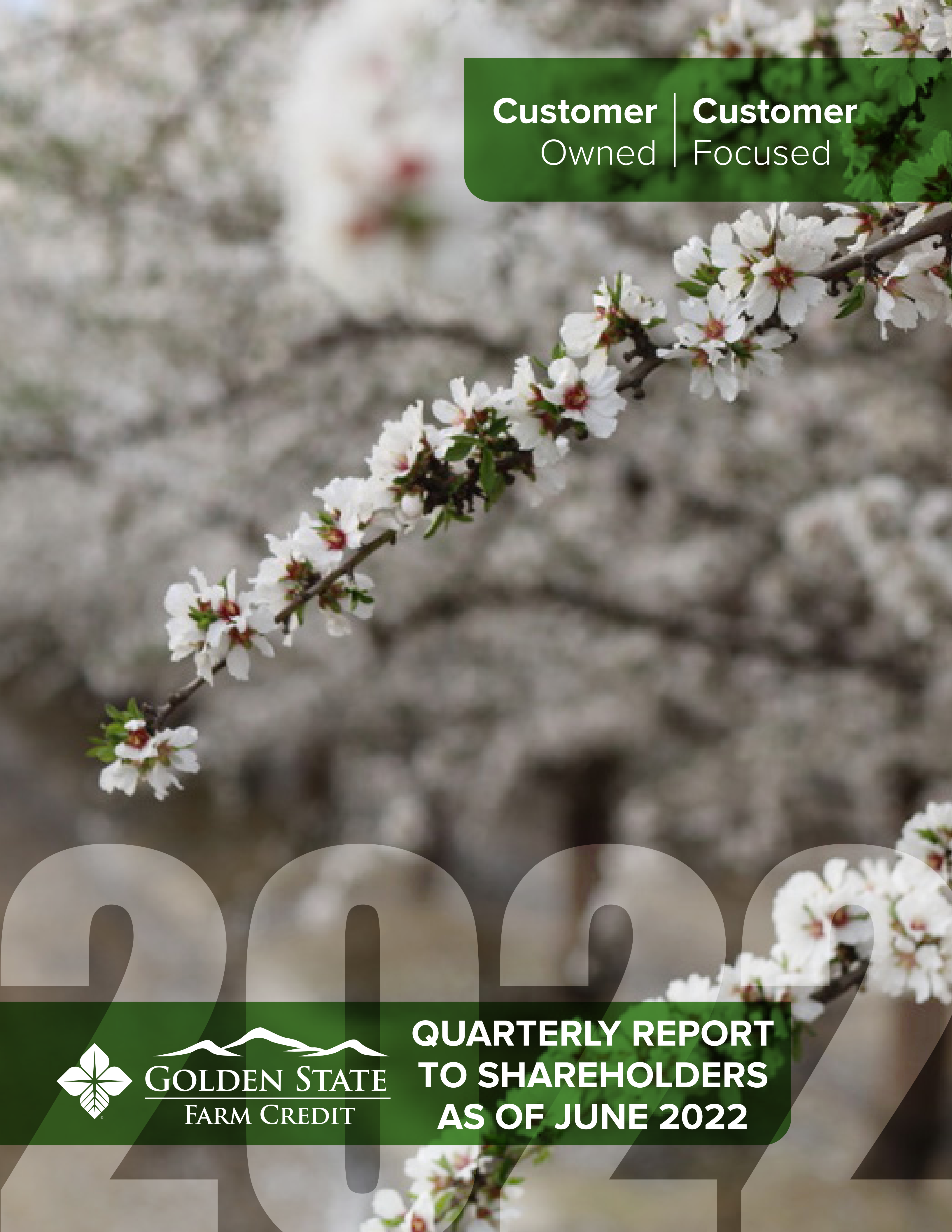


Customer Owned | **Customer** Focused

2022

Golden State Farm Credit

QUARTERLY REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS AS OF JUNE 2022

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

(Unaudited)

The following discussion summarizes the financial position and results of operations of Golden State Farm Credit, ACA (the Association) for the six months ended June 30, 2022, with comparisons to prior periods. You should read these comments along with the accompanying financial statements and footnotes and the 2021 Annual Report to Shareholders. The accompanying financial statements were prepared under the oversight of our Audit Committee.

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

The California water drought remains severe. Growers are facing a year with no state water allocations amid historically low reservoir levels. Industry reports project that the 2022 drought impacts on farm production are likely to cause a loss of jobs and economic value. It's expected approximately 395,000 acres of land will be left fallow, though some will benefit from indemnity payments on no-plant crop insurance. We will continue to monitor the impact of the drought, and the effect on our borrowers as the year proceeds.

Milk prices have rebounded significantly since 2020, and, as a result, many operators have adequate liquidity and have paid down operating debt using profits from the past two years. Should these prices continue to hold, 2022 will be the highest priced year of milk since 2014. Feed prices have also increased in 2022 largely due to water availability. The increase in milk prices superseded the increase in costs. Overall the dairy portfolio is strong with almost all dairies performing as expected.

Based on the California Walnut Board reports, final receipts on the 2021 crop were down from the 2020 crop, as expected, due to drought and the extraordinary large prior year crop. Walnut prices have been steady and will likely be similar to prior year. The walnut market continues to experience shipping difficulties due to California port issues and the start of the 2022 growing season has been abnormally dry again. The Almond Board of California's position reports show a decrease in 2021 crop receipts and a decrease in shipments compared to prior year. Almond prices have stagnated and there are fears that prices might stay low if the industry has trouble moving the 2021 crop, especially if we see the issues with California ports not improving.

Management has analyzed the material effects of transition risks related to climate change that may affect the Association's business, financial condition, and results of operations. These risks include policy and regulatory changes that could impose operational and compliance burdens, market trends that may alter business opportunities, credit risks, litigation risks or technological changes. The Association is not aware of any specific material impacts on our business, results of operations or financial condition from the effects of climate change transition risks. We have no material past or planned future capital expenditures for climate-related projects and, at this time, we are not aware of any material financial impacts from the indirect consequences of climate-related regulation or business trends.

As COVID-19 health and pandemic issues continue to decline across the world, our Association operates in an environment that presents a number of opportunities and challenges. While the U.S. economy remains healthy, severe supply chain disruptions, labor shortages, fuel prices, inflation, and recession pressures remain a concern. The rural economy is benefitting from the strong U.S. economy, driving higher levels of spending and investment by businesses and consumers. Most agricultural commodity prices remain highly volatile. The Russia/Ukraine conflict has also impacted certain agricultural commodity prices and created additional volatility and uncertainty in the markets. From a monetary policy perspective, the Fed has announced plans to increase rates multiple times in 2022, with the first interest rate increase of 25 basis points in March 2022, 50 basis points in May 2022, 75 basis points in June 2022, and 75 basis points in July 2022. Anticipation of tighter monetary policy is contributing to a stronger dollar and changes in the shape of the yield curve.

LOAN PORTFOLIO

Loans outstanding at June 30, 2022, totaled $2.09 billion, an increase of $82.5 million, or 4.11%, from loans of $2.00 billion at December 31, 2021. The increase was due to seasonal growth in the second quarter, the impact of purchased participations, and the booking of a number of large loans to new and existing borrowers.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2022, was $22.7 million, an increase of $1.5 million, or 7.07%, from the same period ended one year ago. The increase is primarily due to increased net interest income from loan growth and the gain recognized on the sale of our old Chico lending office building.

For the six months ended June 30, 2022, net interest income was $27.0 million, an increase of $1.1 million, or 4.19%, compared with the six months ended June 30, 2021. Net interest income increased consistent with the increase in loan volume.

The credit loss reversal, or reduction in the allowance for loan losses, for the six months ended June 30, 2022, was $315 thousand, an increase of $133 thousand, or 73.08%, for the same period ended one year ago. The credit loss reversal increased as a result of a decrease in the loss emergence period and management qualitative adjustment due to the absence of significant risk indicators in our audit findings in prior years.

Noninterest income increased $670 thousand during the first six months of 2022 compared with the first six months of 2021 primarily due to the gain recognized on the sale of our old Chico lending office building. Note that in 2021 the Association purchased a new building to house the administration and Chico lending teams. In February 2022 these teams moved to the new building, and in March 2022 the old Chico lending office building was sold. Patronage distribution from Farm Credit institutions increased in the first six months ended June 30, 2022, compared with the first six months in 2021 primarily due to an increase in CoBank patronage related to our direct note payable to CoBank.

During the first six months of 2022, noninterest expense increased $389 thousand to $10.4 million, primarily due to an increase in Farm Credit Insurance Fund premium expense. Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (FCSIC) premiums increased $512 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2022 compared with the same period in 2021 due to an increase in the insurance premium accrual assessment rate on Systemwide adjusted insured debt from 16 basis points to 20 basis points, which was retroactively applied for 2022 during the second quarter. Additional contributing increases include increases in occupancy and equipment expense due to additional depreciation and other expense associated with the new building, and increases in purchased services due to an increases in legal fees, IT consulting, and outsourced audit costs. Offsetting these increases, were decrease in salaries and benefits as a result of adjustments made to the prior year incentive accrual to reduce the accrued balance to actual at the time of payout, and increased loan origination cost deferrals.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our shareholders' equity at June 30, 2022, was $390.4 million, an increase from $367.7 million at December 31, 2021. This increase is due to net income and adjustments to patronage distributions, offset by the amortization of pension gains included in the net periodic benefit cost, and net stock reductions.

OTHER MATTERS

On December 8, 2021, the FCA issued an informational memorandum to provide additional guidance to Farm Credit System institutions on their transition away from LIBOR. The guidance encourages Farm Credit System institutions to stop entering into new contracts that reference LIBOR as soon as practicable and in any event no later than December 31, 2021. Entering into new LIBOR-referenced contracts after that date would present safety and soundness risk. The guidance also provides clarity on what the FCA considers a new LIBOR-indexed contract; whether purchases of legacy LIBOR-indexed loans and investments are deemed new contracts; limited exceptions for entering into new LIBOR contracts that reduce or hedge risk in legacy LIBOR contracts; and the due diligence and other procedures required before using other benchmark/reference rate alternatives to LIBOR (beyond SOFR), including credit-sensitive alternative rates.

On March 15, 2022, the U.S. government passed the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2022, which includes federal legislation regarding the LIBOR transition. The legislation provides a statutory fallback mechanism to replace LIBOR with a benchmark rate, selected by the Federal Reserve Board and based on SOFR, for certain contracts that reference LIBOR and contain no or insufficient fallback provisions. The law also provides a safe harbor for parties who select the statutory benchmark replacement rate.

While our Association currently holds legacy LIBOR indexed loans in our portfolio, we have adopted a transition plan to reduce LIBOR exposures and stop the inflow of new LIBOR volume. We have analyzed potential risks associated with the LIBOR transition, including financial, operational, legal, tax, reputational and compliance risks. Since we engage in transactions involving financial instruments that reference LIBOR, these developments did not have a material impact on the Association and our borrowers. Management has documented and worked through the LIBOR transition plan with our funding bank and service provider to address the phase out of LIBOR rates, including any updates to processes and loan servicing technology.

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

Michael Fry
Chairman of the Board
August 5, 2022

Robert Faris
President and Chief Executive Officer
August 5, 2022

Zach Clark
Chief Financial Officer
August 5, 2022

Consolidated Statement of Condition

(Dollars in Thousands)

	June 30 2022 UNAUDITED	December 31 2021 AUDITED
ASSETS		
Loans	**$ 2,086,541**	$ 2,004,080
Less allowance for loan losses	**4,354**	4,689
Net loans	**2,082,187**	1,999,391
Cash	**2,041**	6,912
Accrued interest receivable	**24,704**	16,408
Investment in CoBank, ACB	**54,846**	58,251
Premises and equipment, net	**8,616**	8,409
Prepaid benefit expense	**13,129**	11,777
Other assets	**7,929**	16,867
Total assets	**$ 2,193,452**	$ 2,118,015
LIABILITIES		
Note payable to CoBank, ACB	**$ 1,753,224**	$ 1,698,426
Advance conditional payments	**30,877**	23,678
Accrued interest payable	**2,262**	1,354
Patronage distributions payable	**-**	11,000
Accrued benefits liability	**293**	512
Reserve for unfunded commitments	**378**	358
Other liabilities	**16,024**	15,027
Total liabilities	**1,803,058**	1,750,355
Commitments and Contingencies		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Capital stock and participation certificates	**1,494**	1,513
Additional paid-in capital	**141,442**	141,442
Unallocated retained earnings	**247,398**	224,640
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**60**	65
Total shareholders' equity	**390,394**	367,660
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**$ 2,193,452**	$ 2,118,015

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

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Dollars in Thousands)

UNAUDITED	For the three months ended June 30 **2022**	For the three months ended June 30 2021	For the six months ended June 30 **2022**	For the six months ended June 30 2021
INTEREST INCOME				
Loans	**$ 19,602**	$ 15,688	**$ 37,188**	$ 32,797
Total interest income	**19,602**	15,688	**37,188**	32,797
INTEREST EXPENSE				
Note payable to CoBank, ACB	**5,855**	3,336	**10,085**	6,791
Other	**34**	22	**56**	46
Total interest expense	**5,889**	3,358	**10,141**	6,837
Net interest income	**13,713**	12,330	**27,047**	25,960
Provision for loan losses/(Credit loss reversal)	**352**	(26)	**(315)**	(182)
Net interest income after provision for loan losses/ credit loss reversal	**13,361**	12,356	**27,362**	26,142
NONINTEREST INCOME				
Loan fees	**99**	169	**205**	596
Patronage distribution from Farm Credit institutions	**2,392**	2,215	**4,725**	4,397
Net gain from sale of building	**-**	-	**687**	-
Other noninterest income	**12**	5	**107**	61
Total noninterest income	**2,503**	2,389	**5,724**	5,054
NONINTEREST EXPENSE				
Salaries and employee benefits	**2,002**	2,280	**4,480**	5,097
Occupancy and equipment	**339**	210	**688**	463
Purchased services from AgVantis, Inc.	**702**	608	**1,405**	1,216
Purchased services - other	**383**	274	**752**	485
Farm Credit Insurance Fund premium	**967**	544	**1,601**	1,089
Other noninterest expense	**683**	758	**1,436**	1,623
Total noninterest expense	**5,076**	4,674	**10,362**	9,973
Income before income taxes	**10,788**	10,071	**22,724**	21,223
Provision for income taxes	**-**	2	**2**	2
Net income	**10,788**	10,069	**22,722**	21,221
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Amortization of retirement (credits)/costs	**(2)**	2	**(5)**	5
Total comprehensive income	**$ 10,786**	$ 10,071	**$ 22,717**	$ 21,226

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

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(Dollars in Thousands)

UNAUDITED	Capital Stock and Participation Certificates	Additional Paid-In Capital	Unallocated Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 1,500	$ 141,442	$ 200,541	$ 55	$ 343,538
Comprehensive income			21,221	5	21,226
Stock and participation certificates issued	112				112
Stock and participation certificates retired	(103)				(103)
Patronage Distributions: Reversal of Patronage			51		51
Balance at June 30, 2021	$ 1,509	$ 141,442	$ 221,813	$ 60	$ 364,824
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 1,513	$ 141,442	$ 224,640	$ 65	$ 367,660
Comprehensive income			22,723	(5)	22,718
Stock and participation certificates issued	64				64
Stock and participation certificates retired	(83)				(83)
Patronage Distributions: Reversal of Patronage			35		35
Balance at June 30, 2022	**$ 1,494**	**$ 141,442**	**$ 247,398**	**$ 60**	**$ 390,394**

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A description of the organization and operations of Golden State Farm Credit, ACA (the Association), the significant accounting policies followed, and the financial condition and results of operations as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, are contained in the 2021 Annual Report to Shareholders. These unaudited second quarter 2022 financial statements should be read in conjunction with the 2021 Annual Report to Shareholders.

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. (GAAP) for interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not include all of the disclosures required by GAAP for annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, as contained in the 2021 Annual Report to 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, 2022. Descriptions of the significant accounting policies are included in the 2021 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 Adopted or Issued Accounting Pronouncements

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

In June 2016, the FASB issued guidance entitled “Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments.” The guidance replaces the current incurred loss impairment methodology with a methodology that reflects expected credit losses and requires consideration of a broader range of reasonable and supportable information to inform credit loss estimates. Credit losses relating to available-for-sale securities would also be recorded through an allowance for credit losses. For public business entities that are not U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission filers this guidance was to become effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2020, with early application permitted. In November 2019, the FASB approved deferral of the effective date for certain entities for this guidance by two years, which will result in the new credit loss standard becoming effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2022 with early adoption permitted. The Association qualifies for the delay in the adoption date. The Association continues to evaluate the impact of adoption on the Association’s financial condition and its results of operations.

NOTE 2 - LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

A summary of loans follows.

(dollars in thousands)	**June 30, 2022**	December 31, 2021
Real estate mortgage	**$ 1,585,568**	$ 1,533,171
Production and intermediate-term	**363,160**	331,691
Agribusiness	**80,885**	80,440
Rural infrastructure	**35,439**	33,170
Rural residential real estate	**1**	45
Lease receivables	**21,488**	25,563
Total loans	**$ 2,086,541**	$ 2,004,080

The Association purchases and sells participation interests with other parties in order to diversify risk, manage loan volume and comply with Farm Credit Administration regulations. The following table presents information regarding the balances of participations purchased and sold at June 30, 2022:

	Other Farm Credit Institutions		Non-Farm Credit Institutions		Total	
(dollars in thousands)	Purchased	Sold	Purchased	Sold	Purchased	Sold
Real estate mortgage	$ 70,205	$ 360,273	$ -	$ -	$ 70,205	$ 360,273
Production and intermediate-term	58,966	186,618	-	-	58,966	186,618
Agribusiness	58,754	5,497	-	-	58,754	5,497
Rural infrastructure	35,439	-	-	-	35,439	-
Lease receivables	20,219	56	-	-	20,219	56
Total	$ 243,583	$ 552,444	$ -	$ -	$ 243,583	$ 552,444

One credit quality indicator utilized by the Association is the Farm Credit Administration Uniform Loan Classification System that categorizes loans into five categories. The categories are defined as follows:

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

The following table shows loans and related accrued interest classified under the Farm Credit Administration Uniform Loan Classification System as a percentage of total loans and related accrued interest receivable by loan type as of:

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Real estate mortgage		
Acceptable	**97.84%**	97.85%
OAEM	**1.68%**	1.74%
Substandard	**0.48%**	0.41%
Total	**100.00%**	100.00%
Production and intermediate-term		
Acceptable	**99.13%**	98.76%
OAEM	**0.75%**	0.98%
Substandard	**0.12%**	0.26%
Total	**100.00%**	100.00%
Agribusiness		
Acceptable	**82.24%**	85.39%
OAEM	**13.84%**	14.61%
Substandard	**3.92%**	-
Total	**100.00%**	100.00%
Rural infrastructure		
Acceptable	**100.00%**	100.00%
Total	**100.00%**	100.00%
Rural residential real estate		
Acceptable	**100.00%**	100.00%
Total	**100.00%**	100.00%
Lease receivables		
Acceptable	**95.92%**	95.63%
OAEM	**0.02%**	0.03%
Substandard	**4.06%**	4.34%
Total	**100.00%**	100.00%
Total Loans		
Acceptable	**97.48%**	97.51%
OAEM	**1.94%**	2.08%
Substandard	**0.58%**	0.41%
Total	**100.00%**	100.00%

High risk assets consist of impaired loans and other property owned. These nonperforming assets (including related accrued interest) are as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	**June 30, 2022**	December 31, 2021
Nonaccrual loans		
Real estate mortgage	**$ 1,461**	$ 1,375
Production and intermediate-term	**387**	361
Lease receivables	**-**	16
Total nonaccrual loans	**$ 1,848**	$ 1,752
Accruing restructured loans		
Real estate mortgage	**$ 228**	$ 229
Total accruing restructured loans	**$ 228**	$ 229
Accruing loans 90 days past due		
Production and intermediate-term	**$ 111**	$ -
Total accruing loans 90 days past due	**$ 111**	$ -
Total impaired loans	**$ 2,187**	$ 1,981
Total high risk assets	**$ 2,187**	$ 1,981

Additional impaired loan information is as follows:

	June 30, 2022			December 31, 2021		
(dollars in thousands)	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance
Impaired loans with a related allowance for loan losses:						
Production and intermediate-term	**$ 158**	**$ 149**	**$ 158**	$ 361	$ 290	$ 11
Lease receivables	**-**	**-**	**-**	16	16	16
Total	**$ 158**	**$ 149**	**$ 158**	$ 377	$ 306	$ 27
Impaired loans with no related allowance for loan losses:						
Real estate mortgage	**$ 1,689**	**$ 1,804**		$ 1,604	$ 1,563	
Production and intermediate-term	**340**	**354**		-	-	
Total	**$ 2,029**	**$ 2,158**		$ 1,604	$ 1,563	
Total impaired loans:						
Real estate mortgage	**$ 1,689**	**$ 1,804**	**$ -**	$ 1,604	$ 1,563	$ -
Production and intermediate-term	**498**	**503**	**158**	361	290	11
Lease receivables	**-**	**-**	**-**	16	16	16
Total	**$ 2,187**	**$ 2,307**	**$ 158**	$ 1,981	$ 1,869	$ 27

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

	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2022		For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2021	
(dollars in thousands)	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized
Impaired loans with a related allowance for loan losses:				
Production and intermediate-term	**$ 6**	**$ -**	$ 762	$ -
Lease receivables	**6**	**-**	134	-
Total	**$ 12**	**$ -**	$ 896	$ -
Impaired loans with no related allowance for loan losses:				
Real estate mortgage	**$ 1,522**	**$ 4**	$ 1,883	$ 48
Production and intermediate-term	**302**	**-**	75	13
Total	**$ 1,824**	**$ 4**	$ 1,958	$ 61
Total impaired loans:				
Real estate mortgage	**$ 1,522**	**$ 4**	$ 1,883	$ 48
Production and intermediate-term	**308**	**-**	837	13
Lease receivables	**6**	**-**	134	-
Total	**$ 1,836**	**$ 4**	$ 2,854	$ 61

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2022		For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2021	
(dollars in thousands)	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized
Impaired loans with a related allowance for loan losses:				
Production and intermediate-term	**$ 179**	**$ -**	$ 776	$ -
Lease receivables	**11**	**-**	141	-
Total	**$ 190**	**$ -**	$ 917	$ -
Impaired loans with no related allowance for loan losses:				
Real estate mortgage	**$ 1,545**	**$ 10**	$ 12,854	$ 1,478
Production and intermediate-term	**205**	**-**	177	12
Total	**$ 1,750**	**$ 10**	$ 13,031	$ 1,490
Total impaired loans:				
Real estate mortgage	**$ 1,545**	**$ 10**	$ 12,854	$ 1,478
Production and intermediate-term	**384**	**-**	953	12
Lease receivables	**11**	**-**	141	-
Total	**$ 1,940**	**$ 10**	$ 13,948	$ 1,490

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

	June 30, 2022					
(dollars 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	Recorded Investment in Loans	Recorded Investment Accruing Loans 90 Days or More Past Due
Real estate mortgage	$ 343	$ 32	$ 375	$ 1,606,198	$ 1,606,573	$ -
Production and intermediate-term	5,412	269	5,681	360,574	366,255	111
Agribusiness	-	-	-	81,397	81,397	-
Rural infrastructure	-	-	-	35,449	35,449	-
Rural residential real estate	-	-	-	1	1	-
Lease receivables	-	-	-	21,570	21,570	-
Total	$ 5,755	$ 301	$ 6,056	$ 2,105,189	$ 2,111,245	$ 111

	December 31, 2021					
(dollars 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	Recorded Investment in Loans	Recorded Investment Accruing Loans 90 Days or More Past Due
Real estate mortgage	$ 128	$ 720	$ 848	$ 1,546,201	$ 1,547,049	$ -
Production and intermediate-term	1,112	361	1,473	332,336	333,809	-
Agribusiness	-	-	-	80,747	80,747	-
Rural infrastructure	-	-	-	33,173	33,173	-
Rural residential real estate	-	-	-	45	45	-
Lease receivables	-	-	-	25,665	25,665	-
Total	$ 1,240	$ 1,081	$ 2,321	$ 2,018,167	$ 2,020,488	$ -

A summary of changes in the allowance for loan losses is as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Balance at March 31, 2022	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Provision for Loan Losses/ (Loan Loss Reversals)	Balance at June 30, 2022
Real estate mortgage	$ 938	$ -	$ -	$ 113	$ 1,051
Production and intermediate-term	1,806	-	-	341	2,147
Agribusiness	839	-	-	(54)	785
Rural infrastructure	109	-	-	(4)	105
Lease receivables	295	-	-	(29)	266
Total	$ 3,987	$ -	$ -	$ 367	$ 4,354

(dollars in thousands)	Balance at December 31, 2021	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Provision for Loan Losses/ (Loan Loss Reversals)	Balance at June 30, 2022
Real estate mortgage	$ 1,158	$ -	$ -	$ (107)	$ 1,051
Production and intermediate-term	2,102	-	-	45	2,147
Agribusiness	937	-	-	(152)	785
Rural infrastructure	100	-	-	5	105
Lease receivables	392	-	-	(126)	266
Total	$ 4,689	$ -	$ -	$ (335)	$ 4,354

(dollars in thousands)	Balance at March 31, 2021	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Provision for Loan Losses/ (Loan Loss Reversals)	Balance at June 30, 2021
Real estate mortgage	$ 1,010	$ -	$ -	$ 40	$ 1,050
Production and intermediate-term	2,137	-	-	27	2,164
Agribusiness	780	-	-	36	816
Rural infrastructure	106	-	-	(22)	84
Lease receivables	498	-	-	(69)	429
Total	$ 4,531	$ -	$ -	$ 12	$ 4,543

(dollars in thousands)	Balance at December 31, 2020	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Provision for Loan Losses/ (Loan Loss Reversals)	Balance at June 30, 2021
Real estate mortgage	$ 707	$ -	$ -	$ 343	$ 1,050
Production and intermediate-term	2,644	-	-	(480)	2,164
Agribusiness	671	-	-	145	816
Rural infrastructure	115	-	-	(31)	84
Lease receivables	528	-	-	(99)	429
Total	$ 4,665	$ -	$ -	$ (122)	$ 4,543

The Association maintains a separate reserve for unfunded commitments, which is included in Liabilities on the Association's Consolidated Statement of Condition. The related provision for the reserve for unfunded commitments is included as part of the provision for credit losses on the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, along with the provision for loan losses. A summary of changes in the reserve for unfunded commitments follows:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
(dollars in thousands)	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
Balance at beginning of period	**$ 393**	$ 408	**$ 358**	$ 430
Provision for/(Reversal of) reserve for unfunded commitment	**(15)**	(38)	**20**	(60)
Total	**$ 378**	$ 370	**$ 378**	$ 370

Additional information on the allowance for loan losses follows:

	Allowance for Loan Losses Ending Balance at June 30, 2022		Recorded Investments in Loans Outstanding Ending Balance at June 30, 2022	
(dollars in thousands)	Individually evaluated for impairment	Collectively evaluated for impairment	Individually evaluated for impairment	Collectively evaluated for impairment
Real estate mortgage	$ -	$ 1,051	$ 1,689	$ 1,604,884
Production and intermediate-term	158	1,989	498	365,757
Agribusiness	-	785	-	81,397
Rural infrastructure	-	105	-	35,449
Rural residential real estate	-	-	-	1
Lease receivables	-	266	-	21,570
Total	$ 158	$ 4,196	$ 2,187	$ 2,109,058

	Allowance for Loan Losses Ending Balance at December 31, 2021		Recorded Investments in Loans Outstanding Ending Balance at December 31, 2021	
(dollars in thousands)	Individually evaluated for impairment	Collectively evaluated for impairment	Individually evaluated for impairment	Collectively evaluated for impairment
Real estate mortgage	$ -	$ 1,158	$ 1,604	$ 1,545,445
Production and intermediate-term	11	2,091	361	333,448
Agribusiness	-	937	-	80,747
Rural infrastructure	-	100	-	33,173
Rural residential real estate	-	-	-	45
Lease receivables	16	376	16	25,649
Total	$ 27	$ 4,662	$ 1,981	$ 2,018,507

A restructuring of a debt constitutes a troubled debt restructuring (TDR) if the creditor, for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor’s financial difficulties, grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider.

The following table presents additional information regarding troubled debt restructurings that occurred during the periods.

	For the Three Months Ended			
	June 30, 2022		June 30, 2021	
(dollars in thousands)	Pre-modification Outstanding Recorded Investment*	Post-modification Outstanding Recorded Investment*	Pre-modification Outstanding Recorded Investment*	Post-modification Outstanding Recorded Investment*
Troubled debt restructurings:				
Real estate mortgage	$ 716	$ 716	$ -	$ -
Production and intermediate-term	359	359	-	-
Total	$ 1,075	$ 1,075	$ -	$ -

	For the Six Months Ended			
	June 30, 2022		June 30, 2021	
	Pre-modification Outstanding Recorded Investment*	Post-modification Outstanding Recorded Investment*	Pre-modification Outstanding Recorded Investment*	Post-modification Outstanding Recorded Investment*
Troubled debt restructurings:				
Real estate mortgage	$ 716	$ 716	$ -	$ -
Production and intermediate-term	359	359	-	-
Total	$ 1,075	$ 1,075	$ -	$ -

* Pre-modification represents the recorded investment in the loan receivable just prior to restructuring and post-modification represents the recorded investment in the loan receivable immediately following the restructuring. The recorded investment is the face amount of the loan receivable increased or decreased by applicable accrued interest and unamortized premium, discount, finance charges, or acquisition costs and may also reflect a previous direct write-down of the investment.

The Association had no TDRs within the previous 12 months and for which there were subsequent payment defaults during the first six months of 2022 and 2021.

There were no additional commitments to lend to borrowers whose loans have been modified in troubled debt restructuring at June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

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

	Loans modified as TDRs		TDRs in Nonaccrual Status*	
(dollars in thousands)	**June 30, 2022**	December 31, 2021	**June 30, 2022**	December 31, 2021
Real estate mortgage	**$ 1,082**	$ 229	**$ 854**	$ -
Production and intermediate-term	**223**	351	**223**	351
Total	**$ 1,305**	$ 580	**$ 1,077**	$ 351

* Represents the portion of loans modified as TDRs (first column) that are in nonaccrual status.

NOTE 3 - CAPITAL

A summary of select capital ratios based on a three-month average and minimums set by the Farm Credit Administration follows.

	As of June 30, 2022	As of December 31, 2021	Regulatory Minimums	Capital Conservation Buffer	Total
Risk Adjusted:					
Common equity tier 1 ratio	14.53%	14.03%	4.5%	2.5%	7.0%
Tier 1 capital ratio	14.53%	14.03%	6.0%	2.5%	8.5%
Total capital ratio	14.72%	14.26%	8.0%	2.5%	10.5%
Permanent capital ratio	14.55%	14.06%	7.0%	-	7.0%
Non-risk-adjusted:					
Tier 1 leverage ratio	15.75%	15.10%	4.0%	1.0%	5.0%
Unallocated retained earnings and equivalents leverage ratio	15.67%	16.76%	1.5%	-	1.5%

If capital ratios fall below the regulatory minimum plus buffer amounts, capital distributions (equity redemptions, cash dividend payments, and cash patronage payments) and discretionary senior executive bonuses are restricted or prohibited without prior FCA approval.

The following tables present the activity in the accumulated other comprehensive income/loss, net of tax by component:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
(dollars in thousands)	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
Pension and other benefit plans:				
Beginning balance	**$ 62**	$ 58	**$ 65**	$ 55
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income/loss	**(2)**	2	**(5)**	5
Net current period other comprehensive income/loss	**(2)**	2	**(5)**	5
Ending balance	**$ 60**	$ 60	**$ 60**	$ 60

The following table represents reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income/loss.

	Amount Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/Loss		Location of Gain/Loss Recognized in Statement of Income
	For the Three Months Ended June 30		
(dollars in thousands)	**2022**	2021	
Pension and other benefit plans:			
Net actuarial income/loss	**$ (2)**	$ 2	Salaries and employee benefits
Total reclassifications	**$ (2)**	$ 2	

	Amount Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/Loss		Location of Gain/Loss Recognized in Statement of Income
	For the Six Months Ended June 30		
(dollars in thousands)	**2022**	2021	
Pension and other benefit plans:			
Net actuarial income/loss	**$ (5)**	$ 5	Salaries and employee benefits
Total reclassifications	**$ (5)**	$ 5	

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. See Note 2 of the 2021 Annual Report to Shareholders for a more complete description.

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

	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair Value
(dollars in thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets held in nonqualified benefits trusts				
June 30, 2022	**$ 70**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 70**
December 31, 2021	$ 60	$ -	$ -	$ 60

The Association had no liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at June 30, 2022 or December 31, 2021.

The Association had no assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis at June 30, 2022 or December 31, 2021.

Valuation Techniques

As more fully discussed in Note 2 of the 2021 Annual Report to Shareholders, accounting 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 presents a brief summary of the valuation techniques used by the Association for assets and liabilities, subject to fair value measurement.

Assets Held in Non-Qualified Benefits Trusts

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

Loans Evaluated for Impairment

For impaired loans measured on a non-recurring basis, 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, these fair value measurements fall within Level 3 of the 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.

NOTE 5 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

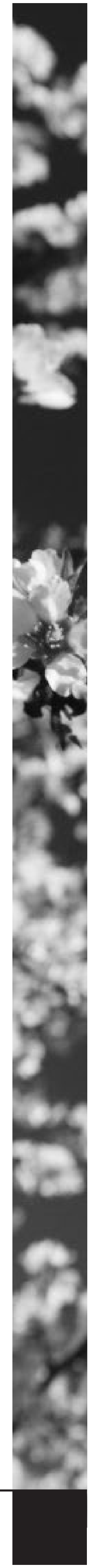
The Association has evaluated subsequent events through August 5, which is the date the financial statements were issued, and no material subsequent events were identified.

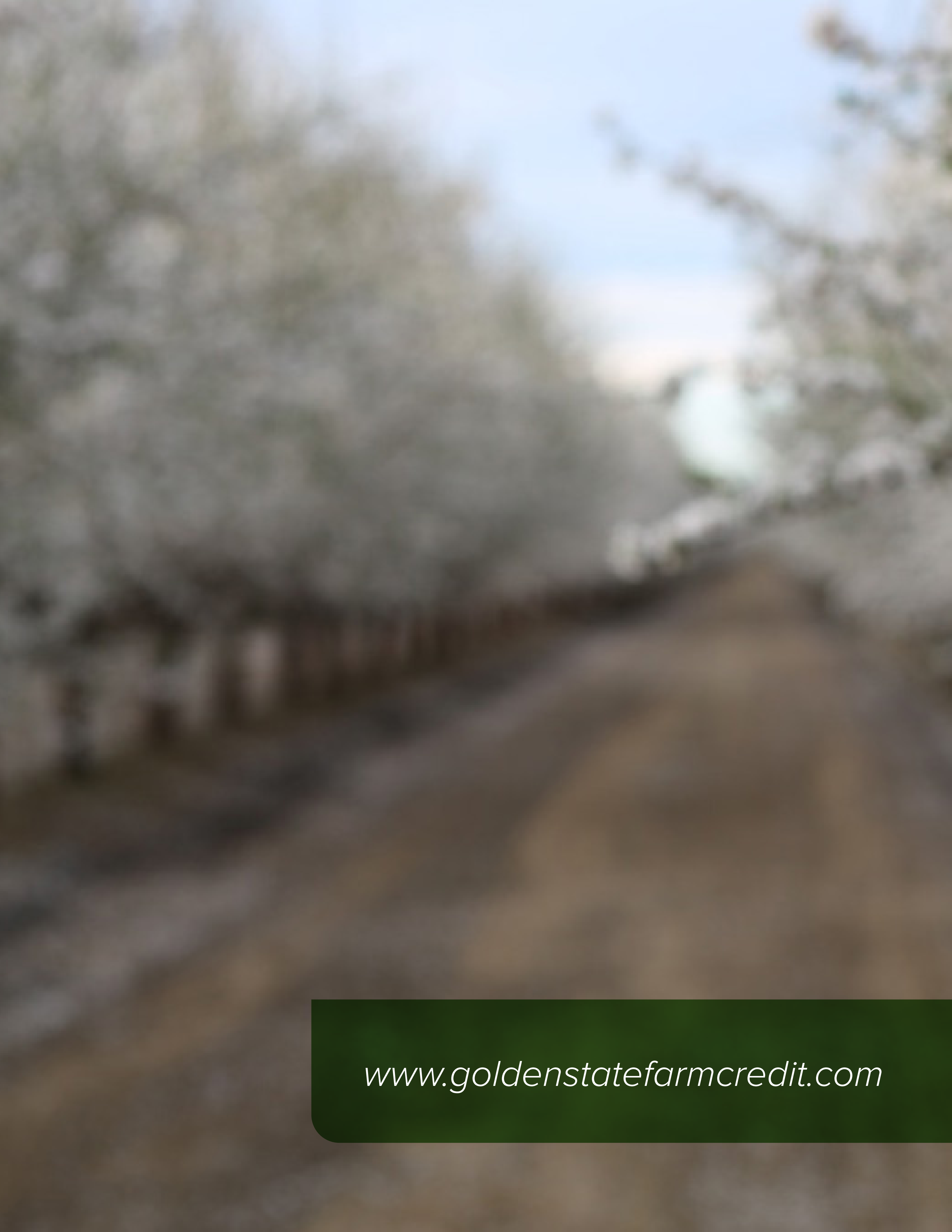
GOLDEN STATE FARM CREDIT, ACA

The shareholders' investment in Golden State Farm Credit, ACA is materially affected by the financial condition and results of operations of CoBank, ACB, (CoBank). The 2021 CoBank Annual Report to Shareholders, and the CoBank quarterly shareholders' 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:

Golden State Farm Credit
3013 Ceres Avenue, Chico, CA 95973
Ph: (530) 895-8695 or (800) 834-8698

Proudly Serving Our Local Communities in
Chico, Hanford, Kingsburg, Red Bluff and Willows





www.goldenstatefarmcredit.com