YOSEMITE FARM CREDIT

SEPTEMBER 2026

QUARTERLY REPORT

HELPING OUR MEMBERS PROSPER!

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A MESSAGE TO OUR MEMBERS

Financial Highlights

We are pleased to inform you of the Association's financial progress during the nine months ended September 30, 2026. The financial condition of the Association is sound. The Association remains capitalized to withstand adversity, sufficiently liquid to meet obligations as they come due, and able to earn profits to further enhance total shareholders' equity. This quarterly shareholder report was prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee.

Loans increased by $12.8 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2026. The increase is primarily due to new loans and advances on existing loans, offset by pay downs by members.

The note payable to CoBank, ACB (CoBank) decreased $78.2 million from year-end due to paydown on loans as explained above, and by the receipt of 2025 CoBank patronage and Association earnings.

The Association's third quarter 2026 net earnings were $31.7 million, which is approximately $4.9 million higher than the same period in the prior year.

Net interest income before the provision for credit losses increased $2.0 million during the third quarter compared to the same period last year. The increase was primarily due to higher levels of accruing loan volume.

The quarterly review of credit risk resulted in the Association recording a credit loss reversal of $1.8 million in the third quarter 2026, compared to $1.7 million in the third quarter 2025.

The Association's total non-interest expense increased approximately $0.8 million during the third quarter compared to the same period prior year. $0.3 million of the increase was due to increases in salaries & benefits, and $0.5 million due to increases in other non-interest expenses.

Credit quality slightly decreased to 93.9% Acceptable/ OAEM at September 30, 2026, compared to 94.0% at September 30, 2025. Nonaccrual loan volume is $67.1 million and represents 1.3% of total loan volume. The volume of delinquent accounts of accrual loans and leases increased to 1.0% at September 30, 2026 compared to 0.2% as of September 30, 2025. Overall credit quality remains lower than historic norms primarily driven by consecutive years of low commodity prices in our almond and fruit & tree nut commodities.

The Association advance conditional payment accounts, offering an interest rate up to 3.05% for the month of September, increased $40.8 million from $119.1 million at year-end to $159.9 million at September 30, 2026.

We are excited to announce that the Association has launched PROSPER, a multi-year project designed to transform your Association. Through PROSPER, we are investing in a more modern, connected, and scalable operating environment that will help our teams work more efficiently while continuing to deliver exceptional service to our members. PROSPER aims to modernize the way we work by empowering employees and strengthening our operations, supporting YFC's mission of helping our members prosper.

Thank you

To our Members, we appreciate the confidence you have placed in the Yosemite Farm Credit Team. It is a privilege to serve you. To our prospective Members, we welcome the opportunity to assist with your agricultural financing needs.

Dino Migliazzo Board Chair	Tracy V. Sparks President and CEO	Matthew McNelis Executive VP and CFO

The Shareholders' investment in the Association is materially affected by the financial condition and the results of operations of CoBank. The CoBank, FCB and CoBank District quarterly and annual reports are available free of charge by accessing CoBank's website, www.Cobank.com, or may be obtained at no charge by contacting us at 806 W. Monte Vista Avenue, P.O. Box 3278, Turlock California, 95381-3278 or by calling (209) 667-2366.

YOSEMITE FARM CREDIT, ACA
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CONDITION
September 30, 2026
($ in thousands)

	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
ASSETS		
Loans	$ 5,174,333	$ 5,161,522
Less Allowance for Loan Losses	18,902	19,453
Net Loans	5,155,431	5,142,069
Cash	1,882	24,917
Investment Securities - Held-to-Maturity	613	807
Accrued Interest Receivable	97,988	90,614
Investment in CoBank, ACB	126,894	125,968
Other Property Owned	4,771	—
Premises and Equipment, Net	17,656	17,371
Other Assets	24,416	30,898
Total Assets	$ 5,429,651	$ 5,432,644
LIABILITIES		
Note Payable to CoBank, ACB	$ 4,280,796	$ 4,358,995
Advance Conditional Payments	159,897	119,068
Accrued Interest Payable	13,102	13,346
Patronage Distribution Payable	—	50,600
Other Liabilities	11,555	12,762
Total Liabilities	4,465,350	4,554,771
Commitments and Contingencies		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Capital Stock and Participation Certificates	1,880	1,880
Unallocated Retained Earnings	962,422	875,993
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	(1)	—
Total Shareholders' Equity	964,301	877,873
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	$ 5,429,651	$ 5,432,644

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

YOSEMITE FARM CREDIT, ACA
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
September 30, 2026
($ in thousands)

	Quarter Ended 9/30/2026	Nine Months Ended 9/30/2026	Quarter Ended 9/30/2025	Nine Months Ended 9/30/2025
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
INTEREST INCOME				
Loans	$ 76,836	$ 226,482	$ 76,744	$ 223,969
Investment Securities	9	29	18	55
Total Interest Income	76,845	226,511	76,762	224,024
INTEREST EXPENSE				
Note Payable to CoBank, ACB	39,116	114,416	40,827	117,010
Advance conditional payments	1,175	3,447	1,398	3,994
Total Interest Expense	40,291	117,863	42,225	121,004
Net Interest Income	36,554	108,648	34,537	103,020
(Credit Loss Reversal)/Provision for Credit Losses	(1,818)	5,877	1,721	4,926
Net Interest Income After (Credit Loss Reversal)/Provision for Credit Losses	38,372	102,771	32,816	98,094
NON-INTEREST INCOME				
Patronage Distribution from Farm Credit Institutions	5,670	18,856	5,521	18,268
Financially Related Services Income	81	117	30	74
Other Noninterest Income	542	4,289	561	2,618
Total Noninterest Income	6,293	23,262	6,112	20,960
NON-INTEREST EXPENSE				
Salaries and Employee Benefits	8,440	26,008	8,162	24,331
Occupancy and Equipment	527	1,562	523	1,504
Farm Credit Insurance Fund Premium	1,033	3,109	1,005	2,941
Other Noninterest Expense	2,951	8,923	2,470	7,561
Total Noninterest Expense	12,951	39,602	12,160	36,337
Income Before Income Taxes	31,714	86,431	26,768	82,717
Provision for Income Taxes	—	2	—	2
Net Income and Total Comprehensive Income	$ 31,714	$ 86,429	$ 26,768	$ 82,715

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

YOSEMITE FARM CREDIT, ACA
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
September 30, 2026
($ in thousands)

	Capital Stock & Participation Certificates	Unallocated Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ 1,900	$ 822,868	$ —	$ 824,768
Comprehensive Income		82,715		82,715
Stock and Participation Certificates Issued	83			83
Stock and Participation Certificates Retired	(89)			(89)
Balance at September 30, 2025 (unaudited)	$ 1,894	$ 905,583	$ —	$ 907,477
Balance at December 31, 2025	$ 1,880	$ 875,993	$ —	$ 877,873
Comprehensive Income		86,429	(1)	86,428
Stock and Participation Certificates Issued	75			75
Stock and Participation Certificates Retired	(75)			(75)
Balance at September 30, 2026 (unaudited)	$ 1,880	$ 962,422	$ (1)	$ 964,301

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

YOSEMITE FARM CREDIT, ACA
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
September 30, 2026
($ in thousands)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025
	(unaudited)	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Income	$ 86,429	$ 82,715
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:		
Provision for Credit Losses	5,877	4,926
Depreciation and Amortization	883	969
Gain on Sale of Premises and Equipment	(32)	(51)
Stock Patronage Received from CoBank	(12,838)	(707)
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:		
Increase in Accrued Interest Receivable	(7,374)	(4,598)
Decrease in Other Assets	18,393	8,318
(Decrease)/Increase in Accrued Interest Payable	(244)	145
Decrease in Other Liabilities	(1,418)	(3,864)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	89,676	87,853
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Net Increase in Loans	(23,799)	(184,475)
Payments Received on Investment Securities	194	323
Purchase of Premises and Equipment, Net	(1,136)	(542)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(24,741)	(184,694)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Net (Repayment)/Draws on Note Payable to CoBank	(78,199)	63,827
Increase in Advance Conditional Payments	40,829	52,945
Patronage Distributions	(50,600)	(36,200)
Retirement of Capital Stock and Participation Certificates, Net	—	(6)
Net Cash (Used in)/Provided by Financing Activities	(87,970)	80,566
Net Decrease in Cash	(23,035)	(16,275)
Cash at Beginning of Period	24,917	21,814
Cash at End of Period	$ 1,882	$ 5,539
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Cash Paid for Interest	$ 118,107	$ 120,859
Cash Paid for Income Taxes	$ 2	$ 2
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF NONCASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Net Charge-offs	$ 6,217	$ 653
Transfer of Allowance to Reserve for Unfunded Commitments	$ (211)	$ (737)
Loan transferred to other property owned	$ 4,771	$ —

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

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Dollars in Thousands, Except as Noted)
(Unaudited)

Note 1 – Organization and Significant Accounting Policies

A description of the organization and operations of Yosemite Farm Credit, ACA, the significant accounting policies followed, and the financial condition and results of operations as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, are contained in the 2025 Annual Report to Shareholders. These unaudited third quarter 2026 financial statements should be read in conjunction with the 2025 Annual Report to Shareholders.

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with GAAP for interim financial information. Certain disclosures included in the annual financial statements have been considered and omitted from these financial statements as they are not required for interim financial statements under U.S. GAAP and the rules of the Farm Credit Administration (FCA). This report should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, as contained in the 2025 Annual Report to Shareholders.

In the opinion of management, the unaudited financial information is complete and reflects all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair statement of results for the interim periods. 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, 2026. Descriptions of the significant accounting policies are included in the 2025 Annual Report to Shareholders. 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.

Recently Issued or Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Purchased Loans

In November 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-08 Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326) - Purchased Loans. The amendment simplifies accounting for purchased loans by expanding the "gross-up" method to "purchased seasoned loans" (PSLs). This eliminates the Day 1 credit loss expense for most acquired loans, improves comparability, and reduces earnings volatility by creating a more consistent accounting approach similar to that used for previously purchased credit-deteriorated (PCD) loans. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2026, including interim periods within those years. Early adoption is permitted. The Association is currently evaluating the potential impact of adoption on the Association's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Intangibles – Goodwill and Other – Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40)

In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-06 Intangibles – Goodwill and Other – Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software. The amendment introduces several key changes: (1) eliminates the stage-based rules for capitalization, (2) replaces these rules with a principles-based framework where (a) capitalization occurs when management has authorized and committed to funding, and (b) it is probable that the project will be completed and the software used as intended, (3) clarifies website developments costs and (4) modifies the disclosure requirements for capitalized software costs. The standard is effective for annual periods starting after December 15, 2027, with early adoption permitted as of the

beginning of any annual reporting period. The Association is currently evaluating the potential impact of adoption on the Association's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets

In July 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-05 Financial Instruments – Credit Losses – Measurement of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets. The amendments in this update provide all entities with a practical expedient, allowing all entities when developing reasonable and supportable forecasts as part of estimating expected credit losses to assume that current conditions as of the balance sheet date do not change for the remaining life of the asset. The amendments also provide entities other than public business entities with an accounting policy election when estimating expected credit losses for current accounts receivables and current contract assets arising from transactions accounted for under Topic 606. The amendments became effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning in January 2026 under a prospective approach. The adoption of this guidance did not have an impact on the Association's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Note 2 – Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

A summary of loans by type follows ($ thousands):

	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Real estate mortgage	$ 3,242,064	$ 3,251,077
Production & intermediate-term	1,076,385	1,118,978
Agribusiness	703,111	649,785
Communication	63,862	65,042
Energy	77,625	65,239
Water/Waste Disposal	10,006	10,008
Rural Resident Real Estate	1,280	1,393
Total	$ 5,174,333	$ 5,161,522

Accrued interest receivable on loans of $98.0 million and $90.6 million at September 30, 2026, and December 31, 2025, have been excluded from the amortized cost of loans and reported separately in the Consolidated Statement of Condition. The Association has not written off any accrued interest receivable for the nine months ended September 30, 2026.

The Association purchases or sells participation interests with other parties in order to diversify risk, manage loan volume and comply with Farm Credit Administration (FCA) regulations.

The following table presents information regarding participations purchased and sold at September 30, 2026 ($ thousands):

	Participations with Other Farm Credit Institutions	
	Purchased	Sold
Real estate mortgage	$ 204,406	$ 382,320
Production and intermediate-term	230,661	148,464
Agribusiness	592,038	84,210
Communication	63,862	—
Energy	77,625	—
Water/Waste Disposal	10,006	—
Total	$ 1,178,598	$ 614,994

Credit Quality

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

The institution uses a two-dimensional loan risk rating model based on internally generated combined System risk rating guidance that incorporates a 14-point probability of default rating scale to identify and track the probability of borrower default and a separate scale addressing loss given default over a period of time. Probability of default rating is management's assumption of the probability that a borrower will experience a default within 12 months from the date of the determination of the risk rating. A default is considered to have occurred if the lender believes the borrower will not be able to pay its obligation in full or the borrower is past due more than 90 days. The loss given default is management's assumption of the anticipated principal loss on a specific loan assuming default occurs during the remaining life of the loan. This credit risk rating process incorporates objective and subjective criteria to identify inherent strengths, weaknesses and risks in a particular relationship. The institution reviews, at least on an annual basis, or when a credit action is taken the probability of default category.

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

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

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

	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Real estate mortgage		
Acceptable	89.6 %	86.3 %
OAEM	4.5	7.5
Substandard	5.9	5.8
Doubtful	—	0.4
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %
Production & intermediate-term		
Acceptable	86.0 %	82.8 %
OAEM	3.5	10.8
Substandard	10.5	6.3
Doubtful	—	0.1
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %
Agribusiness		
Acceptable	93.7 %	88.9 %
OAEM	5.1	9.5
Substandard	1.2	1.6
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %
Communication		
Acceptable	86.7 %	92.3 %
OAEM	8.2	5.0
Substandard	—	2.7
Doubtful	5.1	—
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %
Energy		
Acceptable	100.0 %	100.0 %
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %
Water/Waste Disposal		
Acceptable	100.0 %	100.0 %
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %
Rural residential real estate		
Acceptable	100.0 %	100.0 %
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %
All Loans		
Acceptable	89.5 %	86.2 %
OAEM	4.3	8.2
Substandard	6.1	5.4
Doubtful	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %

The following table reflects nonperforming assets, which consist of nonaccrual loans, accruing loans 90 days or more past due, and other property owned, and related credit quality statistics ($ thousands):

	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate mortgage	$ 55,983	$ 69,239
Production and intermediate-term	7,864	14,007
Agribusiness	—	2,520
Communication	3,241	5,038
Total nonaccrual loans	$ 67,088	$ 90,804
Accrual loans 90 days or more past due		
Real estate mortgage	9,566	—
Production and intermediate-term	562	—
Agribusiness	—	496
Total accruing loans 90 days or more past due	10,128	496
Total nonperforming loans	77,216	91,300
Other property owned	4,771	—
Total nonperforming assets	$ 81,987	$ 91,300
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	1.30 %	1.76 %
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	1.58 %	1.77 %
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	8.50 %	10.40 %

The following tables provide the amortized cost for nonaccrual loans with and without a related allowance for loan losses, as well as, interest income recognized on nonaccrual during the period ending September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 ($ thousands).

September 30, 2026	Amortized Cost with Allowance	Amortized Cost without Allowance	Interest Income Recognized/ (Reversed)
Nonaccrual loans:			
Real estate mortgage	$ 7,528	$ 48,455	$ 843
Production and intermediate-term	1,535	6,329	259
Agribusiness	—	—	477
Communication	3,241	—	—
Total nonaccrual loans	$ 12,304	$ 54,784	$ 1,579

December 31, 2025	Amortized Cost with Allowance	Amortized Cost without Allowance	Interest Income Recognized
Nonaccrual loans:			
Real estate mortgage	$ 25,610	$ 43,629	$ 698
Production and intermediate-term	1,429	12,578	6
Agribusiness	—	2,520	55
Communication	5,038	—	—
Total nonaccrual loans	$ 32,077	$ 58,727	$ 759

The following tables provide an aging analysis of past due loans at amortized cost by portfolio segment ($ thousands):

September 30, 2026	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	Amortized Cost >90 Days and Accruing
Real estate mortgage	$ 24,351	$ 37,721	$ 62,072	$3,179,992	$3,242,064	$ 9,566
Production and intermediate-term	21,500	6,055	27,555	1,048,830	1,076,385	562
Agribusiness	128	—	128	702,983	703,111	—
Communication	—	3,241	3,241	60,621	63,862	—
Energy	—	—	—	77,625	77,625	—
Water/Waste Disposal	—	—	—	10,006	10,006	—
Rural residential real estate	—	—	—	1,280	1,280	—
Total	$ 45,979	$ 47,017	$ 92,996	$5,081,337	$5,174,333	$ 10,128

December 31, 2025	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	Amortized Cost >90 Days and Accruing
Real estate mortgage	$ 10,192	$ 18,775	$ 28,967	$3,222,110	$3,251,077	$ —
Production and intermediate-term	4,958	5,691	10,649	1,108,329	1,118,978	—
Agribusiness	2,525	496	3,021	646,764	649,785	496
Communication	—	—	—	65,042	65,042	—
Energy	—	—	—	65,239	65,239	—
Water/Waste Disposal	—	—	—	10,008	10,008	—
Rural residential real estate	—	—	—	1,393	1,393	—
Total	$ 17,675	$ 24,962	$ 42,637	$5,118,885	$5,161,522	$ 496

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

Loan Modifications to Borrowers Expecting Financial Difficulties

Upon the adoption of the guidance, Financial Instruments - Credit Losses, Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosure, creditors are required to disclose specific modifications with borrowers that are experiencing financial difficulty. Loan modifications are negotiated and administered under the Farm Credit Administration's Borrower Rights regulations and Yosemite Farm Credit, ACA Borrower Rights policy to support members who are experiencing financial difficulty. Our loan modifications are handled on a case-by-case basis to achieve mutually agreeable terms that maximize loan collectability and meet the borrower's financial needs. Modifications can be in the form of one or a combination of principal forgiveness, interest rate reduction, other-than-insignificant payment delay or term extension. Covenant waivers and modifications of contingent acceleration clauses are not considered term extensions.

The following tables show the amortized cost basis at the end of the reporting period for loan modifications granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty, disaggregated by loan type and type of modification granted ($ thousands).

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2026			
	Term or Payment Extension	Combination – Term or Payment Extension & Payment Deferral	Total	Percentage of Total by Loan Type
Real estate mortgage	$ 4,204	$ —	$ 4,204	0.13 %
Production & intermediate-term	24,103	2,398	26,501	2.46 %
Total	$ 28,307	$ 2,398	$ 30,705	0.59 %

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2025				
	Term or Payment Extension	Payment Deferral	Combination – Term or Payment Extension & Payment Deferral	Total	Percentage of Total by Loan Type
Real estate mortgage	$ 1,584	$ 1,879	$ —	$ 3,463	0.11 %
Production & intermediate-term	360	2,380	—	2,740	0.29 %
Agribusiness	—	—	650	650	0.10 %
Total	$ 1,944	$ 4,259	$ 650	$ 6,853	0.14 %

Accrued interest receivable related to loan modifications granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty as of the three months ended September 30, 2026 was $0.5 million. No interest receivable related to loan modifications granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty was accrued for the three months ended September 30, 2025.

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2026				
	Term or Payment Extension	Payment Deferral	Combination – Term or Payment Extension & Payment Deferral	Total	Percentage of Total by Loan Type
Real estate mortgage	$ 16,610	$ 8,902	$ 10,220	$ 35,732	1.10 %
Production & intermediate-term	29,927	1,652	2,398	33,977	3.16 %
Total	$ 46,537	$ 10,554	$ 12,618	$ 69,709	1.35 %

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025				
	Term or Payment Extension	Payment Deferral	Combination – Term or Payment Extension & Payment Deferral	Total	Percentage of Total by Loan Type
Real estate mortgage	$ 22,054	$ 15,116	$ 7,756	$ 44,926	1.39 %
Production & intermediate-term	7,781	5,462	548	13,791	1.47 %
Agribusiness	—	—	650	650	0.10 %
Total	$ 29,835	$ 20,578	$ 8,954	$ 59,367	1.21 %

Accrued interest receivable related to loan modifications granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty as of the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 was $0.7 million, and $0.7 million respectively.

The following tables describe the financial effect of the modifications made to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty during the three months ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025:

	Term or Payment Extension Financial Effect	
	For the Three Months Ended	
	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025
Real estate mortgage	Increased weighted-average maturities on loans by 0 days	Increased weighted-average maturities on loans by 5,068 days
Production & intermediate-term	Increased weighted-average maturities on loans by 346 days	Increased weighted-average maturities on loans by 1,182 days

	Payment Deferral Financial Effect	
	For the Three Months Ended	
	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025
Real estate mortgage	N/A	Provided a weighted-average 610 days payment deferral
Production & intermediate-term	N/A	Provided a weighted-average 705 days payment deferral

	Combination - Term or Payment Extension and Payment Deferral Financial Effect	
	For the Three Months Ended	
	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025
Production & intermediate-term	Increased weighted-average maturities on loans by 321 days	N/A
Production & intermediate-term	Provided a weighted-average 306 days payment deferral	N/A
Agribusiness	N/A	Increased weighted-average maturities on loans by 456 days
Agribusiness	N/A	Provided a weighted-average 244 days payment deferral

The following tables describe the financial effect of the modifications made to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty during the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025:

	Term or Payment Extension Financial Effect	
	For the Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025
Real estate mortgage	Increased weighted-average maturities on loans by 393 days	Increased weighted-average maturities on loans by 5,169 days
Production & intermediate-term	Increased weighted-average maturities on loans by 364 days	Increased weighted-average maturities on loans by 1,584 days

	Payment Deferral Financial Effect	
	For the Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025
Real estate mortgage	Provided a weighted-average 458 days payment deferral	Provided a weighted-average 476 days payment deferral
Production & intermediate-term	Provided a weighted-average 421 days payment deferral	Provided a weighted-average 516 days payment deferral

	Combination - Term or Payment Extension and Payment Deferral Financial Effect	
	For the Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025
Real estate mortgage	Increased weighted-average maturities on loans by 0 days	Increased weighted-average maturities on loans by 1,094 days
Real estate mortgage	Provided a weighted-average 1,462 days payment deferral	Provided a weighted-average 426 days payment deferral
Production & intermediate-term	Increased weighted-average maturities on loans by 321 days	Increased weighted-average maturities on loans by 517 days
Production & intermediate-term	Provided a weighted-average 306 days payment deferral	Provided a weighted-average 251 days payment deferral
Agribusiness	N/A	Increased weighted-average maturities on loans by 456 days
Agribusiness	N/A	Provided a weighted-average 244 days payment deferral

There were no loans that were reported as loan modifications granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that were modified in the 12 months prior to September 30, 2026, that had a payment default in the three months ended September 30, 2026.

The following table sets forth the amortized cost of loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that defaulted during the nine months ended September 30, 2026, and received a modification in the twelve months before defaulted ($ thousands):

Modified Loans that Subsequently Defaulted During the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2026

	Term or Payment Extension
Production & intermediate-term	$ 59
Total	$ 59

There were no loans that were reported as loan modifications granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that were modified in the 12 months prior to September 30, 2025, that had a payment default in the three or nine months ended September 30, 2025.

The following table sets forth an aging analysis of loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that were modified during the twelve months prior to September 30, 2026 ($ thousands):

	Payment Status of Loans Modified in the Past 12 Months		
	Current	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due
Real estate mortgage	$ 16,610	$ —	$ 19,122
Production & intermediate-term	39,366	—	699
Total	$ 55,976	$ —	$ 19,821

The following table sets forth an aging analysis of loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that were modified during the twelve months prior to September 30, 2025 ($ thousands):

	Payment Status of Loans Modified in the Past 12 Months		
	Current	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due
Real estate mortgage	$ 45,459	$ —	$ 14,909
Production & intermediate-term	8,510	—	5,281
Agribusiness	—	—	650
Total	$ 53,969	$ —	$ 20,840

Additional commitments to lend to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty whose loans have been modified during the nine months ended September 30, 2026 were $0.3 million, and $0.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2025.

Allowance for Credit Losses

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

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

Allowance for Loan Losses	Balance at December 31, 2025	Charge-offs and Recoveries Net	Transfers (to) from Reserve for Unfunded Commitments	Provision for loan losses (loan loss reversals)	Balance at September 30, 2026
Real estate mortgage	$ 12,106	$ (4,404)	$ 82	$ 2,389	$ 10,173
Production and intermediate-term	3,417	—	(571)	1,979	4,825
Agribusiness	1,439	—	65	3	1,507
Communication	2,276	(1,813)	166	1,695	2,324
Energy	120	—	47	(107)	60
Water/Waste Disposal	94	—	—	(82)	12
Rural residential real estate	1	—	—	—	1
Total	$ 19,453	$ (6,217)	$ (211)	$ 5,877	$ 18,902

Allowance for Unfunded Commitment	Balance at December 31, 2025	Transfers from (to) Allowance for Loan Losses	Balance at September 30, 2026	Total Allowance for Credit Losses at September 30, 2026
Real estate mortgage	$ 969	$ (82)	$ 887	$ 11,060
Production & intermediate-term	911	571	1,482	6,307
Agribusiness	663	(65)	598	2,105
Communication	230	(166)	64	2,388
Energy	80	(47)	33	93
Water/Waste Disposal	—	—	—	12
Rural residential real estate	—	—	—	1
Total	$ 2,853	$ 211	$ 3,064	$ 21,966

Total allowance for credit losses includes the provision for credit losses/(credit loss reversals) of $18,902 thousand plus the allowance for unfunded commitment of $3,064 thousand.

Allowance for Loan Losses	Balance at December 31, 2024	Charge-offs and Recoveries Net	Transfers (to) from Reserve for Unfunded Commitments	Provision for loan losses (loan loss reversals)	Balance at September 30, 2025
Real estate mortgage	$ 2,272	$ —	$ (3)	$ 32	$ 2,301
Production and intermediate-term	2,418	—	(324)	987	3,081
Agribusiness	7,769	(653)	(260)	1,920	8,776
Communication	201	—	(131)	1,798	1,868
Energy	41	—	(19)	100	122
Water/Waste Disposal	388	—	—	89	477
Rural residential real estate	1	—	—	—	1
Total	$ 13,090	$ (653)	$ (737)	$ 4,926	$ 16,626

Allowance for Unfunded Commitment	Balance at December 31, 2024	Transfers from (to) Allowance for Loan Losses	Balance at September 30, 2025	Total allowance for credit losses
Real estate mortgage	$ 285	$ 3	$ 288	$ 2,589
Production & intermediate-term	1,107	324	1,431	4,512
Agribusiness	136	260	396	9,172
Communication	121	131	252	2,120
Energy	43	19	62	184
Water/Waste Disposal	—	—	—	477
Rural residential real estate	—	—	—	1
Total	$ 1,692	$ 737	$ 2,429	$ 19,055

Total allowance for credit losses includes the provision for credit losses/(credit loss reversals) of $16,626 thousand plus the allowance for unfunded commitment of $2,429 thousand.

The allowance for credit losses (ACL) represents the estimated current expected credit losses over the remaining contractual life of the loans measured at amortized cost and certain off-balance sheet credit exposures. The ACL takes into consideration relevant information about past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable

macroeconomic forecasts of future conditions. The contractual term excludes expected extensions, renewals and modifications unless the extension or renewal options are not unconditionally cancellable. The ACL comprises the allowance for credit losses on loans (ACLL) and the allowance for unfunded commitments, which is presented on the balance sheet in other liabilities. The association uses a single economic scenario over reasonable and supportable forecast period of 12 months. Subsequent to the forecast period, the institution explicitly reverts to long run historical loss experience beyond the 12 months to inform the estimate of losses for the expected life of the loan portfolio. The economic forecasts are updated on a quarterly basis and incorporate macroeconomic variables, including unemployment rates, real gross domestic product levels, inflation rates, federal funds rate, export levels and government and consumer spending, as well as agricultural commodity and input prices.

Note 3 – Capital

The following sets forth the regulatory capital ratio requirements and ratios at September 30, 2026:

Ratios	Ratios as of September 30, 2026	Minimum with Buffer	Minimum Requirement
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	14.08%	7.0%	4.5%
Tier 1 Capital	14.08%	8.5%	6.0%
Total Capital	14.58%	10.5%	8.0%
Tier 1 Leverage	15.53%	5.0%	4.0%
Unallocated Retained Earnings (URE) and URE Equivalents Leverage	15.49%	1.5%	1.5%
Permanent Capital	14.14%	7.0%	7.0%

If the capital ratios fall below the total requirements, including the buffer amounts, capital distributions (equity redemptions, dividends and patronage) and discretionary senior executive bonuses are restricted or prohibited without prior FCA approval.

An existing regulation empowers FCA to direct a transfer of funds or equities by one or more System institutions to another System institution under specified circumstances. This regulation has not been utilized to date. The Association has not been called upon to initiate any transfers and is not aware of any proposed action under this regulation.

Note 4 – Fair Value Measurements

Accounting 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. The fair value measurement is not an indication of liquidity. See Note 16 to the 2025 Annual Report to Shareholders for a more complete description. There are no assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at September 30, 2026.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis are summarized below ($ thousands).

September 30, 2026	Total Fair Value Level 3	Total Gains (Losses)
Assets:		
Impaired loans	$8,167	$(4,137)
Other property owned	$4,771	$90

December 31, 2025	Total Fair Value Level 3	Total Gains (Losses)
Assets:		
Impaired loans	$28,602	$(3,475)

With regard to nonrecurring measurements for impaired loans and other property owned, it is not practicable to provide specific information on inputs as each collateral property is unique. The Association utilizes appraisals to value these loans and other property owned and take into account unobservable inputs such as, income and expense, comparable sales, replacement cost and comparability adjustments.

Valuation Techniques

As more fully discussed in Note 16 of the 2025 Annual Report to Shareholders, the FASB 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 by the System institution for assets and liabilities measured at fair value. For a more complete description, see Notes to the 2025 Annual Report to Shareholders.

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 other property owned involves the use of independent appraisals or other market-based information. Costs to sell represent transaction costs and are not included as a component of the asset's fair value.

Note 5 – Subsequent Events

The Association has evaluated subsequent events through November 2, 2026, which is the date the financial statements were issued, and no material subsequent events were identified.