UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20549

		SECURITIES AND EX Washingto	n, D.C. 20549	MISSION					
		FOR	M 10-Q	_					
(Mark One)									
×	Quarterly Report Pursuant to Sect	ion 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exch	ange Act of 1934						
		For the quarterly per	riod ended June 30, 202	25					
			or						
	Transition Report Pursuant to Sect	ion 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exch	ange Act of 1934						
		For the transition period	from to						
		Commission File	Number 000-23423						
			CORRO	— ATLON					
		C&F FINANCIA							
		-		_					
	Virgini (State or other jurisdiction of inco			54-1680165 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)					
	3600 La Grange Park (Address of principal e			23168 (Zip Code)					
	(ŕ	843-2360	,					
		(Registrant's terephone i	iumber, including area	(Coue)					
		(Former name, former address and form	N/A mer fiscal year, if chang	ged since last report)					
				_					
Securities re	egistered pursuant to Section 12(b) of t	he Act:							
Cor	Title of each class mmon Stock, \$1.00 par value per share		Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which reg The NASDAO Stock Market LL0					
Ind	icate by check mark whether the regist	rant (1) has filed all reports required to	be filed by Section 1:	3 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during bject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Y	g the preceding				
Ind	icate by check mark whether the regist	rant has submitted electronically every	Interactive Data File	required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regular equired to submit such files). Yes \boxtimes No \square					
				ccelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerg 1 "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exch					
Large accel		Accelerated filer Smaller reporting company		Emerging growth company					
If a		by check mark if the registrant has elec	ted not to use the exte	tended transition period for complying with any new or re	evised financial				
Ü		rant is a shell company (as defined in R	Rule 12b-2 of the Excl	change Act). Yes □ No ⊠					

 $At August \ 8, 2025, the \ latest \ practicable \ date \ for \ determination, 3, 238, 301 \ shares \ of \ common \ stock, \$1.00 \ par \ value, of \ the \ registrant \ were \ outstanding.$

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Part I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

C&F FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

	June 30, 2025		De	December 31, 2024		
Assets						
Cash and due from banks	\$	17,906	\$	16,163		
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks		62,289		49,423		
Total cash and cash equivalents		80,195		65,586		
Securities—available for sale at fair value, amortized cost of						
\$459,702 and \$448,616, respectively		434,506		418,625		
Loans held for sale, at fair value		44,757		20,112		
Loans, net of allowance for credit losses of \$39,578 and \$40,087, respectively		1,952,087		1,880,311		
Restricted stock, at cost		4,250		3,592		
Corporate premises and equipment, net		39,329		40,118		
Other real estate owned, net of valuation allowance of \$215 and \$215, respectively		1,316		1,316		
Accrued interest receivable		10,934		10,592		
Goodwill		25,191		25,191		
Other intangible assets, net		1,022		1,147		
Bank-owned life insurance		21,426		21,191		
Net deferred tax asset		16,877		17,719		
Other assets	0	54,502	Φ.	57,874		
Total assets	\$	2,686,392	\$	2,563,374		
Liabilities Deposits Noninterest-bearing demand deposits Savings and interest-bearing demand deposits Time deposits Total deposits Short-term borrowings Long-term borrowings Trust preferred capital notes Accrued interest payable Other liabilities Total liabilities Commitments and contingent liabilities (Note 11)	\$	555,759 857,613 842,942 2,256,314 42,642 78,018 25,475 4,072 38,955 2,445,476	\$	526,069 826,462 818,329 2,170,860 28,994 68,158 25,457 4,403 38,532 2,336,404		
Equity Common stock (\$1.00 par value, 8,000,000 shares authorized, 3,238,085 and 3,233,672 shares issued and outstanding, respectively, includes 108,498 and 119,778 of unvested shares, respectively) Additional paid-in capital		3,130 588		3,114		
Retained earnings		257,896		247,814		
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net		(21,301)		(24,604)		
Equity attributable to C&F Financial Corporation		240,313		226,360		
Noncontrolling interest		603		610		
Total equity		240,916		226,970		
Total liabilities and equity	\$	2,686,392	\$	2,563,374		

C&F FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(Unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

	TI	Three Months Ended June 30, Si			Six Months Ended June 30,			
		2025		2024		2025		2024
Interest income		_				_		
Interest and fees on loans	\$	33,716	\$	31,407	\$	66,098	\$	60,993
Interest on interest-bearing deposits in other banks		413		163		915		422
Interest and dividends on securities								
U.S. treasury, government agencies and corporations		278		434		567		1,036
Mortgage-backed securities		1,533		927		2,927		1,813
Tax-exempt obligations of states and political subdivisions		953		885		1,864		1,768
Taxable obligations of states and political subdivisions		197		184		392		368
Corporate and other		317		312		632		620
Total interest income		37,407		34,312		73,395		67,020
Interest expense								
Savings and interest-bearing deposits		2,006		1,550		3,811		3,164
Time deposits		7,547		7,700		15,511		14,616
Borrowings		988		940		1,847		1,662
Trust preferred capital notes		358		294		708		592
Total interest expense		10,899		10,484		21,877		20,034
Net interest income		26,508		23,828		51,518		46,986
Provision for credit losses		2,100		2,550		5,100		6,050
Net interest income after provision for credit losses		24,408	_	21,278	_	46,418		40,936
Noninterest income		24,400		21,270		70,710		40,730
Gains on sales of loans		2,458		1,701		4,305		2,989
Interchange income		1,621		1,701		3,096		3,047
Service charges on deposit accounts		1,021		1,050		2,012		2,097
Investment income from other equity interests		1,022		1,030		334		337
Mortgage banking fee income		888		622		1,458		1,101
Wealth management services income, net		756		714		1,488		1,101
Mortgage lender services income		762		499		1,400		1,002
Other service charges and fees		551		423		1,049		819
		1,663		573		2,381		1,979
Other income (loss), net								
Total noninterest income		9,848		7,324		17,421		14,816
Noninterest expenses		14046		12.452		20.220		27.704
Salaries and employee benefits		14,846		13,452		28,329		27,704
Occupancy		2,099		2,063		4,292		4,195
Data processing		2,989		2,963		5,855		5,792
Professional fees		1,001		884		1,922		1,799
Insurance expense		416		409		907		815
Marketing and advertising expenses		549		316		1,078		484
Loan processing and collection expenses		745		675		1,428		1,303
Other		1,985		1,611		3,878		3,431
Total noninterest expenses		24,630		22,373		47,689		45,523
Income before income taxes		9,626		6,229		16,150		10,229
Income tax expense		1,859		1,195		2,988		1,760
Net income		7,767		5,034		13,162		8,469
Less net income attributable to noncontrolling interest		76		27		103		61
Net income attributable to C&F Financial Corporation	\$	7,691	\$	5,007	\$	13,059	\$	8,408
Net income per share - basic and diluted	\$	2.37	\$	1.50	\$	4.03	\$	2.50
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C&F FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Unaudited) (Dollars in thousands)

	Three Months Ended June 30,					Six Months Ended June 30,			
		2025		2024		2025		2024	
Net income	\$	7,767	\$	5,034	\$	13,162	\$	8,469	
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:									
Securities available for sale		(822)		1,629		3,788		(437)	
Defined benefit plan		_		9		(9)		16	
Cash flow hedges		(188)		(68)		(476)		9	
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax		(1,010)		1,570		3,303		(412)	
Comprehensive income		6,757		6,604		16,465		8,057	
Less comprehensive income attributable to									
noncontrolling interest		76		27		103		61	
Comprehensive income attributable to C&F									
Financial Corporation	\$	6,681	\$	6,577	\$	16,362	\$	7,996	

C&F FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2025 AND 2024

(Unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Attributable to C&F Financial Corporation							
	C	Common Stock	Pa	ditional iid - In apital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, Net	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Equity
Balance March 31, 2025	\$	3,123	\$	108	\$ 251,694	\$ (20,291)	\$ 637 \$	235,271
Comprehensive income:								
Net income		_		_	7,691	_	76	7,767
Other comprehensive loss		_		_	_	(1,010)	_	(1,010)
Share-based compensation		_		455	_	<u> </u>	_	455
Restricted stock vested		7		(7)	_	_	_	
Common stock issued		1		41	_	_	_	42
Common stock purchased		(1)		(9)	_	_	_	(10)
Cash dividends declared (\$0.46 per share)		_		_	(1,489)	_	_	(1,489)
Distributions to noncontrolling interest		_		_			(110)	(110)
Balance June 30, 2025	\$	3,130	\$	588	\$ 257,896	\$ (21,301)	\$ 603 \$	240,916

	Attributable to C&F Financial Corporation					on			
	C	Common Stock	Ī	dditional Paid - In Capital	Retained Earnings	Com	oumulated Other prehensive oss, Net	itrolling erest	Total Equity
Balance March 31, 2024	\$	3,246	\$	6,084	\$ 235,679	\$	(28,669)	\$ 609	\$ 216,949
Comprehensive income:									
Net income		_		_	5,007		_	27	5,034
Other comprehensive income				_	_		1,570	_	1,570
Share-based compensation		_		463	_		_	_	463
Restricted stock vested		6		(6)			_		
Common stock issued		1		49	_		_	_	50
Common stock purchased		(79)		(3,433)	_		_		(3,512)
Cash dividends declared (\$0.44 per share)					(1,455)			 	(1,455)
Balance June 30, 2024	\$	3,174	\$	3,157	\$ 239,231	\$	(27,099)	\$ 636	\$ 219,099

C&F FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2025 AND 2024

(Unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Attri	ibutak	ole to C&F	poration			
	ommon Stock	Pa	ditional aid - In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, Net	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Equity
Balance December 31, 2024	\$ 3,114	\$	36	\$ 247,814	\$ (24,604)	\$ 610 \$	226,970
Comprehensive income:							
Net income	_		_	13,059	_	103	13,162
Other comprehensive income					3,303		3,303
Share-based compensation			916	_	_	_	916
Restricted stock vested	20		(20)		_		
Common stock issued	2		86	_	_	_	88
Common stock purchased	(6)		(430)		_		(436)
Cash dividends declared (\$0.92 per share)	_		_	(2,977)	_	_	(2,977)
Distributions to noncontrolling interest						(110)	(110)
Balance June 30, 2025	\$ 3,130	\$	588	\$ 257,896	\$ (21,301)	\$ 603 \$	240,916

		Attri	ibuta	able to C&I	poration			
	C	Common Stock	I	dditional Paid - In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, Net	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Equity
Balance December 31, 2023	\$	3,238	\$	6,567	\$ 233,760	\$ (26,687)	\$ 638 \$	217,516
Comprehensive income:								
Net income		_		_	8,408	_	61	8,469
Other comprehensive loss		_		_	_	(412)	_	(412)
Share-based compensation		_		973	_	_	_	973
Restricted stock vested		32		(32)		_	_	
Common stock issued		2		94	_	_	_	96
Common stock purchased		(98)		(4,445)	_	_	_	(4,543)
Cash dividends declared (\$0.88 per share)		_		_	(2,937)	_	_	(2,937)
Distributions to noncontrolling interest		_			_	_	(63)	(63)
Balance June 30, 2024	\$	3,174	\$	3,157	\$ 239,231	\$ (27,099)	\$ 636 \$	219,099

C&F FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited) (Dollars in thousands)

(Donais in thousands)		Six Months I	Ended	June 30.
		2025	mucu	2024
Operating activities:				
Net income	\$	13,162	\$	8,469
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:				
Provision for credit losses		5,100		6,050
Accretion of certain acquisition-related discounts, net		(199)		(298)
Share-based compensation		916		973
Depreciation and amortization		1,984		1,896
Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts on securities, net		(88)		769
Reversal of provision for indemnifications		(60)		(275)
Income from bank-owned life insurance		(212)		(215)
Pension expense		359		451
Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale		306,756		223,410
Origination of loans held for sale		(326,348)		(239,259)
Gains on sales of loans held for sale		(4,305)		(2,989)
Other gains, net		48		64
Change in other assets and liabilities:				
Accrued interest receivable		(342)		(118)
Other assets		2,308		872
Accrued interest payable		(331)		1,177
Other liabilities		75		1,613
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities		(1,177)		2,590
Investing activities:				
Proceeds from sales, maturities and calls of securities available for sale and payments on mortgage-backed				
securities		31,333		72,896
Purchases of securities available for sale		(42,331)		(16,532)
Purchases of time deposits, net		(254)		736
Repayments on loans held for investment by non-bank affiliates		82,921		84,998
Purchases of loans held for investment by non-bank affiliates		(83,286)		(93,840)
Net increase in community banking loans held for investment		(76,490)		(118,986)
Purchases of corporate premises and equipment		(833)		(1,024)
Other investing activities, net		(672)		(470)
Net cash used in investing activities		(89,612)		(72,222)
Financing activities:				
Net increase (decrease) in demand and savings deposits		60,841		(70,533)
Net increase in time deposits		24,613		110,465
Net decrease in short-term borrowings		(8,352)		(33,174)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		52,000		40,000
Repayments of long-term borrowings		(20,000)		_
Repurchases of common stock		(436)		(4,543)
Cash dividends paid		(2,977)		(2,937)
Other financing activities, net		(291)		(139)
Net cash provided by financing activities		105,398		39,139
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		14,609		(30,493)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		65,586		75,159
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$	80,195	\$	44,666
Supplemental cash flow disclosures:				
Interest paid	S	22,190	\$	18,839
Income taxes paid		2,113		22
Supplemental disclosure of noncash investing and financing activities:		_,		
Liabilities assumed to acquire right of use assets at lease commencement		190		2,481
1 0				,

C&F FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

NOTE 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation: The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) for interim financial reporting and with applicable quarterly reporting regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). They do not include all of the information and notes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. Therefore, these consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the C&F Financial Corporation Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 (2024 Annual Report). The accounting and reporting policies of the Corporation conform to GAAP and to predominant practices within the banking industry and are primarily disclosed in the 2024 Annual Report.

The unaudited consolidated financial statements include the accounts of C&F Financial Corporation (the Corporation), its direct wholly-owned subsidiary, Citizens and Farmers Bank (the Bank or C&F Bank), and indirect subsidiaries that are wholly-owned or controlled. Subsidiaries that are less than wholly owned are fully consolidated if they are controlled by the Corporation or one of its subsidiaries, and the portion of any subsidiary not owned by the Corporation is reported as noncontrolling interest. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. In addition, the Corporation owns all of the common stock of C&F Financial Statutory Trust I, C&F Financial Statutory Trust II, and Central Virginia Bankshares Statutory Trust I, all of which are unconsolidated subsidiaries. The subordinated debt owed to these trusts is reported as liabilities of the Corporation.

Nature of Operations: The Corporation is a bank holding company incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The Corporation owns all of the stock of its subsidiary, C&F Bank, which is an independent commercial bank chartered under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

C&F Bank has five wholly-owned subsidiaries: C&F Mortgage Corporation (C&F Mortgage), C&F Finance Company (C&F Finance), C&F Wealth Management Corporation (C&F Wealth Management), C&F Insurance Services, Inc. (C&F Insurance), and CVB Title Services, Inc. (CVB Title), all incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia. C&F Mortgage, organized in September 1995, originates and sells residential mortgages, provides mortgage loan origination services to third-party lenders and, through its subsidiary Certified Appraisals LLC, provides ancillary mortgage loan production services for residential appraisals. C&F Mortgage owns a 51 percent interest in C&F Select LLC, which was organized in January 2019 and is also engaged in the business of originating and selling residential mortgages. C&F Finance, acquired in September 2002, is a finance company purchasing automobile, marine and recreational vehicle (RV) loans through indirect lending programs. C&F Wealth Management, organized in April 1995, is a full-service brokerage firm offering a comprehensive range of wealth management services through third-party service providers. C&F Insurance and CVB Title were organized for the primary purpose of owning equity interests in an independent insurance agency and a full service title and settlement agency, respectively. Business segment data is presented in Note 10.

Basis of Presentation: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term relate to the determination of the allowance for credit losses and evaluation of goodwill for impairment. In the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, which are necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations in these financial statements, have been made.

Reclassification: Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior period financial statements to conform to the current period presentation. None of these reclassifications are considered material.

Subordinated Notes: On June 6, 2025, the Corporation completed the issuance of \$40.0 million in aggregate principal amount of subordinated notes due 2035 (the Notes) in a private placement transaction. The Notes will initially bear interest at a fixed rate of 7.50% for five years and at the then current three-month SOFR plus 388.5 basis points thereafter. Concurrently with the issuance, the Corporation repurchased its \$20.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 4.875% fixed-to-floating rate subordinated notes due 2030 (the 2030 Notes). The 2030 Notes were repurchased at a price of 100% of the outstanding principal amount, plus accrued but unpaid interest, to but excluding the repurchase date. The 2030 Notes were to move from a fixed rate of 4.875% to a floating rate at the then current three-month SOFR plus 475.5 basis points during the third quarter of 2025.

Recent Significant Accounting Pronouncements: In November 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued ASU 2023-09, "Income Taxes (Topic 740) – Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures." The amendments in ASU 2023-09 require that a public entity disclose, on an annual basis, specific categories in the rate reconciliation and provide additional information for reconciling items that meet a quantitative threshold, the amount of income taxes paid disaggregated by federal, state and foreign taxes, and the amount of income taxes paid disaggregated by individual jurisdictions in which income taxes paid is equal to or granter than five percent of total income taxes paid. The amendments also require that entities disclose income from continuing operations before income tax expense disaggregated between domestic and foreign, as well as income tax expense from continuing operations disaggregated by federal, state and foreign. The amendments apply to all public entities that are subject to Topic 740, "Income Taxes," and are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024. Early adoption is permitted. The amendments are to be applied on a prospective basis; however, retrospective application is permitted. The Corporation does not expect the adoption of ASU 2023-09 to have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

In November 2024, FASB issued ASU 2024-03, "Income Statement – Reporting Comprehensive Income – Expense Disaggregation Disclosures." The amendments in ASU 2024-03 require disaggregated disclosure of income statement expenses for public business entities. Such disclosures must be made on an annual and interim basis in a tabular format in the footnotes to the financial statements. The amendments require companies to disclose disaggregated information about specific natural expense categories that are considered relevant and applicable, including (1) purchases of inventory, (2) employee compensation, (3) depreciation, (4) intangible asset amortization, and (5) oil and gas activities. The amendments also provide clarification regarding identifying relevant expenses captions and requires disclosure of selling expenses on an annual and interim basis. Entities are required to apply the guidance in ASU 2024-03 consistently for all periods presented and is effective for all public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted. The amendments are to be applied on a prospective basis; however, retrospective application is permitted. The Corporation does not expect the adoption of ASU 2024-03 to have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

Other accounting standards that have been issued by the FASB or other standards-setting bodies are not currently expected to have a material effect on the Corporation's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

NOTE 2: Securities

Total

The Corporation's debt securities, all of which are classified as available for sale, are summarized in the following tables. The Corporation has elected to exclude accrued interest receivable, totaling \$2.36 million and \$2.32 million at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively, from the amortized cost basis of securities.

	June 30, 2025							
		Gross	Gross					
	Amortized	Unrealized	Unrealized					
(Dollars in thousands)	Cost	Gains	Losses	Fair Value				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 4,990	\$ —	\$ (192)	\$ 4,798				
U.S. government agencies and corporations	67,774		(6,516)	61,258				
Mortgage-backed securities	212,941	349	(11,757)	201,533				
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	150,247	257	(5,764)	144,740				
Corporate and other debt securities	23,750	12	(1,585)	22,177				
Total	\$ 459,702	\$ 618	\$ (25,814)	\$ 434,506				
		Decembe	r 31, 2024					
		Decembe Gross	r 31, 2024 Gross					
	Amortized							
(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross	Gross	Fair Value				
		Gross Unrealized	Gross Unrealized	Fair Value \$ 10,700				
(Dollars in thousands)	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses					
(Dollars in thousands) U.S. Treasury securities	Cost \$ 10,985	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses \$ (285)	\$ 10,700				
(Dollars in thousands) U.S. Treasury securities U.S. government agencies and corporations	Cost \$ 10,985 68,772	Gross Unrealized Gains \$	Gross Unrealized Losses \$ (285) (8,113)	\$ 10,700 60,659				

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of securities at June 30, 2025, by the earlier of contractual maturity or expected maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

448,616

789

(30,780)

418,625

	June 30, 2025			25
	A	mortized		<u>.</u>
(Dollars in thousands)	Cost		Fair Value	
Due in one year or less	\$	71,670	\$	69,510
Due after one year through five years		187,528		176,739
Due after five years through ten years		126,996		118,560
Due after ten years		73,508		69,697
Total	\$	459,702	\$	434,506

The following table presents the gross realized gains and losses on and the proceeds from the sales, maturities and calls of securities. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, there were no sales of securities.

	Thr	ee Months I	Ended	Six Months Ended June 30				
(Dollars in thousands)		2025	2024		2025			2024
Realized gains from sales, maturities and calls of								
securities:								
Gross realized gains	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_
Gross realized losses					_			_
Net realized losses	\$		\$		\$		\$	
Proceeds from sales, maturities, calls and paydowns of								
securities	\$	14,157	\$	35,572	\$	31,333	\$	72,896

The Corporation pledges securities primarily to secure municipal deposits, repurchase agreements and lines of credit that provide liquidity to the Corporation and C&F Bank. Securities with an aggregate amortized cost of \$152.14 million and an aggregate fair value of \$141.01 million were pledged at June 30, 2025. Securities with an aggregate amortized cost of \$212.92 million and an aggregate fair value of \$196.10 million were pledged at December 31, 2024.

Securities in an unrealized loss position at June 30, 2025, by duration of the period of the unrealized loss, are shown below.

	Less Than 12 Months			1	12 Months or More				Total			
		Fair		Unrealized		Fair		nrealized	l Fair		Unrealized	
(Dollars in thousands)		Value		Loss		Value		Loss		Value		Loss
U.S. Treasury securities	\$		\$	_	\$	4,798	\$	192	\$	4,798	\$	192
U.S. government agencies and corporations		_		_		61,258		6,516		61,258		6,516
Mortgage-backed securities		57,111		1,112		112,751		10,645		169,862		11,757
Obligations of states and political subdivisions		49,939		1,780		59,579		3,984		109,518		5,764
Corporate and other debt securities		489		12		18,427		1,573		18,916		1,585
Total	\$	107,539	\$	2,904	\$	256,813	\$	22,910	\$	364,352	\$	25,814

There were 598 debt securities with a fair value below the amortized cost basis, totaling \$364.35 million of aggregate fair value as of June 30, 2025. The Corporation concluded that a credit loss did not exist in its securities portfolio at June 30, 2025, and no allowance for credit losses has been recognized based on the fact that (1) changes in fair value were caused primarily by fluctuations in interest rates or other market factors, such as changes in demand, (2) securities with unrealized losses had generally high credit quality, (3) the Corporation intends to hold these investments in debt securities to maturity and it is more-likely-than-not that the Corporation will not be required to sell these investments before a recovery of its investment, and (4) issuers have continued to make timely payments of principal and interest. Additionally, the Corporation's mortgage-backed securities are entirely issued by either U.S. government agencies or U.S. government-sponsored enterprises. Collectively, these entities provide a guarantee, which is either explicitly or implicitly supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, that investors in such mortgage-backed securities will receive timely principal and interest payments.

Securities in an unrealized loss position at December 31, 2024, by duration of the period of the unrealized loss, are shown below.

	Less Than 12 Months				12 Months or More				Total			
		Fair	U	Unrealized		Fair		nrealized	Fair Fair		Uı	realized
(Dollars in thousands)		Value		Loss		Value		Loss		Value		Loss
U.S. Treasury securities	\$		\$	_	\$	10,700	\$	285	\$	10,700	\$	285
U.S. government agencies and corporations		_		_		60,659		8,113		60,659		8,113
Mortgage-backed securities		53,734		1,253		123,307		14,303		177,041		15,556
Obligations of states and political subdivisions		31,981		412		66,743		4,201		98,724		4,613
Corporate and other debt securities		474		26		19,717		2,187		20,191		2,213
Total	\$	86,189	\$	1,691	\$	281,126	\$	29,089	\$	367,315	\$	30,780

The Corporation's investment in restricted stock totaled \$4.25 million at June 30, 2025 and \$3.59 million at December 31, 2024 and consisted of Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta (FHLB) stock. Restricted stock is generally viewed as a long-term investment, which is carried at cost because there is no market for the stock other than to be redeemed or repurchased by the FHLB. Therefore, when evaluating restricted stock for impairment, its value is based on the ultimate recoverability of the par value rather than by recognizing any temporary decline in value. The Corporation did not consider its investment in restricted stock to be impaired at June 30, 2025 and no impairment has been recognized.

NOTE 3: Loans

The Corporation's loans are stated at their face amount, net of deferred fees and costs and discounts, and consist of the classes of loans included in the following table. The Corporation has elected to exclude accrued interest receivable, totaling \$8.57 million and \$8.27 million at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively, from the recorded balance of loans.

(Dollars in thousands)	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Commercial real estate	\$ 763,624	\$ 734,182
Commercial business	110,932	104,947
Construction - commercial real estate	141,314	132,717
Land acquisition and development	53,585	46,072
Builder lines	44,758	35,605
Construction - consumer real estate	23,843	18,799
Residential mortgage	313,273	308,809
Equity lines	68,519	62,204
Other consumer	10,427	10,270
Consumer finance - automobiles	397,365	398,651
Consumer finance - marine and recreational vehicles	64,025	68,142
Subtotal	1,991,665	1,920,398
Less allowance for credit losses	(39,578)	(40,087)
Loans, net	\$ 1,952,087	\$ 1,880,311

Other consumer loans included \$260,000 and \$255,000 of demand deposit overdrafts at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

The following table shows the aging of the Corporation's loan portfolio, by class, at June 30, 2025.

	30-59	60-89	90+				90+ Days
	Days	Days	Days	Total			Past Due and
(Dollars in thousands)	Past Due	Past Due	Past Due	Past Due	Current ¹	Total Loans	Accruing
Commercial real estate	\$ 150	s —	\$ 21	\$ 171	\$ 763,453	\$ 763,624	\$ 21
Commercial business	_	_	_	_	110,932	110,932	_
Construction - commercial real estate	_	_	_	_	141,314	141,314	_
Land acquisition and development	_	_	_	_	53,585	53,585	_
Builder lines	_	_	_	_	44,758	44,758	_
Construction - consumer real estate	_	_	_	_	23,843	23,843	_
Residential mortgage	1,651	208	908	2,767	310,506	313,273	61
Equity lines	60	_	_	60	68,459	68,519	_
Other consumer	4	_	_	4	10,423	10,427	_
Consumer finance - automobiles	14,304	2,292	697	17,293	380,072	397,365	_
Consumer finance - marine and recreational							
vehicles	266	11	_	277	63,748	64,025	_
Total	\$ 16,435	\$ 2,511	\$ 1,626	\$ 20,572	\$ 1,971,093	\$ 1,991,665	\$ 82

For the purposes of the table above, "Current" includes loans that are 1-29 days past due.

The table above includes nonaccrual loans that are current of \$138,000, 30-59 days past due of \$90,000, and 90+ days past due of \$1.54 million.

The following table shows the aging of the Corporation's loan portfolio, by class, at December 31, 2024.

(Dollars in thousands)	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90+ Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Current ¹	Total Loans	90+ Days Past Due and Accruing
Commercial real estate	\$ 26	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ 26	\$ 734,156	\$ 734,182	\$ —
Commercial business	29	_	_	29	104,918	104,947	_
Construction - commercial real estate	_	_	_	_	132,717	132,717	_
Land acquisition and development	_	_	_	_	46,072	46,072	_
Builder lines	_	_	_	_	35,605	35,605	_
Construction - consumer real estate	747	_	_	747	18,052	18,799	_
Residential mortgage	1,012	1,076	426	2,514	306,295	308,809	334
Equity lines	85	_	76	161	62,043	62,204	76
Other consumer	9	_	_	9	10,261	10,270	_
Consumer finance - automobiles	14,703	2,650	599	17,952	380,699	398,651	_
Consumer finance - marine and recreational							
vehicles	215	22	15	252	67,890	68,142	_
Total	\$ 16,826	\$ 3,748	\$ 1,116	\$ 21,690	\$ 1,898,708	\$ 1,920,398	\$ 410

For the purposes of the table above, "Current" includes loans that are 1-29 days past due.

The table above includes nonaccrual loans that are current of \$124,000, 30-59 days past due of \$117,000 and 90+ days past due of \$706,000.

The following table shows the Corporation's recorded balance of loans on nonaccrual status as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024. The Corporation recognized \$6,000 in interest income on loans on nonaccrual status as of June 30, 2025 and had no reversal of interest income upon placing loans on nonaccrual status during the three months ended June 30, 2025 and \$17,000 in reversals of interest income upon placing consumer loans on nonaccrual status during the six months ended June 30, 2025. All nonaccrual loans at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 had an allowance for credit losses, with none individually evaluated.

(Dollars in thousands)	J	June 30, 2025		mber 31, 2024
Residential mortgage	\$	1,075	\$	333
Consumer finance - automobiles		697		599
Consumer finance - marine and recreational vehicles		_		15
Total	\$	1,772	\$	947

Occasionally, the Corporation modifies loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulties by providing principal forgiveness, term extensions, interest rate reductions or other-than-insignificant payment delays. As the effect of most modifications is already included in the allowance for credit losses due to the measurement methodologies used in its estimate, the allowance for credit losses is typically not adjusted upon modification. When principal forgiveness is provided at modification, the amount forgiven is charged against the allowance for credit losses. In some cases, the Corporation may provide multiple types of modifications on one loan and when multiple types of modifications occur within the same period, the combination of modifications is separately reported.

The following tables present the amortized cost basis of loans as of June 30, 2025 and 2024 that were both experiencing financial difficulty and modified during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024.

	Thre	e Months End	led June 30, 2025	Six Months Ended June 30, 2025				
			% of Total		% of Total			
	An	Amortized Class of		Amortized	Class of			
(Dollars in thousands)		Cost	Loans	Cost	Loans			
Term Extension								
Commercial real estate	\$	3,554	0.5 % 5	3,554	0.5 %			
Total Term Extension	\$	3,554	9	3,554				
			-					
Total	\$	3,554	0.2 %	3,554	0.2 %			

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2024				Six Months Ended June 30, 2024				
		mortized	% of Total Class of	Amortized		% of Total Class of			
(Dollars in thousands)	Cost		Loans	Cost		Loans			
Term Extension									
Residential mortgage	\$	_	— %	6 \$	340	0.1 %			
Total Term Extension	\$			\$	340				
Combination Term Extension and Interest Rate									
Reduction									
Residential mortgage	\$		— %	6 \$	18	0.0 %			
Total Combination Term Extension and Interest Rate									
Reduction	\$	_		\$	18				
Total	\$		— %	\$	358	0.0 %			

The following tables present the financial effects of the loan modifications presented above to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024.

	Three Months Ende	d June 30, 2025	Six Months Ended	June 30, 2025
	Weighted-	Weighted-	Weighted-	Weighted-
	Average	Average	Average	Average
	Interest	Term	Interest	Term
	Rate	Extension	Rate	Extension
	Reduction	(in years)	Reduction	(in years)
Commercial real estate	<u> </u>	1.1	<u> </u>	1.1
Total	<u> </u>	1.1	<u> </u>	1.1
	Three Months End	ed June 30, 2024	Six Months Ended	June 30, 2024
	Weighted-	Weighted-	Weighted-	Weighted-
	Average	Average	Average	Average
	Interest	Term	Interest	Term
	Rate	Extension	Rate	Extension
	Reduction	(in years)	Reduction	(in years)
Residential mortgage	<u> </u>	_	1.51 %	6.9
Total				

The Corporation closely monitors the performance of modified loans to understand the effectiveness of its modification efforts. Upon the determination that all or a portion of a modified loan is uncollectible, that amount is charged against the allowance for credit losses. There were no payment defaults during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 of modified loans that were modified during the previous twelve months and all were current as of June 30, 2025.

NOTE 4: Allowance for Credit Losses

The Corporation conducts an analysis of the collectability of the loan portfolio on a regular basis and uses this analysis to assess the sufficiency of the allowance for credit losses on loans and to determine the necessary provision for credit losses. The Corporation segmented the loan portfolio into three loan portfolios based on common risk characteristics. The Commercial portfolio consists of commercial real estate loans, commercial business loans, commercial and consumer real estate construction loans, land acquisition and development loans, and builder lines. The Consumer portfolio consists of residential mortgage loans, equity lines, and other consumer loans. The Consumer Finance portfolio consists of automobile and marine and RV loans.

The following table shows the allowance for credit losses activity by loan portfolio for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024.

					C	onsumer		
(Dollars in thousands)	Com	mercial	Consumer Finance			Total		
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$	13,347	\$	4,032	\$	22,708	\$	40,087
Provision charged to operations		(324)		174		5,300		5,150
Loans charged off		(20)		(116)		(7,719)		(7,855)
Recoveries of loans previously charged off		23		77		2,096		2,196
Balance at June 30, 2025	\$	13,026	\$	4,167	\$	22,385	\$	39,578

		Consumer								
(Dollars in thousands)	Con	Commercial Consumer Finance			Total					
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$	12,315	\$	3,758	\$	23,578	\$	39,651		
Provision charged to operations		645		255		5,100		6,000		
Loans charged off		_		(169)		(7,572)		(7,741)		
Recoveries of loans previously charged off		18		98		2,317		2,433		
Balance at June 30, 2024	\$	12,978	\$	3,942	\$	23,423	\$	40,343		

The following table presents a breakdown of the provision for credit losses for the periods indicated.

	Thr	ee Months	Ende	l June 30,	S	ix Months E	nded .	June 30,
(Dollars in thousands)		2025		2024		2025		2024
Provision for credit losses:								
Provision for loans	\$	2,100	\$	2,400	\$	5,150	\$	6,000
Provision for unfunded commitments		_		150		(50)		50
Total	\$	2,100	\$	2,550	\$	5,100	\$	6,050

The following table details the recorded balance of the classes of loans within the commercial and consumer loan portfolios by loan rating, which is reviewed on a quarterly basis, and year of origination as of June 30, 2025:

	_			Term Loai	ıs R	ecorded Ba	lanc	e by Origi	natio	on Year				evolving Loans ecorded	1	evolving Loans Inverted		
(Dollars in thousands)		2025		2024		2023		2022		2021		Prior		Balance		Term ¹		Total
Commercial real estate:								,										
Loan Rating		20.002	•	00.000	Φ.	101050	•	456 404	•	127 (02	•	25/212	•	406			•	T (2 (02
Pass	\$	29,902	\$	90,989	\$	104,270	\$	156,431	\$	125,692	\$	256,213	\$	106	\$	_	\$	763,603
Special Mention		-	d)		d)	101250	Φ.	156 121	•	125 (02	d)	21		106	d)		•	21
Total	\$	29,902	\$	90,989	\$	104,270	\$	156,431	\$	125,692	\$	256,234	\$	106	\$		\$	763,624
Commercial business:																		
Loan Rating																		
Pass	\$	5,076	\$	8,983	\$	11,567	\$	14,108	\$	13,278	\$	29,220	\$	28,642	\$	58	\$	110,932
Total	\$	5,076	\$	8,983	\$	11,567	\$	14,108	\$	13,278	\$	29,220	\$	28,642	\$	58	\$	110,932
Construction - commercial real estate:																		
Loan Rating																		
Pass	\$	4,789	\$	59,352	\$	43,412	\$	27,527	\$	_	\$	6,234	\$	_	\$	_	\$	141,314
Total	\$	4,789	\$	59,352	\$	43,412	\$	27,527	\$	_	\$	6,234	\$		\$	_	\$	141,314
Land acquisition and development: Loan Rating																		
Pass	\$	4,400	\$	40,501	\$	_	\$	371	\$	1,320	\$	6,993	\$	_	S	_	S	53,585
Total	S	4,400	\$	40,501	S		\$	371	\$	1,320	\$	6,993	S		S		\$	53,585
Total	9	7,700	9	40,501	9		4	3/1	9	1,320	9	0,773			Φ.		9	35,363
D.::141:																		
Builder lines: Loan Rating																		
Pass	\$	17,760	\$	23,992	e.	1,781	\$	821	•		\$	404	S		e		•	44,758
	<u>s</u>		\$	23,992	<u>\$</u>		\$	821	\$		\$	404	<u>s</u>		9		\$	
Total	3	17,760	3	23,992	3	1,781	3	821	3		3	404	3		3		3	44,758
Construction - consumer real estate: Loan Rating																		
Pass	\$	5,813	\$	18,030	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	23,843
Total	\$	5,813	\$	18,030	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	23,843
					_										_			
Residential mortgage:																		
Loan Rating																		
Pass	\$	21,688	\$	49,826	\$	54,436	\$	76,148	\$	36,031	\$	73,496	\$	_	\$	_	\$	311,625
Special Mention		_		_		23		_		210		176		_		_		409
Substandard		_		_		_				_		164		_		_		164
Substandard Nonaccrual			_	119	_	848	_		_			108					_	1,075
Total	\$	21,688	\$	49,945	\$	55,307	\$	76,148	\$	36,241	\$	73,944	\$		\$		\$	313,273
Equity lines:																		
Loan Rating																		
Pass	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	511	\$	67,337	\$	591	\$	68,439
Substandard		_		_		_		_		_		_				80		80
Total	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	511	\$	67,337	\$	671	\$	68,519
Other consumer:																		
Loan Rating																		
Pass	\$	2,691	\$	4,146	\$	1,810	\$	1,263	\$	135	\$	338	\$	44	\$		\$	10,427
Total	\$	2,691	\$	4,146	\$	1,810	\$	1,263	\$	135	\$	338	\$	44	\$		\$	10,427
Total:																		
Loan Rating																		
Pass	S	92,119	\$	295,819	\$	217,276	\$	276,669	\$	176,456	\$	373,409	\$	96,129	\$	649	e.	1,528,526
Special Mention	Φ	72,117	Φ	273,017	Φ	23	J	270,009		210	Φ	197	ų,	70,127	Ψ	049	J	430
Substandard										210		164				80		244
Substandard Nonaccrual				119		848						104						1,075
Total	\$	92,119	\$	295,938	2	218,147	2	276,669	\$	176,666	\$	373,878	S	96,129	\$	729	\$	1,530,275
iolai	9	72,117	Ψ	275,756	Ψ	210,147	Ψ	270,007	Ψ	270,000	Ψ	270,070	Ψ.	70,127	Ψ		Ψ	1,000,273

Equity lines include \$249,000 and \$345,000 of revolving loans converted to term during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively.

The following table details the recorded balance of the classes of loans within the commercial and consumer loan portfolios by loan rating, which is reviewed on a quarterly basis, and year of origination as of December 31, 2024:

				Term Loai	ns R	ecorded Ba	ılanc	e by Origi	natio	on Year				evolving Loans]	evolving Loans		
(Dollars in thousands)		2024		2023		2022		2021		2020		Prior		ecorded Balance		nverted Term ¹		Total
Commercial real estate:			_								_							
Loan Rating																		
Pass	\$	91,330	\$	80,445	\$	161,794	\$	131,071	\$	110,055	\$	158,437	\$	_	\$	110	\$	733,242
Special Mention												940						940
Total	\$	91,330	\$	80,445	\$	161,794	\$	131,071	\$	110,055	\$	159,377	\$		\$	110	\$	734,182
Commercial business:																		
Loan Rating	6	0.425	Φ	12.007	6	14.662	6	12.054	Φ.	0.042	•	22 (00	e.	22.207	6	(0	Φ.	104.047
Pass	\$	9,425	\$	13,097	\$	14,663	\$	13,954	\$	8,843	\$	22,690	\$	22,206	2	69	\$	104,947
Total	\$	9,425	\$	13,097	\$	14,663	3	13,954	\$	8,843	\$	22,690	\$	22,206	\$	69	\$	104,947
Construction - commercial real estate:																		
Loan Rating																		
Pass	\$	47,294	\$	55,159	\$	24,320	\$	_	\$	5,944	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	132,717
Total	\$	47,294	\$	55,159	\$	24,320	\$		\$	5,944	\$		\$		\$		\$	132,717
Land acquisition and development: Loan Rating																		
Pass	S	33,129	\$	2,653	\$	366	\$	1,323	\$	8,601	•		•		•		\$	46,072
	\$	33,129	\$	2,653	\$	366	\$	1,323	\$	8,601	\$		\$		9		Φ	46,072
Total	2	33,129	<u> </u>	2,033	\$	300	2	1,323	\$	8,001	2		2		2		<u>\$</u>	40,072
Builder lines:																		
Loan Rating																		
Pass	\$	30,651	\$	3,120	\$	1,430	\$		\$		\$	404	\$		\$		\$	35,605
Total	\$	30,651	\$	3,120	\$	1,430	\$		\$		\$	404	\$		\$		\$	35,605
Construction - consumer real estate:																		
Loan Rating		4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4																40 =00
Pass	\$	16,472	\$	2,327	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	18,799
Total	\$	16,472	\$	2,327	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	18,799
Residential mortgage:																		
Loan Rating																		
Pass	\$	47,653	\$	58,590	\$	80,991	\$	38,833	\$	34,979	\$	45,831	\$	_	\$	_	\$	306,877
Special Mention		_		890		_		223		103		211		_		_		1,427
Substandard		_		_		_		_				172		_		_		172
Substandard Nonaccrual		125		_		92		_		_		116		_		_		333
Total	\$	47,778	\$	59,480	\$	81,083	\$	39,056	\$	35,082	\$	46,330	\$		\$		\$	308,809
Equity lines:																		
Loan Rating																		
Pass	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	60	\$	628	\$	61,077	\$	277	\$	62,042
Special Mention		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		76		76
Substandard		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		86		86
Total	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	60	\$	628	\$	61,077	\$	439	\$	62,204
Other consumer:																		
Loan Rating																		
Pass	\$	5,274	\$	2,384	\$	1,547	\$	257	\$	132	\$	630	\$	46	\$	_	\$	10,270
Total	\$	5,274	\$	2,384	\$	1,547	\$	257	\$	132	\$	630	\$	46	\$		\$	10,270
T-4-1.																		
Total:																		
Loan Rating Pass	\$	281,228	\$	217,775	\$	285,111	\$	185,438	\$	168,614	\$	228,620	\$	83,329	\$	456	•	1,450,571
Special Mention	Ф	201,228	Ф	890	Ф	203,111	Ф	223	Ф	108,014	Ф	1,151	Ф	03,329	Ф	76	Ф	2,443
Substandard				090				223		103		1,131				86		258
Substandard Nonaccrual		125				92						116				- 00		333
Total	\$	281,353	\$	218,665	\$	285,203	\$	185,661	\$	168,717	\$	230,059	\$	83,329	\$	618	\$	1,453,605
	=		<u> </u>	-,	÷	,	÷	,	-		-	,	÷	/	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	, ,

Commercial business and equity lines include \$69,000 and \$179,000, respectively, of revolving loans converted to term during the year ended December 31, 2024.

The following table details the recorded balance of the classes of loans within the consumer finance loan portfolio by credit rating at the time of origination and year of origination as of June 30, 2025:

			Т	erm Loans	s Re	corded Ba	lanc	e by Orig	inat	ion Year			Lo	olving ans		
(Dollars in thousands)		2025		2024		2023		2022		2021	Prior	volving Loans		erted erm		Total
Consumer finance - automobiles:									_						_	
Credit rating ¹																
Very good	\$	10,963	\$	18,177	\$	8,064	\$	6,128	\$	1,627	\$ 265	\$ _	\$	_	\$	45,224
Good		23,200		34,163		20,839		23,398		7,018	1,066	_		_		109,684
Fairly good		23,863		36,040		28,064		30,152		12,609	2,673	_		_		133,401
Fair		14,902		22,568		17,953		19,293		9,855	3,447	_		_		88,018
Marginal		3,187		4,410		3,604		4,331		3,679	 1,827					21,038
Total	\$	76,115	\$	115,358	\$	78,524	\$	83,302	\$	34,788	\$ 9,278	\$ 	\$		\$	397,365
	_						_		_							
Consumer finance - marine and																
recreational vehicles:																
Credit rating ¹																
Very good	\$	1,277	\$	7,150	\$	5,672	\$	11,594	\$	7,166	\$ 10,225	\$ _	\$	_	\$	43,084
Good		1,435		4,149		5,883		6,242		1,200	1,584	_		_		20,493
Fairly good				_		194		179		34	41					448
Total	\$	2,712	\$	11,299	\$	11,749	\$	18,015	\$	8,400	\$ 11,850	\$ 	\$		\$	64,025
Total:																
Credit rating ¹																
Very good	\$	12,240	\$	25,327	\$	13,736	\$	17,722	\$	8,793	\$ 10,490	\$ _	\$	_	\$	88,308
Good		24,635		38,312		26,722		29,640		8,218	2,650	_		_		130,177
Fairly good		23,863		36,040		28,258		30,331		12,643	2,714	_		_		133,849
Fair		14,902		22,568		17,953		19,293		9,855	3,447	_		_		88,018
Marginal		3,187		4,410		3,604		4,331		3,679	1,827	_				21,038
Total	\$	78,827	\$	126,657	\$	90,273	\$	101,317	\$	43,188	\$ 21,128	\$ 	\$		\$	461,390

Credit ratings with a FICO score greater than 739 are considered Very Good, FICO scores ranging from 670-739 are considered Good, FICO scores ranging from 625-669 are considered Fairly Good, FICO scores ranging from 580-624 are considered Fair and FICO scores less than 580 are considered Marginal.

The following table details the recorded balance of the classes of loans within the consumer finance loan portfolio by credit rating at the time of origination and year of origination as of December 31, 2024:

	_		Т	erm Loans	s Re	corded Ba	lanc	e by Orig	inat	ion Year					L	olving oans		
(Dollars in thousands)		2024		2023		2022		2021		2020		Prior		evolving Loans		verted Term		Total
Consumer finance - automobiles:																		
Credit rating ¹																		
Very good	\$	22,161	\$	10,039	\$	7,971	\$	2,359	\$	426	\$	77	\$	_	\$	_	\$	43,033
Good		40,296		25,730		29,455		9,402		1,574		334		_		_		106,791
Fairly good		41,881		34,058		37,486		16,935		3,213		1,602		_		_		135,175
Fair		25,796		21,278		24,379		13,260		3,674		2,194		_		_		90,581
Marginal		5,049		4,383		5,621		4,856		1,681		1,481						23,071
Total	\$	135,183	\$	95,488	\$	104,912	\$	46,812	\$	10,568	\$	5,688	\$		\$	_	\$	398,651
	_								_		_							
Consumer finance - marine and recreational vehicles:																		
Credit rating ¹																		
Very good	\$	8,124	\$	6,283	\$	12,670	\$	8,003	\$	7,927	\$	3,754	\$	_	\$	_	\$	46,761
Good		4,515		6,426		6,832		1,326		1,178		625		_		_		20,902
Fairly good		_		200		183		35		27		34		_		_		479
Total	\$	12,639	\$	12,909	\$	19,685	\$	9,364	\$	9,132	\$	4,413	\$		\$		\$	68,142
	_				_				_		_		_				_	
Total:																		
Credit rating ¹																		
Very good	\$	30,285	\$	16,322	\$	20,641	\$	10,362	\$	8,353	\$	3,831	\$	_	\$	_	\$	89,794
Good		44,811		32,156		36,287		10,728		2,752		959		_		_		127,693
Fairly good		41,881		34,258		37,669		16,970		3,240		1,636		_		_		135,654
Fair		25,796		21,278		24,379		13,260		3,674		2,194		_		_		90,581
Marginal		5,049		4,383		5,621		4,856		1,681		1,481		_		_		23,071
Total	\$	147,822	\$	108,397	\$	124,597	\$	56,176	\$	19,700	\$	10,101	\$		\$		\$	466,793

Credit ratings with a FICO score greater than 739 are considered Very Good, FICO scores ranging from 670-739 are considered Good, FICO scores ranging from 625-669 are considered Fairly Good, FICO scores ranging from 580-624 are considered Fair and FICO scores less than 580 are considered Marginal.

The following table details the current period gross charge-offs of loans by year of origination for the six months ended June 30, 2025.

		Cur	rent Peri	od G	Gross Chai	·ge-o	ffs by Ori	igina	tion Year			L	olving oans	
(Dollars in thousands)	2025		2024		2023		2022		2021	Prior	olving oans		verted Term	Total
Commercial business	\$ 	\$		\$		\$		\$	10	\$ 10	\$ 	\$		\$ 20
Residential mortgage	6		_		_		_		_	_	_		_	6
Other consumer ¹	96		10		4		_		_	_	_		_	110
Consumer finance - automobiles	71		1,238		1,968		2,777		1,062	350	_		_	7,466
Consumer finance - marine and														
recreational vehicles	_		56		13		152		10	22	_		_	253
Total	\$ 173	\$	1,304	\$	1,985	\$	2,929	\$	1,082	\$ 382	\$	\$		\$ 7,855

Gross charge-offs of other consumer loans for the six months ended June 30, 2025 included \$96,000 of demand deposit overdrafts that originated in 2025.

The following table details the current period gross charge-offs of loans by year of origination for the six months ended June 30, 2024.

	_		Cui	rent Peri	od G	ross Chai	rge-o	ffs by Or	igina	ition Year					Lo	olving oans		
(Dollars in thousands)	_	2024	_	2023	_	2022	_	2021	_	2020]	Prior		olving oans		verted Ferm	_	Total
Residential mortgage	\$	3	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	3
Other consumer ¹		147		11		5		_		_		3		_		_		166
Consumer finance - automobiles		78		1,370		3,383		1,846		312		405		_		_		7,394
Consumer finance - marine and recreational vehicles Total	\$	228	\$	1.421	\$	103 3,491	\$	8 1.854	\$	27 339	\$	408	\$	<u> </u>	\$		\$	178
Total	φ	220	φ	1,741	Ψ	3,771	φ	1,037	Φ	337	φ	700	Ψ	_	Ψ		φ	7,771

Gross charge-offs of other consumer loans for the six months ended June 30, 2024 included \$137,000 of demand deposit overdrafts that originated in 2024

As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Corporation had no collateral dependent loans for which repayment was expected to be derived substantially through the operation or sale of the collateral and where the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty.

NOTE 5: Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The carrying amount of goodwill was \$25.19 million at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024. There were no changes in the recorded balance of goodwill during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 or 2024.

The Corporation had \$1.02 million and \$1.15 million of other intangible assets as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. Other intangible assets were recognized in connection with the core deposits acquired from Peoples Bankshares, Incorporated in 2020 and customer relationships acquired by C&F Wealth Management in 2016.

The following table summarizes the gross carrying amounts and accumulated amortization of other intangible assets.

		ine 30 2025),		mber : 2024	31,
(Dollars in thousands)	Gross Carrying Amount		cumulated ortization	Gross Carrying Amount		ımulated ortization
Amortizable intangible assets:						
Core deposit intangibles	\$ 1,711	\$	(751)	\$ 1,711	\$	(700)
Other amortizable intangibles	1,405		(1,343)	1,405		(1,269)
Total	\$ 3,116	\$	(2,094)	\$ 3,116	\$	(1,969)

Amortization expense was \$62,000 and \$65,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and \$125,000 and \$130,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

NOTE 6: Equity, Other Comprehensive Income and Earnings Per Share

Equity and Noncontrolling Interest

The Board of Directors authorized a program, effective January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025, to repurchase up to \$5.0 million of the Corporation's common stock (the 2025 Repurchase Program). During the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, the Corporation did not repurchase any of its common stock under the 2025 Repurchase Program. As of June 30, 2025, there was \$5.0 million remaining available for repurchases of the Corporation's common stock under the 2025 Repurchase Program. The Corporation's previous share repurchase program (the 2024 Repurchase Program), which was authorized by the Board of Directors in December 2023, expired on December 31, 2024. Under the 2024 Repurchase

Program, the Corporation repurchased \$3.51 million and \$4.03 million of its common stock during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively.

Additionally, during the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, the Corporation withheld 5,502 shares and 9,192 shares of its common stock, respectively, from employees to satisfy tax withholding obligations upon vesting of restricted stock.

Noncontrolling interest represents an ownership interest in C&F Select LLC, a subsidiary of C&F Mortgage, held by an unrelated investor.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net

Changes in each component of accumulated other comprehensive loss were as follows for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024.

(Dollars in thousands)	Securities Available For Sale	Defined Benefit Plan	Cash Flow Hedges	Total
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income at March 31, 2025	\$ (19,083)	\$ (1,806)	\$ 598	\$ (20,291)
Other comprehensive loss arising during the period	(1,040)	_	(272)	(1,312)
Related income tax effects	218		70	288
	(822)		(202)	(1,024)
Reclassifications into net income	_	1	19	20
Related income tax effects		(1)	(5)	(6)
			14	14
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(822)		(188)	(1,010)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income at June 30, 2025	\$ (19,905)	\$ (1,806)	\$ 410	\$ (21,301)
(Dollars in thousands)	Securities Available For Sale	Defined Benefit Plan	Cash Flow Hedges	Total
(Dollars in thousands) Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income at March 31, 2024	Available	Benefit		Total \$ (28,669)
	Available For Sale	Benefit Plan	Flow Hedges	
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income at March 31, 2024	Available For Sale \$ (27,068)	Benefit Plan	Flow Hedges \$ 1,144	\$ (28,669)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income at March 31, 2024 Other comprehensive income (loss) arising during the period	Available For Sale \$ (27,068) 2,062	Benefit Plan	Flow Hedges \$ 1,144	\$ (28,669)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income at March 31, 2024 Other comprehensive income (loss) arising during the period	Available For Sale \$ (27,068) 2,062 (433)	Benefit Plan	Flow Hedges \$ 1,144 (89) 23	\$ (28,669) 1,973 (410)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income at March 31, 2024 Other comprehensive income (loss) arising during the period Related income tax effects	Available For Sale \$ (27,068) 2,062 (433)	Benefit Plan \$ (2,745)	Flow Hedges \$ 1,144 (89) 23 (66)	\$ (28,669) 1,973 (410) 1,563 9 (2)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income at March 31, 2024 Other comprehensive income (loss) arising during the period Related income tax effects Reclassifications into net income	Available For Sale \$ (27,068) 2,062 (433)	Benefit Plan \$ (2,745)	Flow Hedges \$ 1,144 (89) 23 (66)	\$ (28,669) 1,973 (410) 1,563
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income at March 31, 2024 Other comprehensive income (loss) arising during the period Related income tax effects Reclassifications into net income	Available For Sale \$ (27,068) 2,062 (433)	Benefit Plan \$ (2,745)	Flow Hedges \$ 1,144 (89) 23 (66)	\$ (28,669) 1,973 (410) 1,563 9 (2)

Changes in each component of accumulated other comprehensive loss were as follows for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024.

(Dollars in thousands)	Securities Available For Sale	Defined Benefit Plan	Cash Flow Hedges		Total
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income at December 31, 2024	\$ (23,693)	\$ (1,797)	\$ 886	\$	(24,604)
Other comprehensive income (loss) arising during the period	4,795		(659)		4,136
Related income tax effects	(1,007)		170		(837)
Related income tax crices	3,788		(489)		3,299
	3,788		(40)	-	3,277
Reclassifications into net income	_	(11)	17		6
Related income tax effects	<u></u>	2	(4)		(2)
		(9)	13		4
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	3,788	(9)	(476)		3,303
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income at June 30, 2025	\$ (19,905)	\$ (1,806)	\$ 410	\$	(21,301)
(Dollars in thousands)	Securities Available For Sale	Defined Benefit Plan	Cash Flow Hedges		Total
(Dollars in thousands) Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income at December 31, 2023	Available	Benefit	Flow	\$	Total (26,687)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income at December 31, 2023	Available For Sale \$ (25,002)	Benefit Plan	Flow Hedges \$ 1,067	\$	(26,687)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income at December 31, 2023 Other comprehensive (loss) income arising during the period	Available For Sale	Benefit Plan	Flow Hedges \$ 1,067	\$	
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income at December 31, 2023	Available For Sale \$ (25,002) (553)	Benefit Plan	Flow Hedges \$ 1,067	\$	(26,687)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income at December 31, 2023 Other comprehensive (loss) income arising during the period Related income tax effects	Available For Sale \$ (25,002) (553) 116	Benefit Plan \$ (2,752)	Flow Hedges \$ 1,067	\$	(26,687) (536) 112 (424)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income at December 31, 2023 Other comprehensive (loss) income arising during the period Related income tax effects Reclassifications into net income	Available For Sale \$ (25,002) (553) 116	Benefit Plan \$ (2,752)	Flow Hedges \$ 1,067 17 (4) 13 (5)	\$	(26,687) (536) 112 (424)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income at December 31, 2023 Other comprehensive (loss) income arising during the period Related income tax effects	Available For Sale \$ (25,002) (553) 116	Benefit Plan \$ (2,752)	Flow Hedges \$ 1,067 17 (4) 13 (5) 1	\$	(26,687) (536) 112 (424) 15 (3)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income at December 31, 2023 Other comprehensive (loss) income arising during the period Related income tax effects Reclassifications into net income	Available For Sale \$ (25,002) (553) 116	Benefit Plan \$ (2,752)	Flow Hedges \$ 1,067 17 (4) 13 (5)	\$	(26,687) (536) 112 (424)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income at December 31, 2023 Other comprehensive (loss) income arising during the period Related income tax effects Reclassifications into net income	Available For Sale \$ (25,002) (553) 116	Benefit Plan \$ (2,752)	Flow Hedges \$ 1,067 17 (4) 13 (5) 1	\$	(26,687) (536) 112 (424) 15 (3)

The following table provides information regarding reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive loss into net income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024.

	Three Months E	Ended June 30,	Six Months l	Ended June 30,	Line Item In the Consolidated
(Dollars in thousands)	2025	2024	2025	2024	Statements of Income
Defined benefit plan: 1					
Reclassification of recognized net actuarial losses into net					
income	(18)	(27)	(23)	(54)	Noninterest expenses - Other
Amortization of prior service					
credit into net income	17	16	34	34	Noninterest expenses - Other
Related income tax effects	1	2	(2)	4	Income tax expense
		(9)	9	(16)	Net of tax
Cash flow hedges:					
Amortization of hedging gains					Interest expense - Trust preferred
into net income	(19)	2	(17)	5	capital notes
Related income tax effects	5	_	4	(1)	Income tax expense
	(14)	2	(13)	4	Net of tax
Total	\$ (14)	\$ (7)	\$ (4)	\$ (12)	

See "Note 8: Employee Benefit Plans," for additional information.

Earnings Per Share (EPS)

The components of the Corporation's EPS calculations are as follows:

	1	Three Months	Ende	d June 30,
(Dollars in thousands)		2025		2024
Net income attributable to C&F Financial Corporation	\$	7,691	\$	5,007
Weighted average shares outstanding—basic and diluted		3,238,765		3,343,192
		Six Months E	nded	June 30,
(Dollars in thousands)		2025		2024
Net income attributable to C&F Financial Corporation	\$	13,059	\$	8,408
Weighted average shares outstanding—basic and diluted		3,236,849		3,357,063

The Corporation has applied the two-class method of computing basic and diluted EPS for each period presented because the Corporation's unvested restricted shares outstanding contain rights to nonforfeitable dividends equal to dividends on the Corporation's common stock. Accordingly, the weighted average number of shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted EPS includes both vested and unvested shares outstanding.

NOTE 7: Share-Based Plans

Under the 2022 Stock and Incentive Compensation Plan the Corporation is permitted to award, and previously under the 2013 Stock and Incentive Compensation Plan until April 19, 2022, the Corporation was permitted to award, shares of restricted stock to certain key employees, non-employee directors and consultants. Restricted shares awarded to employees generally vest over periods up to five years, and restricted shares awarded to non-employee directors generally vest over periods up to three years. A summary of the activity for restricted stock awards for the periods indicated is presented below:

	2025	
	Shares	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value
Unvested, December 31, 2024	119,778	\$ 54.56
Granted	12,800	76.99
Vested	(19,975)	47.54
Forfeited	(4,105)	57.77
Unvested, June 30, 2025	108,498	58.38

	2024	Į.	
	Shares		Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value
Unvested, December 31, 2023	135,694	\$	52.13
Granted	17,775		45.75
Vested	(31,681)		49.08
Forfeited	(1,400)		53.60
Unvested, June 30, 2024	120,388		52.12

The fair value of shares that vested during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 were \$430,000 and \$1.45 million, respectively, and were \$199,000 and \$1.66 million, respectively, during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024. Compensation is accounted for using the fair value of the Corporation's common stock on the date the restricted shares are awarded. Compensation expense, net of forfeitures, is charged to income ratably over the required service periods and was \$456,000 (\$316,000 after income taxes) and \$916,000 (\$587,000 after income taxes) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively. Compensation expense, net of forfeitures, was \$463,000 (\$354,000 after income taxes) and \$973,000 (\$667,000 after income taxes) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively. As of June 30, 2025, there was \$3.48 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to restricted stock granted under the plans, which is expected to be recognized through 2029, with a weighted-average remaining service period of 2.6 years.

NOTE 8: Employee Benefit Plans

The following table summarizes the components of net periodic benefit cost for the Bank's non-contributory cash balance pension plan.

	Thre	e Months E	nded J	Six Months Ended June 30,					
(Dollars in thousands)		2025	2	2024		2025	2024		
Components of net periodic benefit cost:								,	
Service cost, included in salaries and employee									
benefits	\$	314	\$	368	\$	660	\$	737	
Other components of net periodic benefit cost:									
Interest cost		214		190		432		379	
Expected return on plan assets		(353)		(344)		(722)		(685)	
Amortization of prior service credit		(17)		(16)		(34)		(34)	
Recognized net actuarial losses		18		27		23		54	
Other components of net periodic benefit cost,									
included in other noninterest expense		(138)		(143)		(301)		(286)	
•									
Net periodic benefit cost	\$	176	\$	225	\$	359	\$	451	

NOTE 9: Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. GAAP requires that valuation techniques maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. GAAP also establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the valuation inputs into three broad levels. Based on the underlying inputs, each fair value measurement in its entirety is reported in one of the three levels. These levels are:

- Level 1—Valuation is based upon quoted prices for identical instruments traded in active markets. Level 1 assets and liabilities include debt securities traded in an active exchange market.
- Level 2—Valuation is based upon quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical
 or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model based valuation techniques for which all significant
 assumptions are observable in the market or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full
 term of the assets or liabilities.
- Level 3—Valuation is determined using model-based techniques that use at least one significant assumption not
 observable in the market. These unobservable assumptions reflect the Corporation's estimates of assumptions that
 market participants would use in pricing the respective asset or liability. Valuation techniques may include the use of
 pricing models, discounted cash flow models and similar techniques.

GAAP allows an entity the irrevocable option to elect fair value (the fair value option) for the initial and subsequent measurement for certain financial assets and liabilities on a contract-by-contract basis. The Corporation has elected to use fair value accounting for its entire portfolio of loans held for sale (LHFS).

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The following describes the valuation techniques and inputs used by the Corporation in determining the fair value of certain assets recorded at fair value on a recurring basis in the financial statements.

Securities available for sale. The Corporation primarily values its investment portfolio using Level 2 fair value measurements, but may also use Level 1 or Level 3 measurements if required by the composition of the portfolio. At

June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Corporation's entire securities portfolio was comprised of investments in debt securities classified as available for sale, which were valued using Level 2 fair value measurements. The Corporation has contracted with third party portfolio accounting service vendors for valuation of its securities portfolio. The vendors' sources for security valuation are ICE Data Services (ICE), LSEG, and Bloomberg Valuation Service (BVAL). Each source provides opinions, known as evaluated prices, as to the value of individual securities based on model-based pricing techniques that are partially based on available market data, including prices for similar instruments in active markets and prices for identical assets in markets that are not active. ICE provides evaluated prices for the Corporation's obligations of states and political subdivisions category of securities. ICE uses proprietary pricing models and pricing systems, mathematical tools and judgment to determine an evaluated price for a security based upon a hierarchy of market information regarding that security or securities with similar characteristics. LSEG and BVAL provide evaluated prices for the Corporation's U.S. treasury, government agencies and corporations, mortgage-backed, and corporate categories of securities. U.S. treasury securities and fixed-rate callable securities of U.S. government agencies and corporations are individually evaluated on an option adjusted spread basis for callable issues or on a nominal spread basis incorporating the term structure of agency market spreads and the appropriate risk free benchmark curve for non-callable issues. Pass-through mortgage-backed securities (MBS) in the mortgage-backed category are grouped into aggregate categories defined by issuer program, weighted average coupon, and weighted average maturity. Each aggregate category is benchmarked to relative to-be-announced mortgage-backed securities (TBA securities) or other benchmark prices. TBA securities prices are obtained from market makers and live trading systems. Collateralized mortgage obligations in the mortgage-backed category are individually evaluated based upon a hierarchy of security specific information and market data regarding that security or securities with similar characteristics. Each evaluation is determined using an option adjusted spread and prepayment model based on volatility-driven, multi-dimensional spread tables. Fixed-rate securities issued by the Small Business Association in the mortgage-backed category are individually evaluated based upon a hierarchy of security specific information and market data regarding that security or securities with similar characteristics.

Other investments. The Corporation holds equity investments in funds that provide debt and equity financing to small businesses. These investments are recorded at fair value and included in other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Changes in fair value are recognized in net income. The funds are managed by investment companies, and the net asset value of each fund is reported regularly by the investment companies. At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the combined fair value of these investments was \$1.69 million and \$1.66 million, respectively. These investments, measured at net asset value, are not presented in the tables below related to fair value measurements. Changes in fair value of these investments resulted in the recognition of unrealized gains of \$12,000 and \$71,000 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, and unrealized gains of \$78,000 and \$98,000 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively.

The Corporation also holds certain equity investments consisting of equity interests in an independent insurance agency and a full service title and settlement agency (collectively, the agencies). These investments are subject to contractual sale restrictions that only permit the sale of the investments back to the agencies themselves. At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the fair value of these investments was \$4.09 million and \$4.17 million, respectively. These investments are recorded at fair value based on the contractual redemption value of the Corporation's proportionate share of the agencies' equity. Changes in fair value are recognized in net income and resulted in the recognition of unrealized gains of \$116,000 and \$264,000 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, and resulted in the recognition of unrealized gains of \$92,000 and \$240,000 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively. The Corporation's investments in these agencies are classified as Level 2.

Loans held for sale. Fair value of the Corporation's LHFS is based on observable market prices for similar instruments traded in the secondary mortgage loan markets in which the Corporation conducts business. The Corporation's portfolio of LHFS is classified as Level 2.

Derivative asset - IRLCs. The Corporation recognizes IRLCs at fair value. Fair value of IRLCs is based on either (i) the price of the underlying loans obtained from an investor for loans that will be delivered on a best efforts basis or (ii) the observable price for individual loans traded in the secondary market for loans that will be delivered on a mandatory basis. All of the Corporation's IRLCs are classified as Level 2.

Rabbi trust assets. The Corporation's rabbi trust holds assets intended to be used to fund the liability associated with its deferred compensation plan. The assets held by the rabbi trust are invested at the direction of the individual participants, generally in marketable investment securities such as common stocks and mutual funds or short-term investments (e.g., cash), and are measured at fair value. Rabbi trust assets and the associated deferred compensation plan liability are included in other assets and other liabilities, respectively, in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Corporation's rabbi trust assets are classified as Level 1.

Derivative asset/liability – **interest rate swaps on loans.** The Corporation recognizes interest rate swaps at fair value. The Corporation has contracted with a third party vendor to provide valuations for these interest rate swaps using the discounted cash flow method. All of the Corporation's interest rate swaps on loans are classified as Level 2.

Derivative asset/liability – **cash flow hedges.** The Corporation recognizes cash flow hedges at fair value. The Corporation has contracted with a third party vendor to provide valuations for these cash flow hedges using the discounted cash flow method. All of the Corporation's cash flow hedges are classified as Level 2.

The following table presents the balances of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The fair value of forward sales of mortgage loans were not material to the consolidated financial statements of the Corporation at June 30, 2025 or December 31, 2024.

	June 30, 2025								
	F	air Value I	Measi	irements Cl	assific	ed as	As	sets/Liabilities at	
(Dollars in thousands)	I	Level 1		Level 2	Level 3		Fair Value		
Assets:									
Securities available for sale									
U.S. Treasury securities	\$	_	\$	4,798	\$	_	\$	4,798	
U.S. government agencies and corporations		_		61,258		_		61,258	
Mortgage-backed securities		_		201,533		_		201,533	
Obligations of states and political subdivisions		_		144,740		_		144,740	
Corporate and other debt securities		_		22,177		_		22,177	
Total securities available for sale		_		434,506		_	_	434,506	
Loans held for sale		_		44,757		_		44,757	
Other investments				4,090				4,090	
Rabbi trust assets		16,431		_		_		16,431	
Derivatives									
IRLC		_		763		_		763	
Interest rate swaps on loans		_		3,035		_		3,035	
Cash flow hedges	_			750				750	
Total assets	\$	16,431	\$	487,901	\$		\$	504,332	
Liabilities:									
Derivatives									
Interest rate swaps on loans	\$		\$	3,035	\$	_	\$	3,035	
Cash flow hedges				219				219	
Total liabilities	\$		\$	3,254	\$		\$	3,254	

	December 31, 2024										
	Fa	air Value I	Ass	ets/Liabilities at							
(Dollars in thousands)	I	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Fair Value			
Assets:											
Securities available for sale											
U.S. Treasury securities	\$	_	\$	10,700	\$	_	\$	10,700			
U.S. government agencies and corporations				60,659				60,659			
Mortgage-backed securities		_		182,436		_		182,436			
Obligations of states and political subdivisions		_		143,610		_		143,610			
Corporate and other debt securities		_		21,220		_		21,220			
Total securities available for sale		_		418,625				418,625			
Loans held for sale		_		20,112		_		20,112			
Other investments		_		4,167		_		4,167			
Rabbi trust assets		15,574		_		_		15,574			
Derivatives											
IRLC		_		585		_		585			
Interest rate swaps on loans		_		4,636		_		4,636			
Cash flow hedges		_		1,169		_		1,169			
Total assets	\$	15,574	\$	449,294	\$	_	\$	464,868			
Liabilities:											
Derivatives											
Interest rate swaps on loans	\$	_	\$	4,636	\$	_	\$	4,636			
Total liabilities	\$		\$	4,636	\$		\$	4,636			

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

The Corporation may be required, from time to time, to measure and recognize certain assets at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in accordance with GAAP. The following describes the valuation techniques and inputs used by the Corporation in determining the fair value of certain assets recorded at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in the financial statements.

OREO. At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, OREO was comprised of a property previously used by the Bank as a branch, which was consolidated into a nearby branch in 2024. OREO is held for sale and initially recorded at fair value less estimated costs to sell. Initial fair value is based upon appraisals the Corporation obtains from independent licensed appraisers or recent sales of similar properties and general market conditions. Subsequently, management periodically performs valuations of the assets based on updated appraisals, general market conditions, recent sales of similar properties, length of time the properties have been held, and our ability and intent with regard to continued ownership of the properties. The Corporation may incur additional write-downs of OREO to fair value less estimated costs to sell if valuations indicate a further deterioration in market conditions. As such, the Corporation records OREO as a nonrecurring fair value measurement classified as Level 3.

The following tables present the balances of assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

	June 30, 2025										
	Fair Value Measurements Classified as Assets at F										
(Dollars in thousands)	Le	vel 1	Le	Level 2		Level 3		Value			
Other real estate owned, net	\$	_	\$		\$	1,316	\$	1,316			
Total	\$		\$		\$	1,316	\$	1,316			
				Decemb	er 31,	2024					
	Fai	r Value I	Measui	ements	Class	ified as	Asse	ts at Fair			
(Dollars in thousands)	Le	vel 1	Le	vel 2	I	evel 3	,	Value			
Other real estate owned, net	\$	_	\$		\$	1,316	\$	1,316			
Total	\$		\$		\$	1,316	\$	1,316			

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

FASB ASC 825, *Financial Instruments*, requires disclosure about fair value of financial instruments, including those financial assets and financial liabilities that are not required to be measured and reported at fair value on a recurring or nonrecurring basis. ASC 825 excludes certain financial instruments and all nonfinancial instruments from its disclosure requirements. Accordingly, the aggregate fair value amounts presented may not necessarily represent the underlying fair value of the Corporation. The Corporation uses the exit price notion in calculating the fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

The following tables reflect the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Corporation's financial instruments whether or not recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value.

	Carrying Fair Value Measurements at June 30, 2025 Classified as							
(Dollars in thousands)	Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Value			
Financial assets:								
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 81,716	\$ 80,195	\$ 1,521	\$ —	\$ 81,716			
Securities available for sale	434,506	_	434,506	_	434,506			
Loans, net	1,952,087	_	_	1,929,466	1,929,466			
Loans held for sale	44,757	_	44,757	_	44,757			
Other investments	4,090	_	4,090	_	4,090			
Rabbi trust assets	16,431	16,431	_	_	16,431			
Derivatives								
IRLC	763	_	763	_	763			
Interest rate swaps on loans	3,035	_	3,035	_	3,035			
Cash flow hedges	750	_	750	_	750			
Bank-owned life insurance	21,426	_	21,426	_	21,426			
Accrued interest receivable	10,934	10,934	_	_	10,934			
Financial liabilities:								
Demand and savings deposits	1,413,372	1,413,372	_	_	1,413,372			
Time deposits	842,942	_	842,287	_	842,287			
Borrowings	138,117	_	133,036	_	133,036			
Derivatives								
Interest rate swaps on loans	3,035	_	3,035	_	3,035			
Cash flow hedges	219		219	_	219			
Accrued interest payable	4,072	4,072	_	_	4,072			

	Carrying	Fair Value Measur	ements at December	Total Fair	
(Dollars in thousands)	Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Value
Financial assets:					
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 66,853	\$ 65,586	\$ 1,265	\$ —	\$ 66,851
Securities available for sale	418,625	_	418,625	_	418,625
Loans, net	1,880,311	_	_	1,838,887	1,838,887
Loans held for sale	20,112	_	20,112	_	20,112
Other investments	4,167	_	4,167	_	4,167
Rabbi trust assets	15,574	15,574	_	_	15,574
Derivatives					
IRLC	585	_	585	_	585
Interest rate swaps on loans	4,636	_	4,636	_	4,636
Cash flow hedges	1,169	_	1,169	_	1,169
Bank-owned life insurance	21,191	_	21,191	_	21,191
Accrued interest receivable	10,592	10,592	_	_	10,592
Financial liabilities:					
Demand and savings deposits	1,352,531	1,352,531	_	_	1,352,531
Time deposits	818,329	_	819,276	_	819,276
Borrowings	114,440	_	105,533	_	105,533
Derivatives					
Interest rate swaps on loans	4,636	_	4,636	_	4,636
Accrued interest payable	4,403	4,403	_	_	4,403

NOTE 10: Business Segments

The Corporation operates in a decentralized fashion in three business segments: community banking, mortgage banking and consumer finance. The community banking segment comprises C&F Bank, C&F Wealth Management, C&F Insurance and CVB Title. Revenues from community banking operations consist primarily of net interest income related to investments in loans and securities and outstanding deposits and borrowings, fees earned on deposit accounts, debit card interchange activity, and net revenues from offering wealth management services through third-party service providers. Through C&F Mortgage, mortgage banking operating revenues consist principally of gains on sales of loans in the secondary market, mortgage banking fee income related to loan originations, fees earned by providing mortgage loan origination functions to third-party lenders, and net interest income on mortgage loans held for sale. Revenues from consumer finance operations through C&F Finance consist primarily of net interest income earned on purchased retail installment sales contracts.

The standalone Corporation's revenues and expenses are comprised primarily of interest expense associated with the Corporation's trust preferred capital notes and subordinated debt, general corporate expenses, and changes in the value of investments held in the rabbi trust and the deferred compensation liability related to its nonqualified deferred compensation plan. The results of the Corporation, which includes funding and operating costs that are not allocated to the business segments, are included in the column labeled "Other" in the tables below.

The Corporation's chief operating decision makers (CODMs) are the President/Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer. The CODMs use net income to evaluate income generated from segment assets in deciding whether to reinvest profits into the segments or into other parts of the entity, such as for acquisitions or to pay dividends. Net income is used to monitor budget versus actual results. The CODMs also use net income in competitive analysis by benchmarking to the Corporation's competitors. The competitive analysis along with the monitoring of budgeted versus actual results are used in assessing performance of the segments and in establishing management's compensation.

Interest expense is allocated to the mortgage banking and consumer finance segments through borrowings from the community banking segment. The community banking segment extends two warehouse lines of credit to the mortgage banking segment, providing a portion of the funds needed to originate mortgage loans, that carry interest rates at the daily FHLB advance rate plus a spread ranging from 50 basis points to 175 basis points. The community banking segment also

provides the consumer finance segment with a portion of the funds needed to purchase loan contracts by means of a variable rate line of credit that carries interest at one-month term SOFR plus 211.5 basis points, with a floor of 3.5 percent and a ceiling of 6.0 percent, and fixed rate notes that carry interest at rates ranging from 3.8 percent to 4.0 percent. The community banking segment acquires certain residential real estate loans from the mortgage banking segment at prices similar to those paid by third-party investors. These transactions are eliminated to reach consolidated totals. In addition to unallocated expenses recorded by the holding company, certain overhead costs are incurred by the community banking segment and are not allocated to the mortgage banking and consumer finance segments.

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2025											
	Cor	nmunity	Mo	rtgage	C	onsumer						
(Dollars in thousands)	B	anking	Ba	nking	I	Finance	(Other	Elimi	nations	Co	nsolidated
Interest income	\$	24,378	\$	732	\$	12,144	\$		\$	153	\$	37,407
Interest expense		10,143		_		_		756		_		10,899
Net interest income before allocation		14,235		732		12,144		(756)		153		26,508
Net interest allocation ¹		6,110		(374)		(5,736)		_		_		_
Net interest income		20,345		358		6,408		(756)		153		26,508
Gain on sales of loans		_		2,573		_		_		(115)		2,458
Other noninterest income		4,378		1,700		149		1,225		(62)		7,390
Net revenue		24,723		4,631		6,557		469		(24)		36,356
Provision for credit losses		(300)		_		2,400		_		_		2,100
Salaries and employee benefits		9,421		1,971		2,018		1,436		_		14,846
Occupancy expense		1,669		290		140				_		2,099
Data processing		2,300		358		321		10		_		2,989
Professional fees		680		67		135		119		_		1,001
Insurance expense		345		37		34		_		_		416
Marketing and advertising expenses		415		125		9		_		_		549
Loan processing and collection expenses		26		327		392		_		_		745
Provision for indemnifications		_		(35)		_		_		_		(35)
Other segment items ²		1,419		181		364		74		(18)		2,020
Total noninterest expense		16,275		3,321		3,413		1,639		(18)		24,630
Income (loss) before taxes		8,748		1,310		744		(1,170)		(6)		9,626
Income tax expense (benefit)		1,632		325		205		(302)		(1)		1,859
Net income (loss)	\$	7,116	\$	985	\$	539	\$	(868)	\$	(5)	\$	7,767
Other data:												
Capital expenditures	\$	482	\$	84	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	566
Depreciation and amortization		878		39	·	79		_		_		996

Interest expense is allocated to the mortgage banking and consumer finance segments through borrowings from the community banking segment.

Other segment items for each reportable segment include:

a. Community banking – licenses and other taxes expense, travel and education expense, telecommunications expense, other real estate owned losses and expense, net periodic pension cost, office supplies, and certain overhead expenses.

b. Mortgage banking – licenses and other taxes expense, travel and education expense, telecommunications expense, office supplies, and certain overhead expenses.

c. Consumer finance - licenses and taxes other expense, travel and education expense, telecommunications expense, payment processing expense, office supplies, and certain overhead expenses.

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	Co	mmunity	M	ortgage	C	onsumer						
(Dollars in thousands)	E	Banking	B	anking	1	Finance	(Other	Elir	ninations	Co	nsolidated
Interest income	\$	21,297	\$	533	\$	12,383	\$		\$	99	\$	34,312
Interest expense		9,941		_		_		543		_		10,484
Net interest income before allocation		11,356		533		12,383		(543)		99		23,828
Net interest allocation ¹		6,138		(244)		(5,894)		_		_		_
Net interest income		17,494		289		6,489		(543)		99		23,828
Gain on sales of loans		_		1,863		_		_		(162)		1,701
Other noninterest income		4,165		1,192		226		119		(79)		5,623
Net revenue		21,659		3,344		6,715		(424)		(142)		31,152
Provision for credit losses		450		_		2,100		_		_		2,550
Salaries and employee benefits		9,117		1,964		2,037		334				13,452
Occupancy expense		1,673		235		155		334				2,063
Data processing		2,365		247		343						2,963
Professional fees		700		20		63		101				884
Insurance expense		350		20		39		101				409
Marketing and advertising expenses		205		103		8		_		_		316
Loan processing and collection expenses		53		250		372		_		_		675
Provision for indemnifications		_		(135)		_		_		_		(135)
Other segment items ²		1,187		136		368		69		(14)		1,746
Total noninterest expense		15,650	_	2,840		3,385		512		(14)		22,373
Income (loss) before taxes		5,559		504		1,230		(936)		(128)		6,229
Income tax expense (benefit)		988		128		336		(232)		(25)		1,195
Net income (loss)	\$	4,571	\$	376	\$	894	\$	(704)	\$	(103)	\$	5,034
Other data:												
Capital expenditures	\$	523	\$	16	\$	_	\$		\$	_	\$	539
Depreciation and amortization		855		20		84		_		_		959

Interest expense is allocated to the mortgage banking and consumer finance segments through borrowings from the community banking

Interest expense is allocated to the mortgage banking and consumer innance segments directly recommendated to the mortgage banking and consumer innance segments directly recommendated it.

Other segment items for each reportable segment include:

a. Community banking – licenses and other taxes expense, travel and education expense, telecommunications expense, other real estate owned losses and expense, net periodic pension cost, office supplies, and certain overhead expenses.

b. Mortgage banking – licenses and other taxes expense, travel and education expense, telecommunications expense, office supplies, and certain overhead expenses.

c. Consumer finance – licenses and taxes other expense, travel and education expense, telecommunications expense, payment processing expense, office supplies, and certain overhead expenses.

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	Co	mmunity	Mortgage	Consumer		,	-
(Dollars in thousands)	В	Banking	Banking	Finance	Other	Eliminations	Consolidated
Interest income	\$	47,762	\$ 1,071	\$ 24,267	<u>s</u> —	\$ 295	\$ 73,395
Interest expense		20,524	_	_	1,353	_	21,877
Net interest income before allocation	'	27,238	1,071	24,267	(1,353)	295	51,518
Net interest allocation ¹		11,864	(446)	(11,418)	_	_	_
Net interest income		39,102	625	12,849	(1,353)	295	51,518
Gain on sales of loans		_	4,558	_	_	(253)	4,305
Other noninterest income		8,608	2,836	326	1,447	(101)	13,116
Net revenue		47,710	8,019	13,175	94	(59)	68,939
Provision for credit losses		(200)	_	5,300	_	_	5,100
Salaries and employee benefits		18,700	3,763	3,995	1,871	_	28,329
Occupancy expense		3,499	503	290	_	_	4,292
Data processing		4,642	584	611	18	_	5,855
Professional fees		1,404	93	226	199	_	1,922
Insurance expense		761	67	79	_	_	907
Marketing and advertising expenses		799	265	14	_	_	1,078
Loan processing and collection expenses		68	557	803	_	_	1,428
Provision for indemnifications		_	(60)	_	_	_	(60)
Other segment items ²		2,634	358	800	181	(35)	3,938
Total noninterest expense		32,507	6,130	6,818	2,269	(35)	47,689
Income (loss) before taxes		15,403	1,889	1,057	(2,175)	(24)	16,150
Income tax expense (benefit)		2,842	473	292	(614)	(5)	2,988
Net income (loss)	\$	12,561	\$ 1,416	\$ 765	\$ (1,561)	\$ (19)	\$ 13,162
Other data:							
Capital expenditures		718	115	_	_	_	833
Depreciation and amortization		1,753	72	159	_	_	1,984

^{1.} Interest expense is allocated to the mortgage banking and consumer finance segments through borrowings from the community banking

^{2.}

segment.

Other segment items for each reportable segment include:

a. Community banking – licenses and other taxes expense, travel and education expense, telecommunications expense, other real estate owned losses and expense, net periodic pension cost, office supplies, and certain overhead expenses.

b. Mortgage banking – licenses and other taxes expense, travel and education expense, telecommunications expense, office supplies, and certain overhead expenses.

c. Consumer finance – licenses and taxes other expense, travel and education expense, telecommunications expense, payment processing expense, office supplies, and certain overhead expenses.

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	mmunity	ortgage	-	onsumer				
(Dollars in thousands)	 Banking	anking		inance		Other	iminations	 nsolidated
Interest income	\$ 41,619	\$ 814	\$	24,408	\$		\$ 179	\$ 67,020
Interest expense	18,946	_		_		1,088		20,034
Net interest income before allocation	 22,673	814		24,408		(1,088)	179	46,986
Net interest allocation ¹	11,985	(288)		(11,697)		_	_	_
Net interest income	34,658	526		12,711		(1,088)	 179	46,986
Gain on sales of loans	_	3,344		_		_	(355)	2,989
Other noninterest income	8,275	2,240		481		959	(128)	11,827
Net revenue	42,933	6,110		13,192	_	(129)	(304)	61,802
Provision for credit losses	950	_		5,100		_	_	6,050
Salaries and employee benefits	18,560	3,563		4,181		1,400	_	27,704
Occupancy expense	3,416	467		312		_	_	4,195
Data processing	4,596	487		683		26	_	5,792
Professional fees	1,409	40		150		200	_	1,799
Insurance expense	687	50		78		_	_	815
Marketing and advertising expenses	256	206		22		_	_	484
Loan processing and collection expenses	101	434		768		_	_	1,303
Provision for indemnifications	_	(275)		_		_	_	(275)
Other segment items ²	2,541	241		751		203	(30)	3,706
Total noninterest expense	31,566	5,213		6,945		1,829	(30)	45,523
Income (loss) before taxes	10,417	897		1,147		(1,958)	(274)	10,229
Income tax expense (benefit)	1,834	227		316		(560)	(57)	1,760
Net income (loss)	\$ 8,583	\$ 670	\$	831	\$	(1,398)	\$ (217)	\$ 8,469
Other data:								
Capital expenditures	816	97		111		_	_	1,024
Depreciation and amortization	1,693	34		169		_	_	1,896

^{1.} Interest expense is allocated to the mortgage banking and consumer finance segments through borrowings from the community banking

(Dollars in thousands)	Community Banking	Mortgage Banking	Consumer Finance	Other	Eliminations	Consolidated
At June 30, 2025:						
Total assets	\$ 2,575,261	\$ 56,331	\$ 467,862	\$ 26,431	\$ (439,493)	\$ 2,686,392
Total loans held for investment, net	1,508,835	_	439,005	_	4,247	1,952,087
Total loans held for sale	_	49,036	_	_	(4,279)	44,757
Total deposits	2,266,392	_	_	_	(10,078)	2,256,314
At December 31, 2024:						
Total assets	\$ 2,449,641	\$ 29,837	\$ 472,672	\$ 31,823	\$ (420,599)	\$ 2,563,374
Total loans held for investment, net	1,434,446	_	444,085	_	1,780	1,880,311
Total loans held for sale	_	21,906	_	_	(1,794)	20,112
Total deposits	2,186,139	_	_	_	(15,279)	2,170,860

^{2.}

segment.

Other segment items for each reportable segment include:

a. Community banking – licenses and other taxes expense, travel and education expense, telecommunications expense, other real estate owned losses and expense, net periodic pension cost, office supplies, and certain overhead expenses.

b. Mortgage banking – licenses and other taxes expense, travel and education expense, telecommunications expense, office supplies, and certain overhead expenses.

c. Consumer finance – licenses and taxes other expense, travel and education expense, telecommunications expense, payment processing expense, office supplies, and certain overhead expenses.

NOTE 11: Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

The Corporation enters into commitments to extend credit in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers, including loan commitments and standby letters of credit. These instruments involve elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amounts recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Corporation's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit written is represented by the contractual amount of these instruments. The Corporation uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance-sheet instruments. Collateral is obtained based on management's credit assessment of the customer.

Loan commitments are agreements to extend credit to a customer provided that there are no violations of the terms of the contract prior to funding. Commitments have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee by the customer. Because many of the commitments may expire without being completely drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The Bank evaluates each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of loan commitments at the Bank was \$456.15 million at June 30, 2025 and \$469.77 million at December 31, 2024, which does not include IRLCs at the mortgage banking segment, which are discussed in Note 12. Off balance sheet credit exposures, including loan commitments, are not recorded on balance sheet, but expected credit losses arising from off balance sheet credit exposures are recorded as a reserve for unfunded commitments and reported in Other Liabilities. The following table presents the Corporation's reserve for unfunded commitments for the periods indicated.

	Thi	ee Months	Ende	d June 30,	Six	Months E	nded June 30,		
(Dollars in thousands)		2025		2024		2025	2024		
Balance at the beginning of period	\$	1,750	\$	1,550	\$	1,800	\$	1,650	
Provision charged to operations		_		150		(50)		50	
Total	\$	1,750	\$	1,700	\$	1,750	\$	1,700	

Standby letters of credit are written conditional commitments issued by the Bank to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loans to customers. The total contract amount of standby letters of credit, whose contract amounts represent credit risk, was \$20.99 million at June 30, 2025 and \$18.79 million at December 31, 2024.

The mortgage banking segment sells the majority of the residential mortgage loans it originates to third-party investors. Additionally, the community banking segment purchases residential mortgage loans from the mortgage banking segment under terms and conditions similar to third-party investors. As is customary in the industry, the agreements with these investors require the mortgage banking segment to extend representations and warranties with respect to program compliance, borrower misrepresentation, fraud, and early payment performance. Under the agreements, the investors are entitled to make loss claims and repurchase requests of the mortgage banking segment for loans that contain covered deficiencies. The mortgage banking segment has obtained early payment default recourse waivers for a portion of its business. Recourse periods for early payment default for the remaining investors vary from 90 days up to one year. Recourse periods for borrower misrepresentation or fraud, or underwriting error do not have a stated time limit. The mortgage banking segment maintains an allowance for indemnifications that represents management's estimate of losses that are probable of arising under these recourse provisions. As performance data for loans that have been sold is not made available to the mortgage banking segment by the investors, the estimate of potential losses is inherently subjective and is based on historical indemnification payments and management's assessment of current conditions that may contribute to indemnified losses on mortgage loans that have been sold in the secondary market. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, the Corporation recorded a net reversal of provision for indemnifications of \$35,000 and \$60,000, respectively, compared to a net reversal of provision for indemnifications of \$135,000 and \$275,000, respectively, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, which is included in "Noninterest Expenses - Other" on the Consolidated Statements of Income. No indemnification payments were made during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and

2024. The allowance for indemnifications was \$1.29 million and \$1.35 million at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

NOTE 12: Derivative Financial Instruments

The Corporation uses derivative financial instruments primarily to manage risks to the Corporation associated with changing interest rates, and to assist customers with their risk management objectives. The Corporation recognizes derivative financial instruments at fair value as either an other asset or other liability in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Corporation's derivative financial instruments include (1) interest rate swaps that qualify and are designated as cash flow hedges on the Corporation's trust preferred capital notes, (2) interest rate swaps with certain qualifying commercial loan customers and dealer counterparties and (3) interest rate contracts arising from mortgage banking activities, including interest rate lock commitments (IRLCs) on mortgage loans. The gain or loss on the Corporation's cash flow hedges is reported as a component of other comprehensive income (loss), net of deferred income taxes, and reclassified into earnings in the same period(s) during which the hedged transactions affect earnings. IRLCs and interest rate swaps with loan customers and dealer counterparties are not designated as hedging instruments, and therefore changes in the fair value of these instruments are reported as noninterest income.

Cash flow hedges. The Corporation designates interest rate swaps as cash flow hedges when they are used to manage exposure to variability in cash flows on variable rate borrowings such as the Corporation's trust preferred capital notes. These interest rate swaps are derivative financial instruments that manage the risk of variability in cash flows by exchanging variable-rate interest payments on a notional amount of the Corporation's borrowings for fixed-rate interest payments. Interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges are expected to be highly effective in offsetting the effect of changes in interest rates on the amount of variable-rate interest payments, and the Corporation assesses the effectiveness of each hedging relationship quarterly. If the Corporation determines that a cash flow hedge is no longer highly effective, future changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument would be reported in earnings. As of June 30, 2025, the Corporation has designated cash flow hedges to manage its exposure to variability in cash flows on certain variable rate borrowings for periods that end between June 2026 and June 2029.

All interest rate swaps were entered into with counterparties that met the Corporation's credit standards and the agreements contain collateral provisions protecting the at-risk party. The Corporation believes that the credit risk inherent in these derivative contracts is not significant.

These cash flow hedges are reported at fair value in "other assets" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Unrealized gains or losses recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) related to cash flow hedges are reclassified into earnings in the same period(s) during which the hedged interest payments affect earnings. When a designated hedging instrument is terminated and the hedged interest payments remain probable of occurring, any remaining unrecognized gain or loss in other comprehensive income (loss) is reclassified into earnings in the period(s) during which the forecasted interest payments affect earnings. Amounts reclassified into earnings and interest receivable or payable under designated interest rate swaps are reported in interest expense. The Corporation does not expect any unrealized losses related to cash flow hedges to be reclassified into earnings in the next twelve months. Refer to Note 6 for additional information on amounts reclassified into net income related to these cash flow hedges.

Loan swaps. The Bank also enters into interest rate swaps with certain qualifying commercial loan customers to meet their interest rate risk management needs. The Bank simultaneously enters into interest rate swaps with dealer counterparties, with identical notional amounts and offsetting terms. The net result of these interest rate swaps is that the customer pays a fixed rate of interest and the Corporation receives a floating rate. These back-to-back loan swaps are derivative financial instruments and are reported at fair value in "other assets" and "other liabilities" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Changes in the fair value of loan swaps are recorded in other noninterest income and sum to zero because of the offsetting terms of swaps with borrowers and swaps with dealer counterparties.

Mortgage banking. The mortgage banking segment enters into IRLCs with customers to originate loans for which the interest rates are determined (or "locked") prior to funding. The mortgage banking segment is exposed to interest rate risk through fixed-rate IRLCs and mortgage loans from the time that interest rates are locked until the loans are sold in the secondary market. The mortgage banking segment mitigates this interest rate risk by entering into forward sales contracts

with investors, which at times includes the community banking segment, at the time that interest rates are locked for mortgage loans to be delivered on a best efforts basis. IRLCs are derivative financial instruments and are reported at fair value in other assets and other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets, along with the changes in fair value of the related forward sales of loans. Changes in the fair value of mortgage banking derivatives are recorded as a component of gains on sales of loans.

At June 30, 2025, the mortgage banking segment had \$56.39 million of IRLCs and \$44.76 million of unpaid principal on mortgage loans held for sale for which it managed interest rate risk using best-efforts forward sales contracts for \$101.15 million in mortgage loans.

At December 31, 2024, the mortgage banking segment had \$39.29 million of IRLCs and \$20.11 million of unpaid principal on mortgage loans held for sale for which it managed interest rate risk using best-efforts forward sales contracts for \$59.40 million in mortgage loans.

The following tables summarize key elements of the Corporation's derivative instruments.

	June 30, 2025										
(Dollars in thousands)	-	Notional Amount		Assets	Li	iabilities					
Cash flow hedges:											
Interest rate swap contracts	\$	25,000	\$	750	\$	219					
Not designated as hedges:											
Customer-related interest rate swap contracts:											
Matched interest rate swaps with borrower		84,428		251		2,784					
Matched interest rate swaps with counterparty		84,428		2,784		251					
Mortgage banking contracts:											
IRLCs		56,389		763		_					
			Decen	nber 31, 2024	ļ						
		Notional	Decen	nber 31, 2024	ı						
(Dollars in thousands)	_	Notional Amount		nber 31, 2024 Assets		iabilities					
(Dollars in thousands) Cash flow hedges:	_					iabilities					
	_					iabilities					
Cash flow hedges:		Amount		Assets	Li	iabilities —					
Cash flow hedges: Interest rate swap contracts		Amount		Assets	Li	iabilities —					
Cash flow hedges: Interest rate swap contracts Not designated as hedges:		Amount		Assets	Li	4,636					
Cash flow hedges: Interest rate swap contracts Not designated as hedges: Customer-related interest rate swap contracts:		25,000		Assets	Li	_					
Cash flow hedges: Interest rate swap contracts Not designated as hedges: Customer-related interest rate swap contracts: Matched interest rate swaps with borrower		25,000 77,820		1,169	Li	_					

The Corporation and the Bank are required to maintain cash collateral with dealer counterparties for interest rate swap relationships in a loss position. At both June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, there was no cash collateral maintained with dealer counterparties.

NOTE 13: Other Noninterest Expenses

The following table presents the significant components in the Consolidated Statements of Income line "Noninterest Expenses-Other."

	Thr	ee Months l	Ended .	Six Months Ended June 3				
(Dollars in thousands)		2025 2024				2025		2024
Telecommunication expenses	\$	327	\$	379	\$	698	\$	770
Licenses and taxes expense		295		250		600		486
Travel and educational expenses		305		237		571		526
Postage and courier expenses		288		279		548		544
Other components of net periodic pension cost		(138)		(143)		(301)		(286)
Provision for indemnifications		(35)		(135)		(60)		(275)
All other noninterest expenses		943		744		1,822		1,666
Total	\$	1,985	\$	1,611	\$	3,878	\$	3,431

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion supplements and provides information about the major components of the results of operations, financial condition, liquidity and capital resources of the Corporation. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the accompanying consolidated financial statements. In addition to current and historical information, the following discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements relate to our future business, financial condition or results of operations. For a description of certain factors that may have a significant impact on our future business, financial condition or results of operations, see "Cautionary Statement About Forward-Looking Statements" at the end of this discussion and analysis.

OVERVIEW

Our primary financial goals are to maximize the Corporation's earnings and to deploy capital in profitable growth initiatives that will enhance long-term shareholder value. We track three primary financial performance measures in order to assess the level of success in achieving these goals: (1) return on average assets (ROA), (2) return on average equity (ROE), and (3) growth in earnings. In addition to these financial performance measures, we track the performance of the Corporation's three business segments: community banking, mortgage banking, and consumer finance. We balance these financial measures with acceptable levels of interest rate risk, while satisfying liquidity and capital requirements and monitoring asset quality. We also actively manage our capital through growth, dividends and share repurchases, while considering the need to maintain a strong capital position. The following table presents selected financial performance highlights for the periods indicated.

TABLE 1: Financial Performance Highlights

(Dollars in thousands, except for per share data)	Th	ree Months E	nded .	Six Months Ended June 30,				
		2025		2024		2025		2024
Net Income (Loss):								
Community Banking	\$	7,116	\$	4,571	\$	12,561	\$	8,583
Mortgage Banking		985		376		1,416		670
Consumer Finance		539		894		765		831
Other		(873)		(807)		(1,580)		(1,615)
Consolidated net income	\$	7,767	\$	5,034	\$	13,162	\$	8,469
Earnings per share - basic and diluted	\$	2.37	\$	1.50	\$	4.03	\$	2.50
Annualized return on average assets		1.18 %		0.82 %	6	1.01 %		0.69
Annualized return on average equity		13.06 %		9.31 %	6	11.23 %		7.82 %
Annualized return on average tangible common equity (ROTCE) ¹		14.70 %		10.72 %	6	12.72 %		9.01 %

Refer to "Use of Certain Non-GAAP Financial Measures," below, for information about these non-GAAP financial measures, including a quantitative reconciliation to the most directly comparable financial measures calculated in accordance with GAAP.

Consolidated net income increased \$2.7 million and \$4.7 million for the second quarter and first six months of 2025 compared to the same period in 2024 due to higher net income at the community banking segment and the mortgage banking segment, partially offset by lower net income at the consumer finance segment. A discussion of the performance of our business segments is included under the heading "Business Segments" in the "Results of Operations" section of this discussion and analysis.

Key factors affecting comparison for the second quarter and first six months of 2025 are as follows.

- Community banking segment loans grew \$76.7 million, or 10.6 percent annualized, compared to December 31, 2024;
- Consumer finance segment loans decreased \$5.4 million, or 2.3 percent annualized, compared to December 31, 2024;
- Deposits increased \$85.5 million, or 7.9 percent annualized, compared to December 31, 2024;
- Consolidated annualized net interest margin was 4.27 percent for the second quarter of 2025 compared to 4.12 percent for the second quarter of 2024 and 4.16 percent in the first quarter of 2025;
- The community banking segment recorded a net reversal of provision for credit losses of \$300,000 and \$200,000 for the second quarter and first six months of 2025, respectively, compared to a provision for credit losses of \$450,000 and \$950,000 for the same periods in 2024, respectively;
- The consumer finance segment recorded provision for credit losses of \$2.4 million and \$5.3 million for the second quarter and first six months of 2025, respectively, compared to \$2.1 million and \$5.1 million for the same periods in 2024, respectively;
- The consumer finance segment experienced net charge-offs at an annualized rate of 2.42 percent of average total loans for the first six months of 2025, compared to 2.21 percent for the first six months of 2024 and an annualized rate of 2.19 percent for the second quarter of 2025 compared to 2.64 percent for the first quarter of 2025;
- Mortgage banking segment loan originations increased \$67.5 million, or 46.2 percent, to \$213.5 million for the second quarter of 2025 compared to the second quarter of 2024 and increased \$99.8 million, or 87.7 percent compared to the first quarter of 2025; and
- The Corporation issued new subordinated notes with aggregate principal of \$40.0 million on June 6, 2025.
 Concurrently, the Corporation repurchased previously issued subordinated notes with aggregate principal of \$20.0 million.

Capital Management and Dividends

Total equity was \$240.9 million at June 30, 2025, compared to \$227.0 million at December 31, 2024. Under regulatory capital standards, the Corporation's tier 1 risk-based capital and total risk-based capital ratios at June 30, 2025 were 12.0 percent and 15.0 percent, respectively, compared to 11.9 percent and 14.1 percent, respectively, at December 31, 2024. At June 30, 2025, the book value per share of the Corporation's common stock was \$74.21 and tangible book value per share, which is a non-GAAP financial measure, was \$66.12, compared to \$70.00 and \$61.86, respectively, at December 31, 2024.

Total equity increased \$13.9 million at June 30, 2025 compared to December 31, 2024, due primarily to net income and lower unrealized losses in the market value of securities available for sale, which are recognized as a component of other comprehensive income, partially offset by dividends paid on the Corporation's common stock. The Corporation's securities available for sale are fixed income debt securities and their net unrealized loss position is a result of increased market interest rates since they were purchased. The Corporation expects to recover its investments in debt securities through scheduled payments of principal and interest. Unrealized losses are not expected to affect the earnings or regulatory capital of the Corporation or C&F Bank. The accumulated other comprehensive loss related to the Corporation's securities available for sale, net of deferred income taxes, decreased to \$19.9 million at June 30, 2025, compared to \$23.7 million at December 31, 2024 due primarily to fluctuations in debt security market interest rates and a decrease in the balance of securities available for sale in an unrealized loss position as a result of maturities, calls and paydowns.

The Corporation's Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of 46 cents per share during the second quarter of 2025, which was paid on July 1, 2025. This dividend represents a payout ratio of 19.4 percent of earnings per share for the second quarter of 2025. The Board of Directors of the Corporation continually reviews the amount of cash dividends per share and the resulting dividend payout ratio in light of changes in economic conditions, current and future capital levels and requirements and expected future earnings. In making its decision on the payment of dividends on the Corporation's common stock, the Corporation's Board of Directors considers operating results, financial condition, capital adequacy, regulatory requirements, shareholder returns, growth expectations and other factors.

The Corporation has a share repurchase program that was authorized by the Board of Directors to repurchase up to \$5.0 million of the Corporation's common stock, effective January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025 (the 2025 Repurchase Program). During the second quarter and first six months of 2025, the Corporation did not make any repurchases of its common stock under the 2025 Repurchase Program.

On June 6, 2025, the Corporation completed the issuance of \$40.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 7.50% fixed-to-floating rate subordinated notes due 2035 (the Notes) in a private placement transaction. The Notes will initially bear interest at a fixed rate of 7.50% for five years and at the then current three-month SOFR plus 388.5 basis points thereafter. The Notes have been structured to qualify as Tier 2 capital of the Corporation under regulatory guidelines for bank holding companies, and a portion of the proceeds were used to refinance the 2030 Notes (as defined below), with the remainder to be used for general corporate purposes, which may include supporting future growth opportunities. Concurrently with the issuance of the Notes, the Corporation repurchased its \$20.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 4.875% fixed-to-floating rate subordinated notes due 2030 (the 2030 Notes). The 2030 Notes were repurchased at a price of 100% of the outstanding principal amount, plus accrued but unpaid interest, to but excluding the repurchase date. The 2030 Notes were to move from a fixed rate of 4.875% to a floating rate at the then current three-month SOFR plus 475.5 basis points during the third quarter of 2025.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions. Those accounting policies with the greatest uncertainty and that require management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments affecting the application of these policies, and the greatest likelihood that materially different amounts would be reported under different conditions, or using different assumptions, are described below.

Allowance for Credit Losses: We establish the allowance for credit losses through charges to earnings in the form of a provision for credit losses. Loan losses are charged against the allowance for credit losses for the difference between the carrying value of the loan and the estimated net realizable value or fair value of the collateral, if collateral dependent, when management believes that the collectability of the principal is unlikely. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance. The allowance represents management's current estimate of expected credit losses over the contractual term of loans held for investment, and is recorded at an amount that, in management's judgment, reduces the recorded investment in loans to the net amount expected to be collected. Management's judgment in determining the level of the allowance is based on evaluations of historical loan losses, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts relevant to the collectability of loans. The measurement of the allowance for credit losses on commercial and consumer loans is based in part on forecasts of the national unemployment rate, which we believe to be indicative of risk factors related to the collectability of commercial and consumer loans. In addition, management's estimate of expected credit losses is based on the remaining life of loans held for investment, and changes in expected prepayment behavior may result in changes in the remaining life of loans and expected credit losses. Management also assesses the risk of credit losses arising from changes in general market, economic and business conditions; the nature and volume of the loan portfolio; the volume and severity of delinquencies and adversely classified loan balances and the value of underlying collateral in determining the recorded balance of the allowance for credit losses. This evaluation is inherently subjective because it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available. In evaluating the level of the allowance, we consider a range of possible assumptions and outcomes related to the various factors identified above. The level of the allowance is particularly sensitive to changes in the actual and forecasted national unemployment rate and changes in current conditions or reasonably expected future conditions affecting the collectability of loans.

Goodwill: The Corporation's goodwill was recognized in connection with past business combinations and is reported at the community banking segment and the consumer finance segment. The Corporation reviews the carrying value of goodwill at least annually or more frequently if certain impairment indicators exist. In testing goodwill for impairment, the Corporation may first consider qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances lead to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If, after assessing the totality of events and circumstances, we conclude that it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then no further testing is required and the goodwill of the reporting unit is not impaired. If the Corporation elects to bypass the qualitative assessment or if we conclude that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then the fair value of the reporting unit is compared

with its carrying value to determine whether an impairment exists. In the last evaluation of goodwill at the community banking segment and the consumer finance segment, which was the annual evaluation in the fourth quarter of 2024, the Corporation concluded that no impairment existed based on an assessment of qualitative factors.

For further information concerning accounting policies, refer to Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data," under the heading "Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" in the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

NET INTEREST INCOME

The following table shows the average balance sheets, the amounts of interest earned on earning assets, with related yields, and interest expense on interest-bearing liabilities, with related rates, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024. Interest on tax-exempt loans and securities is presented on a taxable-equivalent basis (which converts the income on loans and investments for which no income taxes are paid to the equivalent yield as if income taxes were paid) using the federal corporate income tax rate of 21 percent that was applicable for all periods presented. Average balances of securities available for sale are included at amortized cost. Loans include loans held for sale. Loans placed on a nonaccrual status are included in the balances and are included in the computation of yields, but had no material effect.

TABLE 2: Average Balances, Income and Expense, Yields and Rates

Three Months Ended June 30,										
			202	5				202	4	_
(Dollars in thousands)		Average Balance		ncome/ Expense	Yield/ Rate		Average Balance		ncome/ Expense	Yield/ Rate
Assets										
Loans:										
Community banking segment	\$	1,499,272	\$	20,893	5.59 %	\$	1,359,703	\$	18,543	5.48 %
Mortgage banking segment		45,948		731	6.38		34,240		533	6.26
Consumer finance segment		464,193		12,144	10.49		478,296		12,384	10.41
Total loans		2,009,413		33,768	6.74		1,872,239		31,460	6.76
Securities:										
Taxable		342,023		2,325	2.72		337,050		1,857	2.20
Tax-exempt		120,281		1,205	4.01		119,626		1,120	3.75
Total securities		462,304		3,530	3.05		456,676		2,977	2.61
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks		48,237		413	3.43		23,239		163	2.82
Total earning assets		2,519,954		37,711	6.00	_	2,352,154		34,600	5.91
Allowance for credit losses		(41,284)					(40,837)			
Total non-earning assets		157,307					153,002			
Total assets	\$	2,635,977				\$	2,464,319			
Total about	_					_				
Liabilities and Equity										
Interest-bearing deposits:										
Interest-bearing demand deposits	S	312,905		476	0.61	\$	321,070		476	0.60
Savings and money market deposit accounts		522,453		1,530	1.17	4	474,613		1,074	0.91
Time deposits		830,425		7,547	3.65		751,973		7,700	4.12
Total interest-bearing deposits		1,665,783		9,553	2.30		1,547,656		9,250	2.40
Borrowings:		,,		,			, ,		.,	
Repurchase agreements		23,920		85	1.43		25,113		97	1.55
Other borrowings		99,162		1,261	5.09		100,633		1,137	4.52
Total borrowings		123,082		1,346	4.38		125,746		1,234	3.93
Total interest-bearing liabilities		1,788,865		10,899	2.44		1,673,402		10,484	2.52
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	_	568,372	_			_	529,608	_		
Other liabilities		40,917					45,023			
Total liabilities		2,398,154					2,248,033			
Equity		237,823					216,286			
Total liabilities and equity	\$	2,635,977				\$	2,464,319			
Net interest income	-	-,,	\$	26,812			-, ,	\$	24,116	
			Ψ	20,012	3.56 %			Ψ	27,110	3.39 %
Interest rate spread										
Interest expense to average earning assets					1.73 %					1.79 %
Net interest margin					4.27 %					4.12 %

				Six	Months Ende	d June 30,			
			202	25		,	202	24	
(Dollars in thousands)		Average Balance		Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance		Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate
Assets						_			
Loans:									
Community banking segment	\$	1,483,501	\$	40,858	5.55 % \$	1,330,981		35,874	5.42 %
Mortgage banking segment		33,527		1,071	6.44	25,970		814	6.30
Consumer finance segment		464,856		24,267	10.53	476,072		24,408	10.31
Total loans		1,981,884		66,196	6.74	1,833,023		61,096	6.70
Securities:					_				
Taxable		340,744		4,518	2.65	351,146	\$	3,837	2.19
Tax-exempt		119,661		2,358	3.94	120,274		2,238	3.72
Total securities	<u> </u>	460,405		6,876	2.99	471,420		6,075	2.58
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks		52,012		915	3.55	25,828		422	3.29
Total earning assets		2,494,301	_	73,987	5.98	2,330,271		67,593	5.83
Allowance for credit losses		(40,947)				(40,565)			
Total non-earning assets		155,937				154,902			
Total assets	\$	2,609,291			\$	2,444,608			
Liabilities and Equity									
Interest-bearing deposits:									
Interest-bearing demand deposits	\$	322,569	\$	1,076	0.67 % \$	328,320	\$	1,029	0.63 %
Savings and money market deposit accounts		505,926		2,735	1.09	479,629		2,135	0.90
Time deposits		826,211		15,511	3.79	728,570		14,616	4.03
Total interest-bearing deposits		1,654,706	_	19,322	2.35	1,536,519		17,780	2.33
Borrowings:					_				
Repurchase agreements		26,044		198	1.53	26,555		208	1.57
Other borrowings		96,394		2,357	4.89	89,539		2,046	4.57
Total borrowings		122,438		2,555	4.18	116,094		2,254	3.88
Total interest-bearing liabilities		1,777,144		21,877	2.48	1,652,613		20,034	2.44
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits		556,923				530,747			
Other liabilities		40,896				44,573			
Total liabilities		2,374,963			_	2,227,933			
Equity		234,328				216,675			
Total liabilities and equity	\$	2,609,291			\$	2,444,608			
Net interest income			\$	52,110	_		\$	47,559	
Interest rate spread					3.50 %		_		3.39 %
Interest expense to average earning assets					1.77 %				1.73 %
Net interest margin					4.21 %				4.10 %
Net interest margin					7.21 70				7.10 70

Interest income and expense are affected by fluctuations in interest rates, by changes in the volume of earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, and by the interaction of rate and volume factors. The following table shows the direct causes of the period-to-period changes in the components of net interest income on a taxable-equivalent basis. The Corporation calculates the rate and volume variances using a formula prescribed by the SEC. Rate/volume variances, the third element in the calculation, are not shown separately in the table, but are allocated to the rate and volume variances in proportion to the absolute dollar amounts of each.

TABLE 3: Rate-Volume Recap

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2025 from 2024									
		Increase (Decreas	e)	Total					
		Due	e to		I	ncrease				
(Dollars in thousands)		Rate	,	Volume	(D	ecrease)				
Interest income:										
Loans:										
Community banking segment	\$	384	\$	1,966	\$	2,350				
Mortgage banking segment		10		188		198				
Consumer finance segment		101		(341)		(240)				
Securities:										
Taxable		441		27		468				
Tax-exempt		79		6		85				
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks		41		209		250				
Total interest income		1,056		2,055		3,111				
Interest expense:										
Interest-bearing deposits:										
Interest-bearing demand deposits		10		(10)		_				
Savings and money market deposit accounts		337		119		456				
Time deposits		(922)		769		(153)				
Total interest-bearing deposits		(575)		878		303				
Borrowings:										
Repurchase agreements		(7)		(5)		(12)				
Other borrowings		141		(17)		124				
Total interest expense		(441)		856		415				
Change in net interest income	\$	1,497	\$	1,199	\$	2,696				

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2025 from 2024									
		Increase (Decrease	e)		Total				
		Due	e to		Increase					
(Dollars in thousands)		Rate	\	olume	(D	ecrease)				
Interest income:										
Loans:										
Community banking segment	\$	863	\$	4,121	\$	4,984				
Mortgage banking segment		18		239		257				
Consumer finance segment		478		(619)		(141)				
Securities:										
Taxable		797		(116)		681				
Tax-exempt		131		(11)		120				
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks		35		458		493				
Total interest income		2,322		4,072		6,394				
Interest expense:										
Interest-bearing deposits:										
Interest-bearing demand deposits		65		(18)		47				
Savings and money market deposit accounts		477		123		600				
Time deposits		(925)		1,820		895				
Total interest-bearing deposits		(383)		1,925		1,542				
Borrowings:										
Repurchase agreements		(6)		(4)		(10)				
Other borrowings		148		163		311				
Total interest expense		(241)		2,084		1,843				
Change in net interest income	\$	2,563	\$	1,988	\$	4,551				

Net interest income, on a taxable-equivalent basis, for the second quarter and first six months of 2025 increased to \$26.8 million and \$52.1 million, respectively, compared to \$24.1 million and \$47.6 million for the same periods in 2024 due primarily to an increase in net interest margin and higher average balances of earning assets. Annualized net interest margin increased 15 basis points to 4.27 percent for the second quarter of 2025 compared to the same period of 2024 and increased 11 basis points to 4.21 percent for the first six months of 2025 compared to the same period of 2024, due primarily to an increase in yields and higher balances of earning assets, partially offset by a shift in mix of deposits towards higher cost deposits. The Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) target federal funds interest rate was at an upper limit of 5.50 percent at December 31, 2023 until the FRB began decreasing it in September 2024, decreasing it to an upper limit of 4.50 percent

by December 31, 2024, where it remained through the second quarter of 2025. The yield on interest-earning assets increased by 9 basis points and 15 basis points for the second quarter and first six months of 2025, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2024. The cost of interest-bearing liabilities decreased by 8 basis points and increased by 4 basis points for the second quarter and first six months of 2025, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2024. Average earning assets increased \$167.8 million and \$164.0 million for the second quarter and first six months of 2025, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2024. Average interest-bearing liabilities increased \$115.5 million and \$124.5 million for the second quarter and first six months of 2025, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2024. Average noninterest-bearing demand deposits increased \$38.8 million and \$26.2 million for the second quarter and first six months of 2025, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2024.

Average loans, which includes both loans held for investment and loans held for sale, increased \$137.2 million to \$2.01 billion for the second quarter of 2025 and increased \$148.9 million to \$1.98 billion for the first six months of 2025, compared to the same periods in 2024. Average loans at the community banking segment increased \$139.6 million, or 10.3 percent, for the second quarter of 2025 and increased \$152.5 million, or 11.5 percent, for the first six months of 2025 compared to the same periods in 2024 due primarily to growth in the construction, commercial real estate and land acquisition and development segments of the loan portfolio. Average loans at the consumer finance segment decreased \$14.1 million, or 2.9 percent, for the second quarter of 2025 and decreased \$11.2 million, or 2.4 percent, for the first six months of 2025 compared to the same periods in 2024 due primarily to lower average balances of automobile loans. Average loans at the mortgage banking segment, which consist of loans held for sale, increased \$11.7 million, or 34.2 percent, for the second quarter of 2025 and increased \$7.6 million, or 29.1 percent, for the first six months of 2025 compared to the same periods in 2024.

The community banking segment average loan yield increased 11 basis points to 5.59 percent for the second quarter of 2025 and increased 13 basis points to 5.55 percent for the first six months of 2025 compared to the same periods in 2024 due primarily to a shift in the mix of the loan portfolio towards higher-yielding loans and renewals of fixed rate loans originated during periods of lower interest rates. The consumer finance segment average loan yield increased 8 basis points to 10.49 percent for the second quarter of 2025 and increased 22 basis points to 10.53 percent for the first six months of 2025 compared to the same periods in 2024 due primarily to the portfolio composition shifting towards originations within the past three years, when interest rates were higher, as loans originated prior to that in periods of lower interest rates pay off or mature. The mortgage banking segment average loan yield increased 12 basis points to 6.38 percent for the second quarter of 2025 and increased 14 basis points to 6.44 percent for the first six months of 2025 compared to the same periods in 2024 due to fluctuations in mortgage interest rates.

Average securities available for sale increased \$5.6 million to \$462.3 million for the second quarter of 2025 compared to the same period in 2024 due primarily to purchases of mortgage-backed securities outpacing maturities, calls and paydowns. Average securities available for sale decreased \$11.0 million to \$460.4 million for the first six months of 2025 compared to the same period in 2024 due primarily to maturities, calls and paydowns outpacing purchases in the portfolio. The average yield on the securities portfolio on a taxable-equivalent basis increased 44 basis points to 3.05 percent for the second quarter of 2025 and increased 41 basis points to 2.99 percent for the first six months of 2025 compared to the same periods in 2024 due primarily to purchases of securities within the past three years at higher average yields relative to the average yield of the portfolio as a whole and lower prepayment activity on mortgage-backed securities.

Average interest-bearing deposits in other banks, consisting primarily of excess cash reserves maintained at the FRB, increased \$25.0 million to \$48.2 million for the second quarter of 2025 and increased \$26.2 million to \$52.0 million for the first six months of 2025 compared to the same periods in 2024. The average yield on interest-bearing deposits in other banks increased 61 basis points for the second quarter of 2025 and increased 26 basis points for the first six months of 2025 compared to the same periods in 2024 due primarily to cash items in process. These items, which do not earn interest until they settle, having a larger effect on yields during periods of lower average balances such as 2024 compared to 2025.

Average savings and money market and interest-bearing demand deposits combined increased \$39.7 million to \$835.4 million for the second quarter of 2025 and increased \$20.5 million to \$828.5 million for the first six months of 2025 compared to the same periods in 2024. Average non-interest-bearing demand deposits increased \$38.8 million to \$568.4 million for the second quarter of 2025 and increased \$26.2 million to \$556.9 million for the first six months of 2025 compared to the same periods in 2024. Average time deposits increased \$78.5 million to \$830.4 million for the second

quarter of 2025 and increased \$97.6 million to \$826.2 million for the first six months of 2025 compared to the same periods in 2024. The average cost of interest-bearing deposits decreased 10 basis points to 2.30 percent for the second quarter of 2025 compared to the same period in 2024 due primarily to decreases in interest rates paid on time deposits and increased 2 basis points to 2.35 percent for the first six months of 2025 compared to the same period in 2024 due primarily to the continued effects of a shift in the mix of deposits, partially offset by decreases in interest rates paid on time deposits.

Average borrowings decreased \$2.7 million to \$123.1 million for the second quarter of 2025 and increased \$6.3 million to \$122.4 million for the first six months of 2025 compared to the same periods in 2024 due primarily to fluctuations in short-term borrowings, fluctuations in Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta (FHLB) advances and higher balances of subordinated debt. The average cost of borrowings increased 45 basis points for the second quarter of 2025 and increased 30 basis points for the first six months of 2025 compared to the same periods in 2024 due primarily to a shift in the mix of borrowings and higher rates paid on subordinated debt.

The Corporation believes that the effects of declining market interest rates could adversely affect its net interest margin in the short term as its assets typically reprice downward more quickly than its deposits and borrowings. The majority of the Corporation's time deposits have repriced and further declines in cost of deposits are unlikely unless there are further decreases in market interest rates or shifts in the mix of deposits. The Corporation also believes any such adverse impacts could be somewhat mitigated by renewals of fixed rate loans originated during periods of lower interest rates and purchases of securities available for sale with higher interest rates. The interest rate environment has grown increasingly uncertain during 2025 and the ultimate effect of these factors on the Corporation's net interest margin will also depend on other factors, including the Corporation's ability to grow loans at the community banking and consumer finance segments, to compete for deposits, and the extent of its reliance on borrowings. The Corporation gives no assurance as to the timing or extent of changes in market interest rates or the impact of those changes or any other factor on the Corporation's ability to compete for loans and deposits or on its net interest margin. If market interest rates were to rise, net interest margin could be positively affected in the short term as the Corporation generally expects its assets to reprice upward more quickly than its deposits and borrowings.

Noninterest Income

TABLE 4: Noninterest Income

	Th	ree Months I	Ended	June 30,	Six Months Ended June 3			
(Dollars in thousands)		2025		2024	2025		2024	
Gains on sales of loans	\$	2,458	\$	1,701	\$ 4,305	\$	2,989	
Interchange income		1,621		1,572	3,096		3,047	
Service charges on deposit accounts		1,022		1,050	2,012		2,097	
Wealth management services income, net		756		714	1,488		1,445	
Mortgage banking fee income		888		622	1,458		1,101	
Mortgage lender services income		762		499	1,298		1,002	
Other service charges and fees		551		423	1,049		819	
Unrealized gain on investments held in rabbi trust		1,212		105	1,423		945	
Investment income from other equity interests		127		170	334		337	
Other income, net		451		468	958		1,034	
Total noninterest income	\$	9,848	\$	7,324	\$ 17,421	\$	14,816	

Total noninterest income increased \$2.5 million, or 34.5 percent, for the second quarter of 2025 and increased \$2.6 million, or 17.6 percent, for the first six months of 2025 compared to the same periods in 2024 due primarily to higher volume of mortgage loan production which resulted in higher gains on sales of loans and higher mortgage banking fee income, fluctuations in unrealized gains and losses on investments held in the rabbi trust and higher mortgage lender services income.

The Corporation uses a rabbi trust to fund liabilities under its nonqualified deferred compensation plan. Unrealized gains and losses on investments held in the Corporation's rabbi trust are offset by changes in deferred compensation liabilities, recorded in salaries and employee benefits expense.

Noninterest Expense

TABLE 5: Noninterest Expense

	Three Months Ended June 30,					Six Months Ended June 30,			
(Dollars in thousands)	-	2025		2024		2025		2024	
Salaries and employee benefits:						<u>.</u>			
Compensation, payroll taxes and employee benefits	\$	13,634	\$	13,347	\$	26,906	\$	26,759	
Increase in nonqualified deferred compensation plan liabilities		1,212		105		1,423		945	
Total salaries and employee benefits		14,846		13,452		28,329		27,704	
Occupancy expense		2,099		2,063		4,292		4,195	
Data processing		2,989		2,963		5,855		5,792	
Professional fees		1,001		884		1,922		1,799	
Insurance expense		416		409		907		815	
Marketing and advertising expenses		549		316		1,078		484	
Loan processing and collection expenses		745		675		1,428		1,303	
Other expenses:									
Telecommunication expenses		327		379		698		770	
Licenses and taxes expense		295		250		600		486	
Travel and educational expenses		305		237		571		526	
Postage and courier expenses		288		279		548		544	
Other components of net periodic pension cost		(138)		(143)		(301)		(286)	
Provision for indemnifications		(35)		(135)		(60)		(275)	
All other noninterest expenses		943		744		1,822		1,666	
Total other noninterest expenses		1,985		1,611		3,878		3,431	
Total noninterest expense	\$	24,630	\$	22,373	\$	47,689	\$	45,523	

Total noninterest expenses increased \$2.3 million, or 10.1 percent, in the second quarter of 2025 and increased \$2.2 million, or 4.8 percent, in the first six months of 2025 compared to the same periods in 2024 due primarily to fluctuations in deferred compensation liabilities, higher marketing and advertising expenses related to the strategic marketing initiative that began in the second half of 2024 and a lower net reversal of provision for indemnifications.

Changes in deferred compensation liabilities are offset by unrealized gains and losses on investments held in the Corporation's rabbi trust and are recorded in noninterest income.

Income Taxes

The Corporation's consolidated effective income tax rate was 19.3 percent and 18.5 percent for the second quarter and first six months of 2025, respectively, compared to 19.2 percent and 17.2 percent for the same periods in 2024 due primarily to a higher share of income at the mortgage banking segment, which is subject to state income taxes.

Business Segments

The Corporation operates in a decentralized manner in three business segments: community banking, mortgage banking and consumer finance. An overview of the financial results for each of the Corporation's business segments is presented below.

Community Banking: The community banking segment comprises C&F Bank, C&F Wealth Management, C&F Insurance and CVB Title. The following table presents the community banking segment operating results for the periods indicated.

TABLE 6: Community Banking Segment Operating Results

	Thr	ee Months	Ended	l June 30,	Si	x Months E	nded	June 30,
(Dollars in thousands)	<u> </u>	2025		2024	-	2025		2024
Interest income	\$	24,378	\$	21,297	\$	47,762	\$	41,619
Interest expense		10,143		9,941		20,524		18,946
Net interest income before allocation		14,235		11,356		27,238		22,673
Net interest allocation ¹		6,110		6,138		11,864		11,985
Net interest income		20,345		17,494		39,102		34,658
Provision for credit losses		(300)		450		(200)		950
Net interest income after provision for credit		<u> </u>				<u> </u>		
losses		20,645		17,044		39,302		33,708
Noninterest income:								
Interchange income		1,621		1,572		3,096		3,047
Service charges on deposit accounts		1,039		1,067		2,046		2,128
Wealth management services income, net		756		714		1,488		1,445
Other service charges and fees		550		423		1,047		819
Investment income from other equity interests		127		170		334		337
Other income, net		285		219		597		499
Total noninterest income		4,378		4,165		8,608		8,275
Noninterest expense:								
Salaries and employee benefits		9,421		9,117		18,700		18,560
Occupancy expense		1,669		1,673		3,499		3,416
Data processing		2,300		2,365		4,642		4,596
Professional fees		680		700		1,404		1,409
Insurance expense		345		350		761		687
Marketing and advertising expenses		415		205		799		256
Loan processing and collection expenses		26		53		68		101
Other expenses		1,419		1,187		2,634		2,541
Total noninterest expenses		16,275		15,650		32,507		31,566
Income before income taxes		8,748		5,559		15,403		10,417
Income tax expense		1,632		988		2,842		1,834
Net income	\$	7,116	\$	4,571	\$	12,561	\$	8,583

Interest expense is allocated to the mortgage banking and consumer finance segments through borrowings from the community banking segment.

The community banking segment reported net income of \$7.1 million and \$12.6 million for the second quarter and first six months of 2025, respectively, compared to \$4.6 million and \$8.6 million for the same periods in 2024 due primarily to:

- higher interest income resulting from higher average balances of loans and the effects of higher average interest rates on asset yields, including a shift in the mix of the loan portfolio towards higher-yielding loans; and
- lower provision for credit losses due primarily to the resolution of a nonperforming commercial real estate loan during the second quarter of 2025 that had carried a specific reserve, partially offset by provision related to loan growth;

partially offset by:

- higher interest expense due primarily to higher average balances of interest-bearing deposits; and
- higher marketing and advertising expenses related to the Corporation's strategic marketing initiative, which began in the second half of 2024.

Net interest income for the community banking segment increased by \$2.9 million to \$20.3 million for the second quarter of 2025 and increased \$4.4 million to \$39.1 million for the first six months of 2025 compared to the same periods in 2024 due primarily to an increase in net interest margin and higher average balances of earning assets. Average interest-earning asset yields were higher for the second quarter and first six months of 2025 compared to the same periods in 2024 due primarily to a shift in the mix of the loan portfolio towards higher-yielding loans, renewals of fixed rate loans originated during periods of lower interest rates and purchases of securities available for sale with higher interest rates. The average cost of interest-bearing liabilities were lower for the second quarter of 2025 compared to the same period in 2024 due primarily to decreases in interest rates paid on time deposits and were higher for the first six months of 2025 compared to the same period in 2024 due primarily to the continued effects of a shift in the mix of deposits, partially offset by decreases in interest rates paid on time deposits. Interest income allocated to the community banking segment includes interest income on loans to the consumer finance and mortgage banking segments. These transactions are eliminated to reach consolidated totals.

The community banking segment recorded net reversals of provision for credit losses of \$300,000 and \$200,000 for the second quarter and first six months of 2025, respectively, due primarily to the resolution of a nonperforming commercial real estate loan during the second quarter of 2025 that had carried a specific reserve and growth in loans with shorter expected lives, which resulted in lower estimated losses over the life of the loans, partially offset by growth in the loan portfolio and changes in the forecast of key credit loss model assumptions, compared to provision for credit losses of \$450,000 and \$950,000 for the same periods in 2024. Noninterest income increased for the second quarter and first six months of 2025 compared to the same periods in 2024 due primarily to higher other service charges and fees, partially offset by lower service charges on deposit accounts. Noninterest expenses increased for the second quarter and first six months of 2025 compared to the same periods in 2024 due primarily to higher marketing and advertising expenses and higher salaries and employee benefits.

Mortgage Banking: The following table presents the mortgage banking operating results for the periods indicated.

TABLE 7: Mortgage Banking Segment Operating Results

Three Months Ended June 30,					Six	Months E	Ended June 30,		
(Dollars in thousands)		2025		2024		2025		2024	
Interest income	\$	732	\$	533	\$	1,071	\$	814	
Interest expense		_		_		_		_	
Net interest income before allocation		732		533		1,071		814	
Net interest allocation ¹		(374)		(244)		(446)		(288)	
Net interest income		358		289		625		526	
Provision for credit losses		_		_		_		_	
Net interest income after provision for credit									
losses		358		289		625		526	
Noninterest income:									
Gains of sales of loans		2,573		1,863		4,558		3,344	
Mortgage banking fee income		933		684		1,525		1,198	
Mortgage lender services fee income		764		499		1,305		1,002	
Other income		3		9		6		40	
Total noninterest income		4,273		3,055		7,394		5,584	
Noninterest expense:				,					
Salaries and employee benefits		1,971		1,964		3,763		3,563	
Occupancy expense		290		235		503		467	
Data processing		358		247		584		487	
Professional fees		67		20		93		40	
Insurance expense		37		20		67		50	
Marketing and advertising expenses		125		103		265		206	
Loan processing and collection expenses		327		250		557		434	
Provision for indemnifications		(35)		(135)		(60)		(275)	
Other expenses		181		136		358		241	
Total noninterest expenses		3,321		2,840		6,130		5,213	
Income before income taxes		1,310		504		1,889		897	
Income tax expense		325		128		473		227	
Net income	\$	985	\$	376	\$	1,416	\$	670	

Interest expense is allocated to the mortgage banking segment through borrowings from the community banking segment.

The mortgage banking segment reported net income of \$985,000 and \$1.4 million for the second quarter and first six months of 2025, respectively, compared to \$376,000 and \$670,000 for the same periods in 2024, due primarily to:

- higher gains on sales of loans and higher mortgage banking fee income due to higher volume of mortgage loan originations; and
- higher mortgage lender services fee income;

partially offset by:

- higher variable expenses tied to mortgage loan origination volume such as commissions and bonuses, reported in salaries and employee benefits, and
- lower reversal of provision for indemnifications.

The following table presents mortgage loan originations and mortgage loans sold for the periods indicated.

TABLE 8: Mortgage Loan Originations

	Si	x Months E	Ended June 30,					
(Dollars in thousands)	2025 2024 20				2025	25 2024		
Mortgage loan originations:								
Purchases	\$	197,222	\$	134,298	\$	298,862	\$	221,058
Refinancings		16,301		11,712		28,411		19,298
Total mortgage loan originations ¹	\$	213,523	\$	146,010	\$	327,273	\$	240,356
		_						
Lock-adjusted originations ²	\$	199,980	\$	149,972	\$	342,320	\$	270,372

Total mortgage loan originations does not include mortgage lender services.

Despite the sustained elevated level of mortgage interest rates, higher home prices and low levels of inventory, mortgage banking segment loan originations increased 46.2 percent and 36.2 percent for the second quarter and first six months of 2025, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2024. Gains on sales of loans, while driven in part by mortgage loan originations, also includes the effects of changes in locked loan commitments, which reflect the volume of mortgage loan applications that are in process and have not closed. Lock-adjusted originations for the mortgage banking segment increased 33.3 percent and 26.6 percent for the second quarter and first six months of 2025, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2024. Locked loan commitments were \$56.4 million at June 30, 2025 compared to \$39.3 million and \$60.3 million at December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2024, respectively. Mortgage banking segment loan originations include originations of loans sold to the community banking segment, at prices similar to those paid by third-party investors. All interest expense at the mortgage banking segment is from variable rate borrowings from the community banking segment. These transactions are eliminated to reach consolidated totals.

Through the Lender Solutions division of the mortgage banking segment, mortgage lender services fee income is derived from providing mortgage origination functions to third-party mortgage lenders for a fee. Mortgage lender services fee income increased for the second quarter and first six months of 2025 compared to the same periods in 2024 due primarily to increased mortgage loan volume in the industry and an increase in fees and the types of services provided.

During the second quarter and first six months of 2025, the mortgage banking segment recorded a reversal of provision for indemnification losses of \$35,000 and \$60,000, respectively, compared to a reversal of provision for indemnification losses of \$135,000 and \$275,000 for the same periods in 2024. The release of indemnification reserves in 2025 and 2024 was due primarily to lower volume of mortgage loan originations in recent years, improvement in the mortgage banking segment's assessment of borrower payment performance and other factors affecting expected losses on mortgage loans sold in the secondary market, such as time since origination. The releases in 2025 decreased compared to the same periods in 2024 due primarily to the increased mortgage loan originations in 2025 compared to 2024. Management believes that the indemnification reserve is sufficient to absorb losses related to loans that have been sold in the secondary market.

² Lock-adjusted originations includes the effect of changes in the volume of mortgage loan applications in process that have not closed, net of an estimated volume not expected to close.

Consumer Finance: The following table presents the consumer finance operating results for the periods indicated.

TABLE 9: Consumer Finance Segment Operating Results

	June 30,	Si	x Months E	s Ended June 30,					
(Dollars in thousands)	2025		2024		2025		2024		
Interest income	\$ 12,144	\$	12,383	\$	24,267	\$	24,408		
Interest expense	_		_		_		_		
Net interest income before allocation	 12,144		12,383		24,267		24,408		
Net interest allocation ¹	(5,736)		(5,894)		(11,418)		(11,697)		
Net interest income	 6,408		6,489		12,849		12,711		
Provision for credit losses	2,400		2,100		5,300		5,100		
Net interest income after provision for credit									
losses	4,008		4,389		7,549		7,611		
Noninterest income	 149		226		326		481		
Noninterest expense:									
Salaries and employee benefits	2,018		2,037		3,995		4,181		
Occupancy expense	140		155		290		312		
Data processing	321		343		611		683		
Professional fees	135		63		226		150		
Insurance expense	34		39		79		78		
Marketing and advertising expenses	9		8		14		22		
Loan processing and collection expenses	392		372		803		768		
Other expenses	 364		368		800		751		
Total noninterest expenses	 3,413		3,385		6,818		6,945		
Income before income taxes	744		1,230		1,057		1,147		
Income tax expense	 205		336		292		316		
Net income	\$ 539	\$	894	\$	765	\$	831		

Interest expense is allocated to the consumer finance segment through borrowings from the community banking segment.

The consumer finance segment reported net income of \$539,000 and \$765,000 for the second quarter and first six months of 2025, respectively, compared to \$894,000 and \$831,000 for the same periods in 2024 due primarily to:

- higher provision for credit losses due primarily to higher net charge-offs; and
- lower interest income resulting from lower average balances of loans, partially offset by higher loan yields; partially offset by:
 - lower interest expense allocation on borrowings from the community banking segment as a result of lower average balances of borrowings; and
 - lower salaries and employee benefits expense due to an effort to reduce overhead costs.

Net interest income for the consumer finance segment decreased by \$81,000 to \$6.4 million for the second quarter of 2025 compared to the same period in 2024 due primarily to lower average balances of loans, partially offset by higher net interest margin and increased by \$138,000 to \$12.8 million for the first six months of 2025 compared to the same period in 2024 due primarily to higher net interest margin, partially offset by lower average balances of loans. Average loans decreased \$14.1 million, or 2.9 percent, for the second quarter of 2025 and decreased \$11.2 million, or 2.4 percent, for the first six months of 2025 compared to the same periods in 2024. All interest expense at the consumer finance segment is from fixed and variable rate borrowings from the community banking segment. These transactions are eliminated to reach consolidated totals.

The consumer finance segment recorded \$2.4 million and \$5.3 million in provision for credit losses for the second quarter and first six months of 2025, respectively, due primarily to an increase in net charge-offs, partially offset by lower average loan balances, compared to \$2.1 million and \$5.1 million for the same periods in 2024. Net charge-offs increased due

primarily to an increase in delinquent loans, repossessions and the average amount charged-off when a loan was uncollectable. If loan performance deteriorates, resulting in further elevated delinquencies or net charge-offs, the provision for credit losses may increase in future periods.

ASSET QUALITY

Allowance and Provision for Credit Losses

The Corporation conducts an analysis of the collectability of the loan portfolio on a regular basis and uses this analysis to assess the sufficiency of the allowance for credit losses on loans and to determine the necessary provision for credit losses. The Corporation segments the loan portfolio into three loan portfolios based on common risk characteristics.

Commercial and consumer loans are assigned loan classification ratings based on their credit quality and risk of loss. These loan ratings are reviewed on a quarterly basis and updated as new information becomes available. The characteristics of these loan ratings are as follows:

- Pass rated loans are to persons or business entities with an acceptable financial condition, appropriate collateral
 margins, appropriate cash flow to service the existing loan, and an appropriate leverage ratio. The borrower has
 paid all obligations as agreed and it is expected that this type of payment history will continue. When necessary,
 acceptable personal guarantors support the loan.
- Special mention loans have a specific, identified weakness in the borrower's operations and in the borrower's ability to generate positive cash flow on a sustained basis. The borrower's recent payment history may be characterized by late payments. The Corporation's risk exposure is mitigated by collateral supporting the loan. The collateral is considered to be well-margined, well maintained, accessible and readily marketable.
- Substandard loans are considered to have specific and well-defined weaknesses that jeopardize the viability of the Corporation's credit extension. The payment history for the loan has been inconsistent and the expected or projected primary repayment source may be inadequate to service the loan. The estimated net liquidation value of the collateral pledged and/or ability of the personal guarantor(s) to pay the loan may not adequately protect the Corporation. There is a distinct possibility that the Corporation will sustain some loss if the deficiencies associated with the loan are not corrected in the near term. A substandard loan would not automatically meet the Corporation's definition of impaired unless the loan is significantly past due and the borrower's performance and financial condition provide evidence that it is probable that the Corporation will be unable to collect all amounts due.
- Substandard nonaccrual loans have the same characteristics as substandard loans; however, they have a nonaccrual classification because it is probable that the Corporation will not be able to collect all amounts due.
- Doubtful rated loans have all the weaknesses inherent in a loan that is classified substandard but with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable and improbable. The possibility of loss is extremely high.
- Loss rated loans are not considered collectible under normal circumstances and there is no realistic expectation for any future payment on the loan. Loss rated loans are fully charged off.

The Corporation monitors the consumer finance loan portfolio by past due status and by credit rating at the time of origination, which the Corporation believes serves as a relevant indicator of aggregate credit quality and risk of loan defaults in the portfolio based upon the use of Fair Isaac Corporation (FICO) Scores over time for loan approval decisions and through experience analyzing loss patterns. The characteristics of these credit ratings and our thresholds are as follows:

- Very Good (>739) and Good (670-739) credit rated borrowers are near or above the average FICO Score of consumers. Borrowers generally have limited to no prior credit difficulties or have shown extensive creditworthiness over a recent period of time.
- Fairly Good (625-669) and Fair (580-624) credit rated borrowers are approaching or slightly below the average FICO Score of consumers but typically have a credit profile acceptable to most lenders. Borrowers may have experienced minor credit difficulties or have a relatively limited credit history.
- Marginal (<580) credit rated borrowers are well below the average FICO Score of consumers. Borrowers may have limited access to traditional financing due to having experienced prior credit difficulties or have a limited credit history. The risk of future charge-offs is higher.

The allowance for credit losses represents an amount that, in our judgment, reduces the recorded investment in loans to the net amount expected to be collected. The provision for credit losses increases the allowance, and loans charged off, net of recoveries, reduce the allowance.

The following tables present the Corporation's credit loss experience for the periods indicated.

TABLE 10: Allowance for Credit Losses

						onsumer	
(Dollars in thousands)	C	ommercial	Co	nsumer ¹		Finance	Total
For the three months ended June 30, 2025:							
Balance at March 31, 2025	\$	13,425	\$	4,086	\$	22,532	\$ 40,043
Provision charged to operations		(393)		93		2,400	2,100
Loans charged off		(20)		(55)		(3,646)	(3,721)
Recoveries of loans previously charged off		14		43		1,099	1,156
Balance at June 30, 2025	\$	13,026	\$	4,167	\$	22,385	\$ 39,578
		•				,	
Average loans ²	\$	1,115,424	\$	383,848	\$	464,193	\$ 1,963,465
Ratio of annualized net charge-offs to average loans		0.00 %	,	0.01 %	,	2.19 %	0.52 %

Consumer loans includes provision, charge-offs and recoveries related to demand deposit overdrafts. Average loans does not include loans held for sale at the mortgage banking segment.

					(Consumer	
(Dollars in thousands)	Co	mmercial	Co	nsumer ¹		Finance	Total
For the three months ended June 30, 2024:							
Balance at March 31, 2024	\$	12,859	\$	3,775	\$	23,566	\$ 40,200
Provision charged to operations		110		190		2,100	2,400
Loans charged off		_		(68)		(3,469)	(3,537)
Recoveries of loans previously charged off		9		45		1,226	1,280
Balance at June 30, 2024	\$	12,978	\$	3,942	\$	23,423	\$ 40,343
	_						
Average loans ²	\$	993,726	\$	370,408	\$	478,296	\$ 1,842,430
Ratio of annualized net charge-offs to average loans		0.00 %	ò	0.02 %		1.88 %	0.49 %

Consumer loans includes provision, charge-offs and recoveries related to demand deposit overdrafts.

² Average loans does not include loans held for sale at the mortgage banking segment.

(Dollars in thousands)	Commercial			onsumer ¹	(Consumer Finance		Total
For the six months ended June 30, 2025:								
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$	13,347	\$	4,032	\$	22,708	\$	40,087
Provision charged to operations		(324)		174		5,300		5,150
Loans charged off		(20)		(116)		(7,719)		(7,855)
Recoveries of loans previously charged off		23		77		2,096		2,196
Balance at June 30, 2025	\$	13,026	\$	4,167	\$	22,385	\$	39,578
Average loans ²	\$	1,102,131	\$	381,370	\$	464,856	\$	1,948,357
Ratio of net charge-offs to average loans		0.00 %	,	0.02 %	,	2.42 %	ı	0.58 %

Consumer loans includes provision, charge-offs and recoveries related to demand deposit overdrafts. Average loans does not include loans held for sale at the mortgage banking segment.

(Dollars in thousands)	Cor	mmercial	Co	nsumer ¹	(Consumer Finance		Total
For the six months ended June 30, 2024:								
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$	12,315	\$	3,758	\$	23,578	\$	39,651
Provision charged to operations		645		255		5,100		6,000
Loans charged off		_		(169)		(7,572)		(7,741)
Recoveries of loans previously charged off		18		98		2,317		2,433
Balance at June 30, 2024	\$	12,978	\$	3,942	\$	23,423	\$	40,343
Average loans ²	\$	970,175	\$	364,101	\$	476,072	\$	1,810,348
Ratio of net charge-offs to average loans		0.00 %		0.04 %		2.21 %	6	0.59 %

¹ Consumer loans includes provision, charge-offs and recoveries related to demand deposit overdrafts.

For further information regarding the adequacy of our allowance for credit losses, refer to "Table 16: Nonperforming Assets" and the accompanying disclosure below.

The allocation of the allowance for credit losses and the ratio of corresponding outstanding loan balances to total loans are as follows as of the dates indicated.

TABLE 11: Allocation of Allowance for Credit Losses

(Dollars in thousands)	J	une 30, 2025	December 31, 2024			
Allocation of allowance for credit losses:						
Commercial	\$	13,026	\$	13,347		
Consumer		4,167		4,032		
Consumer Finance		22,385		22,708		
Total allowance for credit losses	\$	39,578	\$	40,087		
Ratio of loans to total period-end loans:						
Commercial		57 %		55 %		
Consumer		20		20		
Consumer Finance		23		25		
		100 %		100 %		

Loans are required to be measured at amortized cost and to be presented at the net amount expected to be collected. Credit losses on available for sale debt securities are accounted for as an allowance for credit losses, which is a valuation account that is deducted from the amortized cost basis of the financial asset to present the net carrying value and the amount expected to be collected on the financial asset. Off balance sheet credit exposures, including loan commitments, are not recorded on balance sheet, but expected credit losses arising from off balance sheet credit exposures are recorded

² Average loans does not include loans held for sale at the mortgage banking segment.

as a reserve for unfunded commitments and reported in Other Liabilities. The following table presents the Corporation's reserve for unfunded commitments for the periods indicated.

TABLE 12: Reserve for Unfunded Commitments

	Thr	ee Months	Six	Months E	nths Ended June 30,				
(Dollars in thousands)		2025	2024		2025		2024		
Balance at the beginning of period	\$	1,750	\$ 1,550	\$	1,800	\$	1,650		
Provision charged to operations		_	150		(50)		50		
Total	\$	1,750	\$ 1,700	\$	1,750	\$	1,700		

The allowance for credit losses on loans and available for sale debt securities and the reserve for unfunded commitments are established through a provision for credit losses charged against earnings. The following table presents a breakdown of the provision for credit losses for the periods indicated.

TABLE 13: Provision for Credit Losses

	Thi	ee Months	Ende	S	ix Months E	Ended June 30,			
(Dollars in thousands)		2025		2024		2025		2024	
Provision for credit losses:									
Provision for loans	\$	2,100	\$	2,400	\$	5,150	\$	6,000	
Provision for unfunded commitments		<u> </u>		150		(50)		50	
Total	\$	2,100	\$	2,550	\$	5,100	\$	6,050	

TABLE 14: Credit Quality Indicators

Loans by credit quality indicators as of June 30, 2025 were as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)		Pass		Special Mention S		Substandard		Substandard Nonaccrual		Total ¹
Commercial real estate	\$	763,603	3 \$	21	\$	_	\$	_	\$	763,624
Commercial business		110,932	2	_		_		_		110,932
Construction - commercial real estate		141,314	4	_		_		_		141,314
Land acquisition and development		53,585	5	_		_		_		53,585
Builder lines		44,758	8	_		_		_		44,758
Construction - consumer real estate		23,843	3	_		_		_		23,843
Residential mortgage		311,625	5	409		164		1,075		313,273
Equity lines		68,439	9	_		80		_		68,519
Other consumer		10,42	7	_		_		_		10,427
	\$ 1	1,528,520	6 \$	430	\$	244	\$	1,075	\$	1,530,275
(Dollars in thousands)	Very G	ood	Good	Fai	irly Goo	od F	air	Margin	al	Total

(Dollars in thousands)	Ve	ry Good	Good	Fairly Good		Fair	Marginal	Total
Consumer finance - automobiles	\$	45,224	\$ 109,684	\$	133,401	\$ 88,018	\$ 21,038	\$ 397,365
Consumer finance - marine and recreational								
vehicles		43,084	20,493		448	_	_	64,025
	\$	88,308	\$ 130,177	\$	133,849	\$ 88,018	\$ 21,038	\$ 461,390

At June 30, 2025, the Corporation did not have any loans classified as Doubtful or Loss.

Loans by credit quality indicators as of December 31, 2024 were as follows:

				Special			Substandard			
(Dollars in thousands)		Pass		1ention	Substandard		Nonaccrual			Total ¹
Commercial real estate	\$	733,242	\$	940	\$	_	\$	_	\$	734,182
Commercial business		104,947		_		_		_		104,947
Construction - commercial real estate		132,717		_		_		_		132,717
Land acquisition and development		46,072		_		_		_		46,072
Builder lines		35,605		_		_		_		35,605
Construction - consumer real estate		18,799		_		_		_		18,799
Residential mortgage		306,877		1,427		172		333		308,809
Equity lines		62,042		76		86		_		62,204
Other consumer		10,270								10,270
	\$	1,450,571	\$	2,443	\$	258	\$	333	\$	1,453,605

(Dollars in thousands)	Very Good	Good	Fairly Good	Fair	Marginal	Total
Consumer finance - automobiles	\$ 43,033	\$ 106,791	\$ 135,175	\$ 90,581	\$ 23,071	\$ 398,651
Consumer finance - marine and recreational						
vehicles	46,761	20,902	479	_	_	68,142
	\$ 89,794	\$ 127,693	\$ 135,654	\$ 90,581	\$ 23,071	\$ 466,793

At December 31, 2024, the Corporation did not have any loans classified as Doubtful or Loss.

Table 15 summarizes the Corporation's credit ratios on a consolidated basis and Table 16 summarizes nonperforming assets by principal business segment as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024. The mortgage banking segment did not have any nonperforming assets as June 30, 2025 or December 31, 2024.

TABLE 15: Consolidated Credit Ratios

(Dollars in thousands)	J	une 30, 2025	De	cember 31, 2024
Total loans ¹	\$ 1	1,991,665	\$	1,920,398
Nonaccrual loans	\$	1,772	\$	947
Allowance for credit losses (ACL)	\$	39,578	\$	40,087
Nonaccrual loans to total loans		0.09 %	o	0.05 %
ACL to total loans		1.99 %	o	2.09 %
ACL to nonaccrual loans		2,233.52 %	o	4,233.05 %

¹ Total loans does not include loans held for sale at the mortgage banking segment.

TABLE 16: Nonperforming Assets

Community Banking Segment

		une 30,	De	cember 31,		
(Dollars in thousands)		2025	2024			
Total loans	\$ 1	1,530,275	\$	1,453,605		
Nonaccrual loans	\$	1,075	\$	333		
ACL	\$	17,193	\$	17,379		
Nonaccrual loans to total loans		0.07	%	0.02 %		
ACL to total loans		1.12	%	1.20 %		
ACL to nonaccrual loans		1,599.35	%	5,218.92 %		
Annualized year-to-date net charge-offs to average total loans		0.01	%	0.01 %		

Consumer Finance Segment

(Dollars in thousands)		June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024		
Total loans	\$	461,390	\$	466,793	
Nonaccrual loans	\$	697	\$	614	
Repossessed assets	\$	925	\$	779	
ACL	\$	22,385	\$	22,708	
Nonaccrual loans to total loans		0.15 %	o	0.13 %	
ACL to total loans		4.85 %	o	4.86 %	
ACL to nonaccrual loans		3,211.62 %	o	3,698.37 %	
Annualized year-to-date net charge-offs to average total loans		2.42 %	o	2.62 %	

The community banking segment's nonaccrual loans were \$1.1 million at June 30, 2025 compared to \$333,000 at December 31, 2024. The increase in nonaccrual loans compared to December 31, 2024 is due primarily to the downgrade of one residential mortgage relationship in the first quarter of 2025. The community banking segment recorded net reversals of provision for credit losses of \$300,000 and \$200,000 for the second quarter and first six months of 2025, respectively, compared to provision for credit losses of \$450,000 and \$950,000 for the same periods in 2024. At June 30, 2025, the allowance for credit losses decreased to \$17.2 million compared to an allowance for credit losses of \$17.4 million at December 31, 2024. The allowance for credit losses as a percentage of total loans decreased to 1.12 percent at June 30, 2025 from 1.20 percent at December 31, 2024. These decreases are due primarily to the resolution of a nonperforming commercial real estate loan that had carried a specific reserve of \$657,000 and growth in loans with shorter expected lives, which resulted in lower estimated losses over the life of the loans, partially offset by growth in the loan portfolio and changes in the forecast of key credit loss model assumptions. Management believes that the level of the allowance for credit losses is adequate to reflect the net amount expected to be collected.

Nonaccrual loans at the consumer finance segment were \$697,000 at June 30, 2025 compared to \$614,000 at December 31, 2024. Nonaccrual consumer finance loans remain low relative to the allowance for credit losses and the total consumer finance loan portfolio because the consumer finance segment generally initiates repossession of loan collateral once a loan becomes more than 60 days delinquent. Repossessed vehicles of the consumer finance segment are classified as other assets and consist only of vehicles the Corporation has the legal right to sell. Prior to the reclassification from loans to repossessed vehicles, the difference between the carrying amount of each loan and the fair value of each vehicle (i.e. the deficiency) is charged against the allowance for credit losses. At June 30, 2025, repossessed vehicles available for sale totaled \$925,000 compared to \$779,000 at December 31, 2024.

The consumer finance segment experienced net charge-offs at an annualized rate of 2.42 percent of average total loans for the first six months of 2025 compared to 2.21 percent for the same period of 2024 due primarily to an increase in delinquent loans, repossessions and the average amount charged-off when a loan was uncollectable. At June 30, 2025, total delinquent loans as a percentage of total loans was 3.81 percent compared to 3.90 percent at December 31, 2024 and 3.51 percent at June 30, 2024. The allowance for credit losses was \$22.4 million at June 30, 2025 and \$22.7 million at December 31, 2024. The allowance for credit losses as a percentage of total loans decreased to 4.85 percent at June 30, 2025, compared to 4.86 percent at December 31, 2024.

The consumer finance segment at times offers payment deferrals to borrowers as a portfolio management technique to achieve higher ultimate cash collections on select loan accounts. A significant reliance on deferrals as a means of managing collections may result in a lengthening of the loss confirmation period, which would increase expectations of credit losses inherent in the portfolio. Average amounts of payment deferrals of automobile loans on a monthly basis, which are not included in delinquent loans, were 1.73 percent and 1.74 percent of average automobile loans outstanding during the second quarter and first six months of 2025, respectively, compared to 1.58 percent and 1.60 percent during the same periods during 2024.

The consumer finance segment is an indirect lender that provides automobile financing through lending programs that are designed to serve customers in both the "prime" and "non-prime" markets, including those who may have limited access to traditional automobile financing due to having experienced prior credit difficulties. The preferred automobile is a later

model, low mileage used vehicle because the value of new vehicles typically depreciates rapidly. In addition to automobile financing, marine and RV loan contracts are also purchased on an indirect basis through a referral program administered by a third party. The marine and RV loan contracts are for "prime" loans averaging less than \$50,000 made to individuals with higher credit scores.

The consumer finance segment's focus has included "non-prime" borrowers and, therefore, the anticipated rates of delinquencies, defaults, repossessions and losses on the consumer finance loans are higher than those experienced in the general automobile finance industry and could be more dramatically affected by changes in general economic conditions. Changes in economic conditions may also affect consumer demand for used automobiles and values of automobiles securing outstanding loans, due to changes in demand or changes in levels of inventory of used automobiles, which may directly affect the amount of a loss incurred by the consumer finance segment in the event of default. While we manage the higher risk inherent in loans made to "non-prime" borrowers through the underwriting criteria, portfolio management and collection methods employed by the consumer finance segment, we cannot guarantee that these criteria or methods will afford adequate protection against these risks. With the consumer finance segment's scorecard model for purchasing loan contracts, the creditworthiness of borrowers at origination has improved for automobile loans purchased and the level of credit losses experienced has decreased relative to long-term historical averages. We cannot provide any assurance that the consumer finance segment's net charge-off ratio will not increase in future periods. However, we believe that the current allowance for credit losses is adequate to reflect the net amount expected to be collected on existing consumer finance segment loans that may become uncollectible. If factors influencing the consumer finance segment result in higher net charge-off ratios in future periods, the consumer finance segment may need to increase the level of its allowance for credit losses through additional provisions for credit losses, which could negatively affect future earnings of the consumer finance segment.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

At June 30, 2025, the Corporation had total assets of \$2.7 billion, an increase of \$123.0 million since December 31, 2024. The increase was attributable primarily to growth in loans held for investment, loans held for sale, available for sale securities and interest-bearing deposits in other banks, funded by growth in deposits and borrowings. The significant components of the Corporation's Consolidated Balance Sheets are discussed below.

Loan Portfolio

Tables 17, 18 and 19 present information pertaining to the composition of loans held for investment, the composition of commercial real estate and construction commercial real estate loans, and the maturity/repricing of certain loans held for investment, respectively.

TABLE 17: Summary of Loans Held for Investment

	June 30, 2	2025	December	31, 2024
(Dollars in thousands)	 Amount Percent		Amount	Percent
Commercial real estate	\$ 763,624	38 %	\$ 734,182	38 %
Commercial business	110,932	6	104,947	5
Construction - commercial real estate	141,314	7	132,717	7
Land acquisition and development	53,585	3	46,072	2
Builder lines	44,758	2	35,605	2
Construction - consumer real estate	23,843	1	18,799	1
Residential mortgage	313,273	16	308,809	16
Equity lines	68,519	3	62,204	3
Other consumer	10,427	1	10,270	1
Consumer finance - automobiles	397,365	20	398,651	21
Consumer finance - marine and recreational vehicles	64,025	3	68,142	4
Subtotal	1,991,665	100 %	1,920,398	100 %
Less allowance for credit losses	(39,578)		(40,087)	
Loans, net	\$ 1,952,087		\$ 1,880,311	

During the second quarter of 2025, loans held for investment increased \$71.8 million to \$1.95 billion at June 30, 2025 due primarily to growth in commercial real estate, construction and builder lines loans at the community banking segment, partially offset by a decrease in loans at the consumer finance segment.

TABLE 18: Commercial Real Estate and Construction Commercial Real Estate Loans

(Dollars in thousands)	_	Amount	June 30, 2025 % of Commercial Real Estate and Construction Commercial Real Estate Loans	% of Total
Multifamily	<u>\$</u>	169,891	18.8 %	8.5 %
Retail		156,713	17.3	7.9
Office		124,537	13.8	6.3
Industrial/warehouse		95,292	10.5	4.8
Hotels		91,601	10.1	4.6
1-4 family investment properties		90,397	10.0	4.5
Mini-storage		54,880	6.1	2.8
Medical office		41,132	4.5	2.1
Other		80,495	8.9 100 %	3.9 45.4 %
			December 31, 2024	
			% of Commercial Real Estate and Construction Commercial Real	
(Dollars in thousands)		Amount	Real Estate and Construction Commercial Real Estate Loans	% of Total
Multifamily	\$	172,574	Real Estate and Construction Commercial Real Estate Loans	9.0 %
Multifamily Retail	\$	172,574 153,227	Real Estate and Construction Commercial Real Estate Loans 19.9 % 17.7	9.0 % 8.0
Multifamily Retail Office	\$	172,574 153,227 120,412	Real Estate and Construction Commercial Real Estate Loans 19.9 % 17.7 13.9	9.0 % 8.0 6.3
Multifamily Retail Office Industrial/warehouse	\$	172,574 153,227 120,412 94,100	Real Estate and Construction Commercial Real Estate Loans 19.9 % 17.7 13.9 10.9	9.0 % 8.0 6.3 4.9
Multifamily Retail Office Industrial/warehouse Hotels	\$	172,574 153,227 120,412 94,100 84,936	Real Estate and Construction Commercial Real Estate Loans 19.9 % 17.7 13.9 10.9 9.8	9.0 % 8.0 6.3 4.9 4.4
Multifamily Retail Office Industrial/warehouse Hotels 1-4 family investment properties	\$	172,574 153,227 120,412 94,100 84,936 80,950	Real Estate and Construction Commercial Real Estate Loans 19.9 % 17.7 13.9 10.9 9.8 9.3	9.0 % 8.0 6.3 4.9 4.4 4.2
Multifamily Retail Office Industrial/warehouse Hotels 1-4 family investment properties Mini-storage	\$	172,574 153,227 120,412 94,100 84,936 80,950 39,368	Real Estate and Construction Commercial Real Estate Loans 19.9 % 17.7 13.9 10.9 9.8 9.3 4.5	9.0 % 8.0 6.3 4.9 4.4 4.2 2.1
Multifamily Retail Office Industrial/warehouse Hotels 1-4 family investment properties	\$	172,574 153,227 120,412 94,100 84,936 80,950	Real Estate and Construction Commercial Real Estate Loans 19.9 % 17.7 13.9 10.9 9.8 9.3	9.0 % 8.0 6.3 4.9 4.4 4.2

TABLE 19: Maturity/Repricing Schedule of Loans Held for Investment

June 30, 2025 (Dollars in thousands) Commercial Consumer **Consumer Finance** Total Variable Rate: Within 1 year \$ 337,839 69,709 407,548 100,024 1 to 5 years 1,094 101,118 5 to 15 years 8,481 8,481 After 15 years Fixed Rate: Within 1 year 150,280 10,286 4,638 165,204 1 to 5 years 282,617 96,270 239,159 618,046 175,461 217,593 5 to 15 years 244,798 637,852 After 15 years 14,017 39,399 53,416 1,138,056 392,219 461,390 1,991,665

Securities

The investment portfolio plays a primary role in the management of the Corporation's interest rate sensitivity. In addition, the portfolio serves as a source of liquidity and is used as needed to meet collateral requirements. The investment portfolio consists of securities available for sale, which may be sold in response to changes in market interest rates, changes in prepayment risk, increases in loan demand, general liquidity needs and other similar factors. These securities are carried at estimated fair value. At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, all debt securities in the Corporation's investment portfolio were classified as available for sale.

The following table sets forth the composition of the Corporation's securities available for sale in dollar amounts at fair value and as a percentage of the Corporation's total securities available for sale at the dates indicated.

TABLE 20: Securities Available for Sale

	June 30,	2025	December 31, 2024		
(Dollars in thousands)	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 4,798	1 %	\$ 10,700	3 %	
U.S. government agencies and corporations	61,258	14	60,659	14	
Mortgage-backed securities	201,533	46	182,436	44	
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	144,740	34	143,610	34	
Corporate and other debt securities	22,177	5	21,220	5	
Total available for sale securities at fair value	\$ 434,506	100 %	\$ 418,625	100 %	

During the first six months of 2025, securities available for sale increased \$15.9 million to \$434.5 million at June 30, 2025 due primarily to an increase in mortgage-backed securities, partially offset by a decrease in U.S. treasury securities. Net unrealized losses in the market value of securities available for sale decreased to \$25.2 million at June 30, 2025 compared to \$30.0 million at December 31, 2024.

For more information about the Corporation's securities available for sale, including information about securities in an unrealized loss position at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, see Part I, Item 1, "Financial Statements" under the heading "Note 2: Securities" in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

The following table presents additional information pertaining to the composition of the securities portfolio at amortized cost, by the earlier of contractual maturity or expected maturity. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. The total effective duration of the investment portfolio is 4.0 years as of June 30, 2025.

TABLE 21: Maturity of Securities

	June 3	30, 2025
(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Yield ¹
U.S. Treasury securities:		
Maturing after 1 year, but within 5 years	\$ 4,990	1.38 %
Total U.S. Treasury securities	4,990	1.38
U.S. government agencies and corporations:		
Maturing within 1 year	10,421	1.16
Maturing after 1 year, but within 5 years	33,267	1.37
Maturing after 5 years, but within 10 years	21,736	1.90
Maturing after 10 years	2,350	2.25
Total U.S. government agencies and corporations	67,774	1.54
Mortgage-backed securities:		
Maturing within 1 year	32,980	2.60
Maturing after 1 year, but within 5 years	94,838	2.72
Maturing after 5 years, but within 10 years	61,927	3.09
Maturing after 10 years	23,196	4.38
Total mortgage-backed securities	212,941	2.99
States and municipals:1		
Maturing within 1 year	23,519	3.77
Maturing after 1 year, but within 5 years	40,933	2.28
Maturing after 5 years, but within 10 years	37,833	3.93
Maturing after 10 years	47,962	4.56
Total states and municipals	150,247	3.66
Corporate and other debt securities:		
Maturing within 1 year	4,750	3.95
Maturing after 1 year, but within 5 years	13,500	4.25
Maturing after 5 years, but within 10 years	5,500	4.58
Total corporate and other debt securities	23,750	4.26
Total securities:		
Maturing within 1 year	71,670	2.86
Maturing after 1 year, but within 5 years	187,528	2.46
Maturing after 5 years, but within 10 years	126,996	3.20
Maturing after 10 years	73,508	4.43
Total securities	\$ 459,702	3.04

^{1.} Yields on tax-exempt securities have been computed on a taxable-equivalent basis using the federal corporate income tax rate of 21 percent. The weighted average yield is calculated based on the relative amortized costs of the securities.

Deposits

The Corporation's predominant source of funds is depository accounts, which are comprised of demand deposits, savings and money market accounts and time deposits. The Corporation's deposits are principally provided by individuals and businesses located within the communities served.

During the first six months of 2025, deposits increased \$85.5 million to \$2.26 billion at June 30, 2025. Noninterest bearing demand deposits increased \$29.7 million, savings and interest-bearing demand deposits increased \$31.2 million and time deposits increased \$24.6 million during the same period. The increase in deposits was due in part to the opening of new deposit accounts and higher average balances within deposit accounts. The Corporation had \$119.5 million in municipal deposits at June 30, 2025 compared to \$163.4 million at December 31, 2024.

The Corporation had \$25.0 million in brokered time deposits outstanding at both June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024. The Corporation may continue to use brokered deposits on a limited basis as a means of maintaining and diversifying liquidity and funding sources.

Borrowings

During the first six months of 2025, borrowings increased \$23.5 million to \$146.1 million at June 30, 2025 due primarily to an increase in the Corporation's subordinated debt, increased borrowings from the FHLB and fluctuations in balances of repurchase agreements with commercial deposit customers.

On June 6, 2025, the Corporation completed the issuance of \$40.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 7.50% fixed-to-floating rate subordinated notes due 2035 (the Notes) in a private placement transaction. The Notes will initially bear interest at a fixed rate of 7.50% for five years and at the then current three-month SOFR plus 388.5 basis points thereafter. The Notes have been structured to qualify as Tier 2 capital of the Corporation under regulatory guidelines for bank holding companies, and a portion of the proceeds were used to refinance the 2030 Notes (as defined below), with the remainder to be used for general corporate purposes, which may include supporting future growth opportunities. Concurrently with the issuance of the Notes, the Corporation repurchased its \$20.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 4.875% fixed-to-floating rate subordinated notes due 2030 (the 2030 Notes). The 2030 Notes were repurchased at a price of 100% of the outstanding principal amount, plus accrued but unpaid interest, to but excluding the repurchase date. The 2030 Notes were to move from a fixed rate of 4.875% to a floating rate at the then current three-month SOFR plus 475.5 basis points during the third quarter of 2025.

Liquidity

The objective of the Corporation's liquidity management is to ensure the continuous availability of funds to satisfy the credit needs of our customers and the demands of our depositors, creditors and investors. Stable core deposits and a strong capital position are the components of a solid foundation for the Corporation's liquidity position. Additional sources of liquidity available to the Corporation include cash flows from operations, loan payments and payoffs, deposit growth, maturities, calls and sales of securities, the issuance of brokered certificates of deposit and the capacity to borrow additional funds. Depending on the Corporation's liquidity levels, conditions in the capital markets and other factors, the Corporation may from time to time consider the issuance of debt, equity or other securities, the proceeds of which could provide additional liquidity for our operations.

Liquid assets, which include cash and due from banks, interest-bearing deposits at other banks and nonpledged securities available for sale, totaled \$373.7 million at June 30, 2025 compared to \$288.1 million at December 31, 2024. The Corporation's funding sources, including capacity, amount outstanding and amount available at June 30, 2025 are presented in Table 22. The Corporation's capacity and amount available decreased \$17.8 million and \$29.8 million, respectively, from December 31, 2024 due primarily to fluctuations in loans pledged to the FHLB and fluctuations in the borrowing capacity at the FRB.

TABLE 22: Funding Sources

June 30, 2025

(Dollars in thousands)		Capacity		tstanding	I	Available	
Unsecured federal funds agreements	\$	75,000	\$		\$	75,000	
Borrowings from FHLB		267,278		52,000		215,278	
Borrowings from FRB		286,137		_		286,137	
Total	\$	628,415	\$	52,000	\$	576,415	
(Dollars in thousands)		Capacity		ber 31, 202		Available	
Unsecured federal funds agreements	<u>\$</u>	75,000	\$		\$	75,000	
Borrowings from FHLB	Ψ	257,734	Ψ	40,000	Ψ	217,734	
Borrowings from FRB		313,499		_		313,499	
Total	\$	646,233	\$	40,000	\$	606,233	

We have no reason to believe these arrangements will not be renewed at maturity. Additional loans and securities are available that can be pledged as collateral for future borrowings from the FHLB and FRB above the current lendable collateral value. Our ability to maintain sufficient liquidity may be affected by numerous factors, including economic conditions nationally and in our markets. Depending on our liquidity levels, our capital position, conditions in the capital markets, our business operations and initiatives, and other factors, we may from time to time consider the issuance of debt, equity or other securities or other possible capital market transactions, the proceeds of which could provide additional liquidity for our operations.

Uninsured deposits represent an estimate of amounts above the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance coverage limit of \$250,000. As of June 30, 2025, the Corporation's uninsured deposits were approximately \$677.7 million, or 30.0 percent of total deposits. Excluding intercompany cash holdings and municipal deposits which are secured with pledged securities, amounts uninsured were approximately \$536.1 million, or 23.8 percent of total deposits as of June 30, 2025, compared to \$455.2 million, or 21.0 percent of total deposits as of December 31, 2024. The Corporation's liquid assets and borrowing availability as of June 30, 2025 totaled \$950.1 million, exceeding uninsured deposits, excluding intercompany cash holdings and secured municipal deposits, by \$414.0 million.

The Corporation's internal policy limits brokered deposits to 20 percent of total deposits, representing approximately \$426.3 million of additional net availability for additional brokered deposits as of June 30, 2025.

In the ordinary course of business, the Corporation has entered into contractual obligations and has made other commitments to make future payments. For further information concerning the Corporation's expected timing of such payments refer to "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data," under the headings "Note 9: Leases," "Note 11: Borrowings," and "Note 18: Commitments and Contingent Liabilities" in the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024.

As a result of the Corporation's management of liquid assets and the ability to generate liquidity through liability funding, management believes that the Corporation maintains overall liquidity sufficient to satisfy its operational requirements and contractual obligations.

Capital Resources

The assessment of capital adequacy depends on such factors as asset quality, liquidity, earnings performance, and changing competitive conditions and economic forces. We regularly review the adequacy of the Corporation's and the Bank's capital. We maintain a structure that will assure an adequate level of capital to support anticipated asset growth and to absorb potential losses. While we will continue to look for opportunities to invest capital in profitable growth, share repurchases are another tool that facilitates improving shareholder return, as measured by ROE and earnings per share.

The disclosure below presents the Corporation's and the Bank's actual capital amounts and ratios under currently applicable regulatory capital standards. Under the small bank holding company policy statement of the Federal Reserve Board, which applies to certain bank holding companies with consolidated total assets of less than \$3 billion, the Corporation is not subject to regulatory capital requirements. The following tables reflect the Corporation's consolidated capital as determined under regulations that apply to bank holding companies that are not small bank holding companies and minimum capital requirements that would apply to the Corporation if it were not a small bank holding company. Although the minimum regulatory capital requirements are not applicable to the Corporation, the Corporation calculates these ratios for its own planning and monitoring purposes. Total risk-weighted assets at June 30, 2025 for the Corporation were \$2.20 billion and for the Bank were \$2.17 billion. Total risk-weighted assets at December 31, 2024 for the Corporation were \$2.13 billion and for the Bank were \$2.10 billion. As of June 30, 2025, the Bank met all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

TABLE 23: Regulatory Capital

					June 30, 2	2025				
	Actual				Iinimum (Requiren			Well Capitalized Requirements		
(Dollars in thousands)		Amount	Ratio	A	Mount	Ratio)	Amount	Ratio	
The Corporation										
Total risk-based capital ratio	\$	330,794	15.0 %	\$	175,839	8.0	%	\$ N/A	N/A %	
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio		263,148	12.0		131,879	6.0		N/A	N/A	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio		238,148	10.8		98,909	4.5		N/A	N/A	
Tier 1 leverage ratio		263,148	10.0		105,678	4.0		N/A	N/A	
The Bank										
Total risk-based capital ratio	\$	322,137	14.8 %	\$	173,696	8.0	%	\$ 217,120	10.0 %	
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio		294,822	13.6		130,272	6.0		173,696	8.0	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio		294,822	13.6		97,704	4.5		141,128	6.5	
Tier 1 leverage ratio		294,822	11.3		104,658	4.0		130,823	5.0	
				De	cember 31	1, 2024				
	_				Iinimum (Capital		Well Capit		
	_	Actua	l			Capital		Well Capit Requiren		
(Dollars in thousands)		Actua Amount	l Ratio	M	Iinimum (Capital	_	-		
(Dollars in thousands) The Corporation	_			M	Iinimum (Requiren	Capital nents	_	Requiren	nents	
	\$		Ratio 14.1 %	A	Iinimum (Requiren	Capital nents	<u>-</u> <u>)</u>	Requiren Amount	nents	
The Corporation		Amount	Ratio	M	Iinimum (Requiren Amount	Capital nents Ratio	<u>-</u> <u>)</u>	Requiren Amount	Ratio	
The Corporation Total risk-based capital ratio		Amount 299,157	Ratio 14.1 %	M	Iinimum (Requiren Amount 170,256	Capital nents Ratio	<u>-</u> <u>)</u>	Requiren Amount \$ N/A	Ratio N/A %	
The Corporation Total risk-based capital ratio Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio		299,157 252,373	Ratio 14.1 % 11.9	M	Inimum (Requiren Amount 170,256 127,692	Capital nents Ratio 8.0 6.0	<u>-</u> <u>)</u>	Requirent Amount N/A N/A	Ratio N/A % N/A	
The Corporation Total risk-based capital ratio Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio		299,157 252,373 227,373	14.1 % 11.9 10.7	M	Inimum (Requiren Amount 170,256 127,692 95,769	Ratio 8.0 6.0 4.5	<u>-</u> <u>)</u>	Requirent Amount \$ N/A N/A N/A	N/A % N/A N/A	
The Corporation Total risk-based capital ratio Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio		299,157 252,373 227,373	14.1 % 11.9 10.7	M	Inimum (Requiren Amount 170,256 127,692 95,769	Ratio 8.0 6.0 4.5	<u>-</u> <u>)</u>	Requirent Amount \$ N/A N/A N/A	N/A % N/A N/A	
The Corporation Total risk-based capital ratio Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio Tier 1 leverage ratio		299,157 252,373 227,373	14.1 % 11.9 10.7	M	Inimum (Requiren Amount 170,256 127,692 95,769	Ratio 8.0 6.0 4.5	%	Requirem Amount \$ N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	N/A % N/A N/A	
The Corporation Total risk-based capital ratio Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio Tier 1 leverage ratio The Bank	\$	299,157 252,373 227,373 252,373	14.1 % 11.9 10.7 9.8	**************************************	170,256 127,692 95,769 102,645	8.0 6.0 4.5 4.0	%	Requirem Amount \$ N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	N/A % N/A N/A N/A N/A	
The Corporation Total risk-based capital ratio Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio Tier 1 leverage ratio The Bank Total risk-based capital ratio	\$	299,157 252,373 227,373 252,373 252,373	Ratio 14.1 % 11.9 10.7 9.8	**************************************	170,256 127,692 95,769 102,645	8.0 6.0 4.5 4.0	%	## Requirem Amount \$ N/A N/A N/A N/A \$ 210,291	Ratio N/A % N/A N/A N/A N/A	

The regulatory risk-based capital amounts presented above include: (1) common equity tier 1 capital (CET1) which consists principally of common stock (including surplus) and retained earnings with adjustments for goodwill and intangible assets; (2) Tier 1 capital which consists principally of CET1 plus the Corporation's "grandfathered" trust preferred securities; and (3) Tier 2 capital which consists principally of Tier 1 capital plus a limited amount of the allowance for credit losses and \$40.0 million of outstanding subordinated notes of the Corporation. The Corporation repurchased \$20.0 million of subordinated notes and issued \$40.0 million of subordinated notes during the three months ended June 30, 2025. The net increase of \$20 million in subordinated notes increased Total Capital of the Corporation. The Corporation used a portion of the proceeds from the new subordinated notes issuance to increase its investment in the Bank, which increased CET1, Tier 1 capital and Total Capital of the Bank. The Total Capital ratio, Tier 1 Capital ratio and CET1 ratio are calculated as a percentage of risk-weighted assets. The Tier 1 Leverage ratio is calculated as a percentage of average tangible assets. In addition, the Corporation has made the one-time irrevocable election to continue treating accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) under regulatory standards that were in place prior to the Basel III Final Rule in order to eliminate volatility of regulatory capital that can result from fluctuations in AOCI and the inclusion of AOCI in regulatory capital, as would otherwise be required under the Basel III Capital Rule. As a result of this election, changes in AOCI, including unrealized losses on securities available for sale, do not affect regulatory capital amounts shown in the table above for the Corporation or the Bank. For additional information about the Basel III Final Rules, see "Item 1. Business" under the heading "Regulation and Supervision" and "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data," under the heading "Note 17: Regulatory Requirements and Restrictions" in the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024.

In addition to the regulatory risk-based capital requirements, the Bank must maintain a capital conservation buffer of 2.5 percent of risk-weighted assets as required by the Basel III Final Rule. Including the capital conservation buffer, the

minimum ratios are a common equity Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 7.0 percent, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 8.5 percent, and a total risk-based capital ratio of 10.5 percent. The Corporation and the Bank exceeded these ratios at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

The Corporation's capital resources are impacted by its share repurchase programs. The Board of Directors authorized a program, effective January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025, to repurchase up to \$5.0 million of the Corporation's common stock (the 2025 Repurchase Program). Repurchases under the 2025 Repurchase Program may be made through privately negotiated transactions or open market transactions, including pursuant to a trading plan in accordance with Rule 10b5-1 and/or Rule 10b-18 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (Exchange Act) and shares repurchased will be returned to the status of authorized and unissued shares of common stock. The timing, number and purchase price of shares repurchased under the program will be determined by management in its discretion and will depend on a number of factors, including the market price of the shares, general market and economic conditions, applicable legal requirements and other conditions, and there is no assurance that the Corporation will purchase any shares under the 2025 Repurchase Program. As of June 30, 2025, there was \$5.0 million remaining available for repurchases of the Corporation's common stock under the 2025 Repurchase Program.

USE OF CERTAIN NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

The accounting and reporting policies of the Corporation conform to GAAP in the United States and prevailing practices in the banking industry. However, certain non-GAAP measures are used by management to supplement the evaluation of the Corporation's performance. These include net tangible income attributable to the Corporation, ROTCE, tangible book value per share, and the following fully-taxable equivalent (FTE) measures: interest income on loans-FTE, interest income on securities-FTE, total interest income-FTE and net interest income-FTE. Interest on tax-exempt loans and securities is presented on a taxable-equivalent basis (which converts the income on loans and investments for which no income taxes are paid to the equivalent yield as if income taxes were paid) using the federal corporate income tax rate of 21 percent that was applicable for all periods presented.

Management believes that the use of these non-GAAP measures provides meaningful information about operating performance by enhancing comparability with other financial periods, other financial institutions, and between different sources of interest income. The non-GAAP measures used by management enhance comparability by excluding the effects of balances of intangible assets, including goodwill, that vary significantly between institutions, and tax benefits that are not consistent across different opportunities for investment. These non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered an alternative to, or more important than, GAAP-basis financial statements, and other bank holding companies may define or calculate these or similar measures differently. A reconciliation of the non-GAAP financial measures used by the Corporation to evaluate and measure the Corporation's performance to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures is presented below.

TABLE 24: Non-GAAP Table

	F	or The Qua	rte	r Ended	For The Six Months Ended				
	J	une 30,	June 30,		June 30,		June 30,		
(Dollars in thousands, except for share and per share data)		2025		2024		2025		2024	
Reconciliation of Certain Non-GAAP Financial Measures									
Return on Average Tangible Common Equity									
Average total equity, as reported	\$	237,823	\$	216,286	\$	234,328	\$	216,675	
Average goodwill		(25,191)		(25,191)		(25,191)		(25,191)	
Average other intangible assets		(1,045)		(1,301)		(1,081)		(1,333)	
Average noncontrolling interest		(652)		(602)		(696)		(656)	
Average tangible common equity	\$	210,935	\$	189,192	\$	207,360	\$	189,495	
Net income	\$	7,767	\$	5,034	\$	13,162	\$	8,469	
Amortization of intangibles		63		65		125		130	
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest		(76)		(27)		(103)		(61)	
Net tangible income attributable to C&F Financial Corporation	\$	7,754	\$	5,072	\$	13,184	\$	8,538	
Annualized return on average equity, as reported		13.06 %		9.31 %)	11.23 %		7.82 %	
Annualized return on average tangible common equity		14.70 %		10.72 %)	12.72 %		9.01 %	

]	For The Qu	ıarter	Ended	F	s Ended		
(Dollars in thousands, except for share and per share data)		une 30, 2025	J	une 30, 2024	J	une 30, 2025	J	une 30, 2024
Fully Taxable Equivalent Net Interest Income ¹								
Interest income on loans	\$	33,716	\$	31,407	\$	66,098	\$	60,993
FTE adjustment		52		53		98		103
FTE interest income on loans	\$	33,768	\$	31,460	\$	66,196	\$	61,096
	=		-				-	
Interest income on securities	\$	3,278	\$	2,742	\$	6,382	\$	5,605
FTE adjustment		252		235		494		470
FTE interest income on securities	\$	3,530	\$	2,977	\$	6,876	\$	6,075
	=							
Total interest income	\$	37,407	\$	34,312	\$	73,395	\$	67,020
FTE adjustment		304		288		592		573
FTE interest income	\$	37,711	\$	34,600	\$	73,987	\$	67,593
	_		_		_		_	
Net interest income	\$	26,508	\$	23,828	\$	51,518	\$	46,986
FTE adjustment		304		288		592		573
FTE net interest income	\$	26,812	\$	24,116	\$	52,110	\$	47,559
	_		_		_		_	

Assuming a tax rate of 21%.

(Dollars in thousands except for per share data)		June 30, 2025	De	cember 31, 2024
Tangible Book Value Per Share				
Equity attributable to C&F Financial Corporation	\$	240,313	\$	226,360
Goodwill		(25,191)		(25,191)
Other intangible assets		(1,022)		(1,147)
Tangible equity attributable to C&F Financial Corporation	\$	214,100	\$	200,022
			-	
Shares outstanding		3,238,085		3,233,672
Book value per share	\$	74.21	\$	70.00
Tangible book value per share	\$	66.12	\$	61.86

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ABOUT FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains statements concerning the Corporation's expectations, plans, objectives or beliefs regarding future financial performance and other statements that are not historical facts, which may constitute "forward-looking statements" as defined by federal securities laws. Forward-looking statements generally can be identified by the use of words such as "believe," "expect," "anticipate," "estimate," "plan," "may," "might," "will," "intend," "target," "should," "could," or similar expressions, are not statements of historical fact, and are based on management's beliefs, assumptions and expectations regarding future events or performance as of the date of this report, taking into account all information currently available. These statements may include, but are not limited to: statements regarding expected future operations and financial performance; expected trends in yields on loans; expected future recovery of investments in debt securities; future dividend payments; deposit trends, charge-offs and delinquencies; changes in cost of funds and net interest margin and items affecting net interest margin; changes in interest rates and the effects thereof on net interest income, expected renewal of unsecured federal funds agreements; expected impact of unrealized losses on earnings and regulatory capital of the Corporation or the Bank; expectations regarding the Bank's regulatory risk-based capital requirement levels; competition; our loan portfolio; our digital services; deposit trends; improving operational efficiencies; retention of qualified loan officers and expectations regarding new mortgage loan originations; higher quality automobile loan contracts, marine and RV lending; strategic business initiatives and the anticipated effects thereof; technology initiatives; our diversified business strategy; asset quality; credit quality; adequacy of allowances for credit losses and the level of future charge-offs; market interest rates and housing inventory and resulting effects in mortgage loan origination volume; sources of liquidity; adequacy of the reserve for

indemnification losses related to loans sold in the secondary market; capital levels; the effect of future market and industry trends; the effects of future interest rate levels and fluctuations; cybersecurity risks and inflation. These forward-looking statements are subject to significant risks and uncertainties due to factors that could have a material adverse effect on the

- interest rates, such as volatility in short-term interest rates or yields on U.S. Treasury bonds, fluctuations in interest rates following actions by the Federal Reserve and increases or volatility in mortgage interest rates
- general business conditions, as well as conditions within the financial markets

operations and future prospects of the Corporation including, but not limited to, changes in:

- general economic conditions, including unemployment levels, inflation rates, supply chain disruptions and slowdowns in economic growth
- general market conditions, including disruptions due to pandemics or significant health hazards, severe weather
 conditions, natural disasters, terrorist activities, financial crises, political crises, changes in trade policy and the
 implementation of tariffs, war and other military conflicts or other major events, or the prospect of these events
- average loan yields and securities yields and average costs of interest-bearing deposits and borrowings
- financial services industry conditions, including bank failures or concerns involving liquidity
- labor market conditions, including attracting, hiring, training, motivating and retaining qualified employees
- the legislative and regulatory climate, regulatory initiatives with respect to financial institutions, products and services, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (the CFPB) and the regulatory and enforcement activities of the CFPB
- monetary and fiscal policies of the U.S. Government, including policies of the FDIC, U.S. Department of the Treasury and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the Federal Reserve Board), and the effect of these policies on interest rates and business in our markets
- demand for financial services in the Corporation's market areas
- the value of securities held in the Corporation's investment portfolios
- the quality or composition of the loan portfolios and the value of the collateral securing those loans
- the inventory level, demand and fluctuations in the pricing of used automobiles, including sales prices of repossessed vehicles
- the level of automobile loan delinquencies or defaults and our ability to repossess automobiles securing delinquent automobile finance installment contracts
- the level of net charge-offs on loans and the adequacy of our allowance for credit losses
- the level of indemnification losses related to mortgage loans sold

- demand for loan products
- deposit flows
- the strength of the Corporation's counterparties
- the availability of lines of credit from the FHLB and other counterparties
- the soundness of other financial institutions and any indirect exposure related to the closing of other financial institutions and their impact on the broader market through other customers, suppliers and partners, or that the conditions which resulted in the liquidity concerns experienced by closed financial institutions may also adversely impact, directly or indirectly, other financial institutions and market participants with which the Corporation has commercial or deposit relationships
- competition from both banks and non-banks, including competition in the automobile finance and marine and recreational vehicle finance markets
- services provided by, or the level of the Corporation's reliance upon third parties for key services
- the commercial and residential real estate markets, including changes in property values
- the demand for residential mortgages and conditions in the secondary residential mortgage loan markets
- the Corporation's technology initiatives and other strategic initiatives
- the Corporation's branch expansion, relocation and consolidation plans
- cyber threats, attacks or events
- C&F Bank's product offerings
- accounting principles, policies and guidelines, and elections made by the Corporation thereunder

These risks and uncertainties, and the risks discussed in more detail in Item 1A. "Risk Factors," of Part I of the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 should be considered in evaluating the forward-looking statements contained herein.

Readers should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement. There can be no assurance that actual results will not differ materially from historical results or those expressed in or implied by such forward-looking statements, or that the beliefs, assumptions and expectations underlying such forward-looking statements will be proven to be accurate. Forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this report and we undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances arising after the date on which the statement was made, except as otherwise required by law.

ITEM 3. OUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Corporation's primary component of market risk is interest rate volatility. Fluctuations in interest rates will affect the amount of interest income and expense the Corporation receives or pays on a significant portion of its assets and liabilities and the market value of its interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, excluding those which have a very short term until maturity. The Corporation does not subject itself to foreign currency exchange rate risk or commodity price risk due to the current nature of its operations. The Corporation has established a comprehensive enterprise risk management program to monitor risks related to its operations, including market risk, and the Corporation's Chief Risk Officer has primary responsibility for the enterprise risk management program.

The Corporation's Asset/Liability Committee meets at least quarterly with the primary objective of maximizing current and future net interest income within acceptable levels of interest rate risk while satisfying liquidity and capital requirements. Management recognizes that a certain amount of interest rate risk is inherent and appropriate. Thus the goal of interest rate risk management is to maintain a balance between risk and reward such that net interest income is maximized while risk is maintained at an acceptable level. The objective of the Corporation's liquidity management is to meet the Corporation's liquidity requirements by ensuring the continuous availability of funds to satisfy the credit needs of our customers and the demands of our depositors, creditors and investors. Stable core deposits and a strong capital position are the components of a solid foundation for the Corporation's liquidity position. Management continuously monitors cash flows, including deposit flows, loan fundings and draws, securities payments and borrowing maturities, and the impact of changes in interest rates on these cash flows. Additionally, management tracks uninsured deposits, unpledged securities and unpledged loans among other liquidity metrics.

The Corporation assumes interest rate risk in the normal course of operations. The fair values of most of the Corporation's financial instruments will change when interest rates change and that change may be either favorable or unfavorable to the Corporation. Management attempts to match maturities and repricing dates of assets and liabilities to the extent believed necessary to balance minimizing interest rate risk and increasing net interest income in current market conditions. However, borrowers with fixed rate obligations are less likely to prepay in a rising rate environment and more likely to prepay in a falling rate environment. Conversely, depositors who are receiving fixed rates are more likely to withdraw funds before maturity in a rising rate environment and less likely to do so in a falling rate environment. Management monitors rates, maturities and repricing dates of assets and liabilities and attempts to manage interest rate risk by adjusting terms of new loans, deposits and borrowings, by investing in securities with terms that manage the Corporation's overall interest rate risk, and in some cases by using derivative contracts to reduce the Corporation's overall exposure to changes in interest rates. The Corporation does not enter into interest rate-sensitive instruments for trading purposes.

We use simulation analysis to assess earnings at risk and economic value of equity (EVE) analysis to assess economic value at risk. These methods allow management to regularly monitor both the direction and magnitude of the Corporation's interest rate risk exposure. These modeling techniques involve assumptions and estimates that inherently cannot be measured with complete precision. Key assumptions in the analyses include maturity and repricing characteristics of both assets and liabilities, prepayments on amortizing assets, other embedded options, non-maturity deposit sensitivity and loan and deposit pricing. These assumptions are inherently uncertain due to the timing, magnitude and frequency of rate changes and changes in market conditions and management strategies, among other factors. However, the analyses are useful in quantifying risk and provide a relative gauge of the Corporation's interest rate risk position over time.

Simulation analysis evaluates the potential effect of upward and downward changes in market interest rates on future net interest income. The analysis involves changing the interest rates used in determining net interest income over the next twelve months. The resulting percentage change in net interest income in various rate scenarios is an indication of the Corporation's shorter-term interest rate risk. The analysis utilizes a "static" balance sheet approach, which assumes changes in interest rates without any management response to change the composition of the balance sheet. The measurement date balance sheet composition is maintained over the simulation time period with maturing and repayment dollars being rolled back into like instruments for new terms at current market rates. Additional assumptions are applied to modify volumes and pricing under the various rate scenarios. These assumptions include loan prepayments, time deposit early withdrawals, the sensitivity of deposit repricing to changes in market rates, withdrawal behavior of non-maturing deposits, and other factors that management deems significant.

The simulation analysis results, based on a measurement date balance sheet as of June 30, 2025, for hypothetical changes in net interest income over the next twelve months are presented in the following table.

One-Year Net Interest Income Simulation (dollars in thousands)

Hypothetical Change in Net Interest Income Over the Next Twelve Months

	45 01			
	June 3	December 31, 2024		
Assumed Market Interest Rate Shift	Dollars	Percentage	Dollars	Percentage
-300 BP shock	\$ (14,150)	(11.94)%	\$ (7,568)	(6.66)%
-200 BP shock	(9,362)	(7.90)	(4,687)	(4.12)
-100 BP shock	(4,301)	(3.63)	(2,040)	(1.79)
+100 BP shock	2,429	2.05	228	0.20
+200 BP shock	4,863	4.10	511	0.45
+300 BP shock	7.274	6.14	764	0.67

These results indicate that the Corporation would expect net interest income to decrease over the next twelve months assuming an immediate downward shift in market interest rates of 100 BP to 300 BP and to increase if rates shifted upward to the same degree. The simulation analysis results show the Corporation's sensitivity to an upward shift in rates was more pronounced relative to a downward shift in rates as of June 30, 2025 compared to the results as of December 31, 2024 due primarily to shifts in the mix of loans and deposits and a lower interest rate environment, particularly lower longer-term market rates.

The EVE analysis provides information on the risk inherent in the balance sheet that might not be taken into account in the simulation analysis due to the shorter time horizon used in that analysis. The EVE of the balance sheet is defined as the discounted present value of expected asset cash flows minus the discounted present value of the expected liability cash flows. The analysis involves changing the interest rates used in determining the expected cash flows and in discounting the cash flows. The resulting percentage change in net present value in various rate scenarios is an indication of the longer term repricing risk and options embedded in the balance sheet.

The EVE analysis results are presented in the following table.

Static EVE Change (dollars in thousands)

Hypothetical Change in EVE

	as of			
	June 3	30, 2025	December 31, 2024	
Assumed Market Interest Rate Shift	Dollars	Percentage	Dollars	Percentage
-300 BP shock	\$ (46,422)	(10.92)%	\$ (25,260)	(6.49)%
-200 BP shock	(22,267)	(5.24)	(9,335)	(2.40)
-100 BP shock	(6,180)	(1.45)	270	0.07
+100 BP shock	(342)	(0.08)	(6,771)	(1.74)
+200 BP shock	(2,106)	(0.50)	(13,022)	(3.34)
+300 BP shock	(4,974)	(1.17)	(20,439)	(5.25)

These results as of June 30, 2025 indicate that the EVE would decrease assuming an immediate downward or upward shift in market interest rates of 100 BP to 300 BP. As of June 30, 2025, the Corporation's EVE is more sensitive to downward changes in rates and less sensitive to upward changes in rates compared to its position as of December 31, 2024 due primarily to shifts in the mix of earning assets and in the mix of deposits and borrowings, which impacted the overall duration of both assets and liabilities. The lower interest rate environment as of June 30, 2025 compared to December 31, 2024, particularly lower longer-term market rates, increased the prepayment expectations of certain earning assets, which also contributed to the Corporation's EVE sensitivity to changes in rates.

Certain shortcomings are inherent in the methodology used in the above interest rate risk analyses. Modeling changes in forecasted cash flows and EVE requires making certain assumptions that may or may not reflect the manner in which actual yields and costs respond to changes in market interest rates, and certain assumed scenarios may be impractical to model under different economic circumstances. In a falling rate environment, the analyses assume that rate-sensitive assets are repriced downward, subject to floors on certain loans, while certain deposit rates are not allowed to decrease below zero.

The Corporation uses interest rate swaps to manage select exposures to interest rate risk. Interest rate swaps involve the exchange of fixed and variable rate interest payments between two parties, based on a common notional principal amount and maturity date with no exchange of underlying principal amounts. The Corporation has interest rate swaps that qualify as cash flow hedges. The cash flow hedges effectively modify the Corporation's exposure to interest rate risk associated with the Corporation's trust preferred capital notes by converting variable rates of interest on the trust preferred capital notes to fixed rates of interest for periods ending between June 2026 and June 2029. Also, as part of the Corporation's overall strategy for maximizing net interest income while managing interest rate risk, the Corporation enters into interest rate swaps in connection with originating loans to certain commercial borrowers as a means to offer a fixed-rate instrument to the borrower while effectively retaining a variable-rate exposure.

The mortgage banking segment enters into IRLCs with customers to originate loans for which the interest rates are determined prior to funding. The mortgage banking segment then mitigates interest rate risk on these IRLCs and loans held for sale by entering into forward sales contracts with investors at the time that interest rates are locked for loans to be delivered on a best efforts basis. IRLCs are derivative financial instruments.

We believe that our current interest rate exposure is manageable and within our current interest rate risk guidelines.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Corporation's management, including the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of June 30, 2025 to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Corporation in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Corporation's management, including the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures will detect or uncover every situation involving the failure of persons within the Corporation or its subsidiary to disclose material information required to be set forth in the Corporation's periodic reports.

There were no changes in the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended June 30, 2025 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In the normal course of business, the Corporation is subject to various legal and administrative proceedings and claims. Legal and administrative proceedings are subject to inherent uncertainties and unfavorable rulings could occur, and the timing and outcome of any legal or administrative proceeding cannot be predicted with certainty. As of June 30, 2025, the Corporation is not involved in any material pending or threatened legal proceedings other than proceedings occurring in the ordinary course of business.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

There have been no material changes in the risk factors faced by the Corporation from those disclosed in the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The Corporation's Board of Directors authorized a program, effective January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025, to repurchase up to \$5.0 million of the Corporation's common stock (the 2025 Repurchase Program). Repurchases under the 2025 Repurchase Program may be made through privately negotiated transactions or open market transactions, including pursuant to a trading plan in accordance with Rule 10b5-1 and/or Rule 10b-18 under the Exchange Act and shares repurchased will be returned to the status of authorized and unissued shares of common stock. The timing, number and purchase price of shares repurchased under the 2025 Repurchase Program, if any, will be determined by management in its discretion and will depend on a number of factors including the market price of the shares, general market and economic conditions, applicable legal requirements, and other conditions, and there is no assurance that the Corporation will purchase any shares under the 2025 Repurchase Program. There were no shares repurchased under the 2025 Repurchase Program during the second quarter of 2025.

The following table summarizes repurchases of the Corporation's common stock that occurred during the three months ended June 30, 2025.

	Total Number of Shares Purchased ¹	ge Price Paid er Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(or Do Shar B	imum Number Approximate Illar Value) of es that May Yet e Purchased er the Plans or Programs
April 1, 2025 - April 30, 2025	73	\$ 64.35		\$	5,000,000
May 1, 2025 - May 31, 2025	41	\$ 66.54	_	\$	5,000,000
June 1, 2025 - June 30, 2025	31	\$ 65.25		\$	5,000,000
Total	145	\$ 65.16			

During the three months ended June 30, 2025, 145 shares were withheld upon the vesting of restricted shares granted to employees of the Corporation and its subsidiaries in order to satisfy tax withholding obligations.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

During the three months ended June 30, 2025, none of our directors or officers (as defined in Rule 16a-1(f) of the Exchange Act) adopted, modified or terminated a Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement or non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement (as such terms are defined in Item 408 of Regulation S-K of the Securities Act of 1933).

ITEM 6.	EXHIBITS
3.1	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of C&F Financial Corporation, effective March 7, 1994 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Form 10-Q filed November 8, 2017)
3.1.1	Amendment to Articles of Incorporation of C&F Financial Corporation, effective January 8, 2009 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1.1 to Form 8-K filed January 14, 2009)
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of C&F Financial Corporation, as adopted December 15, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Form 8-K filed December 17, 2020)
4.1	Form of Subordinated Note (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Form 8-K filed June 6, 2025)
10.1	Form of Subordinated Note Purchase Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed June 6, 2025)
31.1	Certification of CEO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)
31.2	Certification of CFO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)
32	Certification of CEO/CFO pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350
101	The following financial statements from the Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2025, formatted in Inline XBRL, filed herewith: (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets (unaudited), (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Income (unaudited), (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (unaudited), (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Equity (unaudited), (v) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited) and (vi) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)
104	The cover page from the Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2025, formatted in Inline XBRL (included within Exhibit 101)

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

C&F FINANCIAL CORPORATION (Registrant)

Date: August 11, 2025 By: /s/ Thomas F. Cherry

Thomas F. Cherry

President and Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: August 11, 2025 /s/ Jason E. Long

Jason E. Long

Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer

and Secretary

(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

CERTIFICATIONS

- I, Thomas F. Cherry, certify that:
- 1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of C&F Financial Corporation;
- 2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
- 3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
- 4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
- 5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date	August 11, 2025	
		/s/ Thomas F. Cherry
		Thomas F. Cherry
		President and Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATIONS

- I, Jason E. Long, certify that:
- 1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of C&F Financial Corporation;
- 2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
- 3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
- 4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
- 5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

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/s/ Jason E. Long

Secretary

Jason E. Long
Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned, as the chief executive officer and the chief financial officer of C&F Financial Corporation, respectively, certify that to the best of their knowledge and belief the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2025, which accompanies this certification, fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the information contained in the periodic report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of C&F Financial Corporation at the dates and for the periods indicated. The foregoing certification is made pursuant to §906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. §1350), and shall not be relied upon for any other purpose. The undersigned expressly disclaim any obligation to update the foregoing certification except as required by law.

Date August 11, 2025

/s/ Thomas F. Cherry
Thomas F. Cherry
President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Jason E. Long
Jason E. Long
Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary