense	**115,925**	111,224	**338,326**	322,145
Net interest income	**96,967**	92,587	**287,496**	272,530
(Reversal of) provision for credit losses	**(157)**	22,107	**17,597**	50,704
Net interest income after (reversal of) provision for credit losses	**97,124**	70,480	**269,899**	221,826
Non-interest income				
Patronage income	**18,921**	12,740	**45,508**	36,908
Financially related services income	**5,280**	4,610	**14,543**	14,005
Fee income	**10,883**	9,683	**29,745**	26,441
Other non-interest income	**655**	307	**8,390**	3,057
Total non-interest income	**35,739**	27,340	**98,186**	80,411
Non-interest expense				
Salaries and employee benefits	**28,323**	26,545	**84,277**	78,715
Other operating expense	**12,108**	9,626	**34,170**	30,704
Other non-interest expense	**3,964**	—	**3,964**	237
Total non-interest expense	**44,395**	36,171	**122,411**	109,656
Income before income taxes	**88,468**	61,649	**245,674**	192,581
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	**840**	(1,812)	**(196)**	(87)
Net income	**$87,628**	$63,461	**$245,870**	$192,668
Other comprehensive income				
Employee benefit plans activity	**$60**	$58	**$181**	$176
Total other comprehensive income	**60**	58	**181**	176
Comprehensive income	**$87,688**	$63,519	**$246,051**	$192,844

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY

GreenStone Farm Credit Services, ACA

(in thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Capital Stock and Participation Certificates	Unallocated Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Members' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2024	$27,059	$2,583,177	$(2,383)	$2,607,853
Net income	—	192,668	—	192,668
Other comprehensive income	—	—	176	176
Unallocated retained earnings designated for patronage distributions	—	(89,982)	—	(89,982)
Capital stock and participation certificates issued	1,728	—	—	1,728
Capital stock and participation certificates retired	(1,309)	—	—	(1,309)
Balance at September 30, 2025	$27,478	$2,685,863	$(2,207)	$2,711,134
Balance at December 31, 2025	$27,594	$2,728,198	$(2,475)	$2,753,317
Net income	**—**	**245,870**	**—**	**245,870**
Other comprehensive income	**—**	**—**	**181**	**181**
Unallocated retained earnings designated for patronage distributions	**—**	**(93,699)**	**—**	**(93,699)**
Capital stock and participation certificates issued	**1,809**	**—**	**—**	**1,809**
Capital stock and participation certificates retired	**(1,393)**	**—**	**—**	**(1,393)**
Balance at September 30, 2026	**$28,010**	**$2,880,369**	**$(2,294)**	**$2,906,085**

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 nine months ended September 30, 2026, are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ending December 31, 2026. 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, 2025 (2025 Annual Report).

Principles of Consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements present the consolidated financial results of GreenStone Farm Credit Services, ACA and its subsidiaries GreenStone Farm Credit Services, FLCA and GreenStone Farm Credit Services, 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 business entity, our financial results are closely related to the performance of the combined Farm Credit System (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 September 2025, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2025-06 "Intangibles – Goodwill and Other – Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software." This guidance is effective for all entities for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted.	The standard includes several key changes: (1) eliminates the stage-based rules for capitalization, (2) replaces these rules with a principles-based framework where capitalization occurs when management has authorized and committed to funding, and it is probable that the project will be completed and the software used as intended, (3) clarifies website development costs, and (4) modifies the disclosure requirements for capitalized software costs.	We expect to adopt the standard as of January 1, 2028. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on our financial statements or disclosures.
In November 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-08, “Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326) – Purchased Loans”. This guidance is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2026. Early adoption is permitted.	The standard simplifies accounting for purchased loans by expanding the “gross-up” method to “purchased seasoned loans”. This eliminates Day 1 credit loss expense for most acquired loans, improves comparability, and reduces earnings volatility.	We expect to adopt the standard as of January 1, 2027. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on our financial statements or disclosures.
In December 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-11, “Interim Reporting (Topic 270): Narrow-Scope Improvements”. This guidance is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2028. Early adoption is permitted.	The standard provides narrow-scope improvements to interim reporting guidance (Topic 270) to enhance clarity, navigability, and completeness of interim financial statements and disclosures, without fundamentally changing reporting requirements.	We expect to adopt the standard as of January 1, 2029. We are currently assessing the impact of this standard on our financial statements and disclosures.

NOTE 2: LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES ON LOANS

Loans by Type

(dollars in thousands)

As of:	**September 30, 2026**		December 31, 2025	
	Amortized Cost	**Percentage**	Amortized Cost	Percentage
Real estate mortgage	**$7,224,379**	**49.4 %**	$7,038,849	49.2 %
Production and intermediate-term	**2,547,992**	**17.4**	2,670,361	18.7
Agribusiness	**3,385,081**	**23.2**	3,339,197	23.4
Other	**1,464,091**	**10.0**	1,249,804	8.7
Total	**$14,621,543**	**100.0 %**	$14,298,211	100.0 %

The other category is primarily composed of rural infrastructure and rural residential real estate related loans.

Accrued interest receivable on loans is excluded from the amortized cost of loans. At September 30, 2026, and December 31, 2025, accrued interest receivable on loans totaled $130.0 million and $112.9 million, respectively, and is presented in “Accrued interest receivable” in the Consolidated Statements of Condition.

Delinquency

Aging Analysis of Loans at Amortized Cost

(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
As of September 30, 2026					
Real estate mortgage	**$11,088**	**$1,311**	**$12,399**	**$7,211,980**	**$7,224,379**
Production and intermediate-term	**5,569**	**4,655**	**10,224**	**2,537,768**	**2,547,992**
Agribusiness	**4,835**	**1,932**	**6,767**	**3,378,314**	**3,385,081**
Other	**1,250**	**1,160**	**2,410**	**1,461,681**	**1,464,091**
Total	**$22,742**	**$9,058**	**$31,800**	**$14,589,743**	**$14,621,543**
As of December 31, 2025					
Real estate mortgage	$9,701	$6,436	$16,137	$7,022,712	$7,038,849
Production and intermediate-term	1,720	3,863	5,583	2,664,778	2,670,361
Agribusiness	1,175	8,611	9,786	3,329,411	3,339,197
Other	2,170	985	3,155	1,246,649	1,249,804
Total	$14,766	$19,895	$34,661	$14,263,550	$14,298,211

There were no loans 90 days or more past due and still accruing interest at September 30, 2026, or December 31, 2025.

Nonaccrual Loans

Nonaccrual Loans Information

(in thousands)	As of September 30, 2026 Amortized Cost	Amortized Cost Without Allowance	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2026 Interest Income Recognized
Nonaccrual loans:			
Real estate mortgage	**$23,095**	**$12,680**	**$961**
Production and intermediate-term	**9,327**	**5,940**	**839**
Agribusiness	**40,776**	**45**	**133**
Other	**3,370**	**3,208**	**33**
Total	**$76,568**	**$21,873**	**$1,966**

	As of December 31, 2025		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025
	Amortized Cost	Amortized Cost Without Allowance	Interest Income Recognized
Nonaccrual loans:			
Real estate mortgage	$24,567	$13,362	$2,822
Production and intermediate-term	13,269	8,085	933
Agribusiness	35,631	312	1
Other	3,452	3,279	19
Total	$76,919	$25,038	$3,775

At the time loans transfer to nonaccrual status, we write-off accrued interest receivable as a reversal of interest income. Write-offs of accrued interest were not material for the nine months ended September 30, 2026, or 2025.

Loan Modifications Granted to Borrowers Experiencing Financial Difficulty

Included within our loans are loan modifications; some of which are granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty. Modifications are one or a combination of principal forgiveness, interest rate reduction, other-than-insignificant term extension, or other-than-insignificant payment deferrals. Other-than-insignificant term extensions are defined as those greater than or equal to six months. Covenant waivers and modifications of contingent acceleration clauses are not considered term extensions. Other-than-insignificant payment deferrals are defined as cumulative or individual payment delays greater than or equal to six months. Loans that both modify and are paid off or charged-off during the period, resulting in an amortized cost balance of zero at the end of the period, are not included in the modification disclosures. Our loans classified as modified loans at September 30, 2025, and activity on these loans during the nine months ended September 30, 2025, were not material. We did not have any material commitments at December 31, 2025, to lend to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty whose loans were modified during the year ended December 31, 2025.

Loan Modifications at Amortized Cost

(dollars in thousands) **For the nine months ended September 30, 2026**	Interest Rate Reduction	Term Extension	Payment Deferral	Combination - Interest Rate Reduction and Term Extension	Combination - Term Extension and Payment Deferral	Total	Percentage of Total Loans
Real estate mortgage	**$6,787**	**$—**	**$524**	**$—**	**$68**	**$7,379**	**0.05 %**
Production and intermediate-term	**438**	**18,898**	**186**	**2,499**	**7,617**	**29,638**	**0.20 %**
Agribusiness	**—**	**6,805**	**—**	**—**	**2,030**	**8,835**	**0.06 %**
Total	**$7,225**	**$25,703**	**$710**	**$2,499**	**$9,715**	**$45,852**	**0.31 %**
Loan modifications granted as a percentage of total loans	**0.05 %**	**0.17 %**	**— %**	**0.02 %**	**0.07 %**	**0.31 %**	

Financial Effect of Loan Modifications

For the nine months ended September 30, 2026	Weighted Average Interest Rate Reduction (%)	Weighted Average Term Extension (months)	Weighted Average Payment Deferral (months)
Real estate mortgage			
Interest rate reduction	**5.6 %**		
Payment deferral			**9**
Combination - term extension and payment deferral		**12**	**12**
Production and intermediate-term			
Interest rate reduction	**6.0 %**		
Term extension		**13**	
Payment deferral			**9**
Combination - interest rate reduction and term extension	**6.4 %**	**57**	
Combination - term extension and payment deferral		**17**	**17**
Agribusiness			
Term extension		**36**	
Combination - term extension and payment deferral		**18**	**18**

We had loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty with interest rate reductions in the production and intermediate-term loan category of $393 thousand that defaulted during the nine months ended September 30, 2026, in which the modifications were within twelve months preceding the default.

The following table presents the payment status at amortized cost of loans that have been modified for borrowers experiencing financial difficulty within twelve months of the respective reporting period.

Payment Status of Loan Modifications

(in thousands) **As of September 30, 2026**	Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total
Real estate mortgage	**$7,605**	**$—**	**$—**	**$7,605**
Production and intermediate-term	**28,047**	**1,372**	**393**	**29,812**
Agribusiness	**8,835**	**—**	**—**	**8,835**
Total	**$44,487**	**$1,372**	**$393**	**$46,252**

Accrued interest receivable related to loan modifications granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty were not material at September 30, 2026.

Additional commitments were $3.9 million at September 30, 2026, to lend to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty whose loans were modified during the nine months ended September 30, 2026.

Allowance for Credit Losses

Our loan portfolio is divided into segments primarily based on loan type, which is used to estimate the allowance for credit losses. As our lending authorities limit the types of loans we can originate, our portfolio is concentrated in the agriculture sector. The credit risk associated with each of our portfolio segments includes a strong correlation to agricultural commodity prices and input costs. Specifically for our real estate mortgage segment, the value of agricultural land that serves as collateral is a key risk characteristic. Additionally, unemployment rates and gross domestic product levels are additional key risk characteristics attributable to our portfolio. We consider these characteristics, among others, in assigning internal risk ratings and forecasting credit losses on our loan portfolio and related unfunded commitments.

We develop our reasonable and supportable forecast by considering a multitude of macroeconomic variables. Our forecasts of agricultural commodity prices (milk and corn), United States (U.S.) real gross domestic product, and the U.S. unemployment rate represent the key macroeconomic variables that most significantly affect the estimate of the allowance for credit losses on loans and unfunded commitments.

We utilize a single macroeconomic scenario in the estimate of the allowance for credit losses on loans and unfunded commitments which represents the most probable forecasted outcome. Subsequent changes in the macroeconomic forecasts will be reflected in the provision for credit losses in future periods.

Changes in Allowance for Credit Losses

(in thousands) Nine months ended September 30,	**2026**	2025
Allowance for Credit Losses on Loans		
Balance at beginning of period	**$49,446**	$38,452
Provision for credit losses on loans	**23,542**	48,240
Loan recoveries	**133**	924
Loan charge-offs	**(6,873)**	(33,295)
Balance at end of period	**$66,248**	$54,321
Allowance for Credit Losses on Unfunded Commitments		
Balance at beginning of period	**$10,231**	$7,774
(Reversal of) provision for credit losses on unfunded commitments	**(5,945)**	2,464
Balance at end of period	**$4,286**	$10,238
Total allowance for credit losses	**$70,534**	$64,559

The change in the allowance for credit losses on loans from December 31, 2025, was primarily driven by increases in specific reserves due to two capital markets purchased participations that transferred to nonaccrual during the first quarter of 2026. General reserves also increased primarily due to weakening credit quality trends and increased reserve levels associated with higher-risk accruing loans within the portfolio. The reversal of the allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments from December 31, 2025, was primarily due to a nonaccrual borrower in the capital markets business unit and a reversal related to commitments collectively evaluated.

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 11 in our 2025 Annual Report for additional details 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 2025 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 September 30, 2026, or December 31, 2025.

Non-Recurring Basis

We may be required, from time to time, to measure certain assets at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Non-Recurring Basis

(in thousands)

As of September 30, 2026	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Value
Loans	**$—**	**$—**	**$25,973**	**$25,973**
Acquired property	**—**	**—**	**7,195**	**7,195**

As of December 31, 2025	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Value
Loans	$—	$—	$33,387	$33,387
Acquired property	—	—	8,911	8,911

Valuation Techniques

Loans: Represents the carrying amount of loans evaluated individually for credit losses and deemed to be collateral dependent. The carrying value amount is based on the estimated value of the underlying collateral, less costs to sell. When the fair value of the collateral, less costs to sell, is less than the amortized cost basis of the loan, a specific allowance for expected credit losses is established. Costs to sell represent transaction costs and are not included as a component of the collateral's estimated fair value. Typically, 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 and, therefore, are classified as Level 3 fair value measurements.

Acquired Property: Represents the fair value of foreclosed assets measured based on the collateral value, which is generally determined using appraisals, or other indications based on sales of similar properties. 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 property and other matters, they are classified as Level 3.

NOTE 5: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

We have evaluated subsequent events through November 5, 2026, 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.