BNA BANCSHARES, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARY

New Albany, Mississippi

December 31, 2022

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Stockholders and Directors
BNA Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiary
New Albany, Mississippi

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of BNA Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiary (a Mississippi Corporation) (the Company), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date the consolidated financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the consolidated financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepting auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

Nail McKinney P.A.

Tupelo, Mississippi
February 16, 2023

Consolidated Balance Sheets

BNA BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

December 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	2021
Assets		
Cash and due from banks (Note 13)	$ 16,039,203	$ 53,826,476
Interest-bearing time deposits in bank	1,748,005	2,997,970
Debt securities available for sale, at fair value (Note 2)	118,603,986	200,229,626
Debt securities held to maturity, at amortized cost (Note 2)	156,680,553	47,961,828
Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost	2,412,500	1,540,700
First National Banker's Bankshares stock, at cost	359,000	359,000
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses (Note 4)	401,233,022	330,761,498
Accrued interest receivable	3,181,224	2,565,849
Premises and equipment, net (Note 5)	15,825,212	11,080,145
Deferred tax assets (Note 8)	8,115,873	2,991,082
Cash surrender value of life insurance	19,574,347	19,163,818
Foreclosed property	418,368	1
Refundable income taxes	220,801	548,126
Prepaid expenses	433,148	394,233
Other assets	367,483	719,924
Total assets	$ 745,212,725	$ 675,140,276
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Liabilities:		
Deposits:		
Demand deposits	$ 113,114,510	$ 119,991,055
NOW accounts	118,836,904	119,323,858
Savings	274,968,720	249,316,280
Time, $ 100,000 and over (Note 6)	72,847,125	62,700,929
Other time (Note 6)	39,357,523	40,899,841
Total deposits	619,124,782	592,231,963
Accrued interest payable	246,911	131,042
Escrow payable	539,309	484,338
Borrowed funds (Note 7)	52,000,000	-
Other liabilities	5,137,852	4,488,673
Total liabilities	677,048,854	597,336,016
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock - Class A, $ 5 par value; 1,707,880.5 shares authorized and issued (Note 19)	8,539,402	8,539,402
Common stock - Class B, $ 5 par value; 92,119.5 shares authorized and issued (Note 19)	460,598	460,598
Surplus	72,599,794	66,799,794
Undivided profits	1,405,278	1,177,458
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (Note 16)	(14,841,201)	827,008
Total stockholders' equity	68,163,871	77,804,260
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 745,212,725	$ 675,140,276

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

Consolidated Statements of Income

BNA BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	*2021*
Interest and dividend income:		
Loans, including related fees	$ 19,248,497	$ 19,412,063
Investment securities:		
U.S. Treasury	99,796	-
U.S. government agencies	377,416	50,450
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	3,423,750	3,083,057
Mortgage backed	2,025,492	877,954
Other securities	354,030	66,109
Federal funds sold	-	23,873
Dividends	22,650	5,800
Total interest and dividend income	25,551,631	23,519,306
Interest expense:		
Deposits	3,039,801	2,578,599
Federal funds purchased	34,432	50
Other borrowed funds	493,317	-
Total interest expense	3,567,550	2,578,649
Net interest income	21,984,081	20,940,657
Provision for loan losses (Note 4)	360,000	440,000
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	21,624,081	20,500,657
Noninterest income:		
Service fees	2,400,390	2,104,574
Other	1,451,979	2,832,556
Net loss on sale of premises and equipment	-	(22,157)
Net gain on sale of foreclosed assets	1,803	5,682
Net gain on available for sale securities	-	8,445
Net gain on held to maturity securities	29,470	576
Total noninterest income	3,883,642	4,929,676
Noninterest expenses:		
Salaries and employee benefits	7,939,174	7,608,072
Occupancy expense, net of rental income	701,935	527,098
Equipment expense	1,211,357	1,000,982
Other general and administrative	2,510,522	2,443,688
Total noninterest expenses	12,362,988	11,579,840
Income before provision for income taxes	13,144,735	13,850,493
Provision for income taxes (Note 8)	2,141,122	1,971,805
Net income	$ 11,003,613	$ 11,878,688
Earnings per share	$ 6.11	$ 6.60

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

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

BNA BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	*2021*
Net income	$ 11,003,613	$ 11,878,688
Other comprehensive income:		
Unrealized holding losses on available for sale debt securities	(21,390,705)	(3,056,523)
Amortization (accretion) of unrealized loss (gain) on securities transferred from available for sale to held to maturity	513,678	(8,856)
Reclassification adjustment for gains realized in net income	-	(278)
Other comprehensive income before tax	(20,877,027)	(3,065,657)
Tax effect	5,208,818	764,882
Other comprehensive loss	(15,668,209)	(2,300,775)
Comprehensive income (loss)	$ (4,664,596)	$ 9,577,913

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

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

BNA BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

	Common Stock-Class A	*Common Stock-Class B*	*Surplus*	*Undivided Profits*	*Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income*	*Total Stockholders' Equity*
Balance, January 1, 2021	$ 8,539,402	$ 460,598	$ 59,999,794	$ 1,074,563	$ 3,127,783	$ 73,202,140
Comprehensive income:						
Net income	-	-	-	11,878,688	-	11,878,688
Comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(2,300,775)	(2,300,775)
Cash dividends declared - Class A						
Common Stock ($2.75 per share)	-	-	-	(4,696,671)	-	(4,696,671)
Cash dividends declared - Class B						
Common Stock ($3.03 per share)	-	-	-	(279,122)	-	(279,122)
Sale of treasury stock				-		-
Transfer to surplus	-	-	6,800,000	(6,800,000)	-	-
Balance, December 31, 2021	8,539,402	460,598	66,799,794	1,177,458	827,008	77,804,260
Comprehensive income:						
Net income	-	-	-	11,003,613	-	11,003,613
Comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(15,668,209)	(15,668,209)
Cash dividends declared - Class A						
Common Stock ($2.75 per share)	-	-	-	(4,696,671)	-	(4,696,671)
Cash dividends declared - Class B						
Common Stock ($3.03 per share)	-	-	-	(279,122)	-	(279,122)
Transfer to surplus	-	-	5,800,000	(5,800,000)	-	-
Balance, December 31, 2022	$ 8,539,402	$ 460,598	$ 72,599,794	$ 1,405,278	$ (14,841,201)	$ 68,163,871

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

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

BNA BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	*2021*
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	$ 11,003,613	$ 11,878,688
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	360,000	440,000
Net amortization of securities	1,512,654	2,215,052
Depreciation and amortization of premises and equipment	556,549	470,152
Amortization of New Market Tax Credits	363,000	363,000
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	84,004	(188,125)
Net gain on disposition of debt securities	(29,470)	(9,021)
Net gain from sales of foreclosed assets	(1,803)	(5,682)
Loss from sale of premises and equipment	-	22,157
Stock dividend received	(15,900)	(2,300)
Net change in:		
Accrued interest receivable	(615,375)	707,243
Prepaid expenses and refundable income taxes	288,410	(258,430)
Other assets	(421,088)	(431,699)
Accrued interest payable	115,869	(48,739)
Other accrued liabilities	649,179	368,064
Net cash provided by operating activities	13,849,642	15,520,360
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Activity in available for sale securities:		
Proceeds from maturities, prepayments, and calls	10,008,909	34,101,954
Purchases	(40,711,237)	(90,932,336)
Activity in held to maturity securities:		
Proceeds from maturities, prepayments, and calls	11,740,540	20,160,213
Purchases	(30,491,485)	(5,716,066)
Purchase of New Market Tax Credit	-	(429,000)
Purchase of FHLB stock	(855,900)	-
Net maturities (purchase) of interest-bearing time deposits in bank	1,249,965	(1,002,985)
Loan principal originations, net	(71,331,524)	(2,592,754)
Additions to premises and equipment	(5,302,116)	(2,917,848)
Proceeds from sale of premises and equipment	500	600,000
Proceeds from sales of foreclosed assets	83,436	28,682
Net cash used in investing activities	(125,608,912)	(48,700,140)

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

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows - (Continued)

BNA BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	*2021*
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net increase in deposits	$ 26,892,819	$ 46,644,790
Increase (decrease) in escrow liability	54,971	(1,059)
Proceeds from borrowed funds	247,000,000	-
Repayment of borrowed funds	(195,000,000)	-
Cash dividends paid on common stock	(4,975,793)	(4,975,793)
Net cash provided by financing activities	73,971,997	41,667,938
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(37,787,273)	8,488,158
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	53,826,476	45,338,318
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 16,039,203	$ 53,826,476
Supplementary cash flow information:		
Interest paid on deposits and borrowed funds	$ 3,348,524	$ 2,627,388
Income taxes paid	$ 1,729,793	$ 2,413,244

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

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of Consolidation
The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of BNA Bancshares, Inc. (the Company), and its wholly owned subsidiary, BNA Bank (the Bank) which includes the Bank's subsidiary, BNA Insurance and Investment Services, Inc. All material intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Nature of Operations
The Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, BNA Bank provides financial services to individuals and corporate customers located primarily in Northeast Mississippi. Although the Bank has a diversified loan portfolio, the majority of its loan customers are located in Union and Lee Counties, Mississippi. The Company is also subject to the regulations of certain federal and state agencies and undergoes periodic examinations by those regulatory authorities. The Company also offers various investment and insurance products through the Bank's wholly owned subsidiary, BNA Insurance and Investment Services, Inc.

Use of Estimates
In preparing consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the balance sheet and 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 loan losses and the valuation of foreclosed assets.

Significant Group Concentrations of Credit Risk
Most of the Bank's activities are with customers located within Union and Lee Counties, Mississippi. Note 2 discusses the types of securities that the Bank invests in. Note 4 discusses the types of lending that the Bank engages in. The Bank does not have any significant concentrations to any one industry or customer.

Reclassifications
Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to current year's presentation.

Cash and Cash Equivalents
For purposes of the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and balances due from banks and federal funds sold (if any).

Debt Securities
Debt securities that management has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as "held to maturity" and recorded at amortized cost. Debt securities not classified as held to maturity are classified as "available for sale" and recorded at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported in other comprehensive income. Equity securities with readily determinable fair values are recorded at fair value, with changes in fair value reported in earnings.

Purchase premiums and discounts are recognized in interest income using the interest method over the terms of the securities. Declines in the fair value of held-to-maturity and available-for-sale securities below their cost that are deemed to be other than temporary are reflected in earnings as realized losses. In estimating other-than-temporary impairment losses, management considers (1) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, (2) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, and (3) the intent and ability of the Bank to retain its investment in the issuer for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value. Gains and losses on the sale of securities are recorded on the trade date and are determined using the specific identification method.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Loans

The Bank grants mortgage, commercial and consumer loans to customers. A substantial portion of the loan portfolio is represented by mortgage loans throughout Union and Lee Counties, Mississippi. The ability of the Bank's debtors to honor their contracts is dependent upon the real estate and general economic conditions in this area.

Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or pay-off generally are reported at their outstanding unpaid principal balances adjusted for charge-offs, the allowance for loan losses, and any deferred fees or costs on originated loans. Interest income is accrued on the unpaid principal balance.

The accrual of interest on mortgage and commercial loans is discontinued at the time the loan is 90 days past due unless the credit is well-secured and in process of collection. Credit card loans and other personal loans are typically charged off no later than 180 days past due. Past due status is based on contractual terms of the loan. In all cases, loans are placed on non-accrual or charged-off at an earlier date if collection of principal or interest is considered doubtful.

All interest accrued but not collected for loans that are placed on non-accrual or charged off is reversed against interest income. The interest on these loans is accounted for on the cash-basis or cost-recovery method, until qualifying for return to accrual. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is established as losses are estimated to have occurred through a provision for loan losses charged to earnings. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectibility of a loan balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance.

The allowance for loan losses is evaluated on a regular basis by management and is based upon management's periodic review of the collectability of the loans in light of historical experience, the nature and volume of the loan portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral and prevailing economic conditions. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available.

The allowance consists of specific, general and unallocated components. The specific component relates to loans that are classified as doubtful, substandard or watch. For such loans that are also classified as impaired, an allowance is established when the discounted cash flows (or collateral value or observable market price) of the impaired loan is lower than the carrying value of that loan. The general component covers non-classified loans and is based on historical loss experience adjusted for qualitative factors. An unallocated component is maintained to cover uncertainties that could affect management's estimate of probable losses. The unallocated component of the allowance reflects the margin of imprecision inherent in the underlying assumptions used in the methodologies for estimating specific and general losses in the portfolio.

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Bank will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record, and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed. Impairment is measured on a loan by loan basis for commercial and construction loans by either the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the loan's obtainable market price, or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Allowance for Loan Losses (continued)
Large groups of smaller balance homogeneous loans are collectively evaluated for impairment. Accordingly, the Bank does not separately identify individual consumer and residential loans for impairment disclosures, unless such loans are the subject of a restructuring agreement.

Pursuant to the regulatory examination process, regulatory authorities can require the Bank to adjust the balance of the allowances for loan losses account to amounts deemed by those authorities to represent an adequate allowance for safety and soundness purposes. Accordingly, the allowance for loan losses represents a material estimate that is susceptible to significant change in the near term.

Off-Balance Sheet Credit Related Financial Instruments
In the ordinary course of business, the Bank has entered into commitments to extend credit, including commitments under credit card arrangements, commercial letters of credit and standby letters of credit. Such financial instruments are recorded when they are funded.

First National Bankers Bankshares and Federal Home Loan Bank Stock
First National Bankers Bankshares and Federal Home Loan Bank stock are required investments for institutions that are members of those systems. The required investment in their common stock is based on a predetermined formula, carried at cost and evaluated for impairment.

Foreclosed Assets
Assets acquired through, or in lieu of, loan foreclosure are held for sale and are initially recorded at fair value at the date of foreclosure, establishing a new cost basis. Subsequent to foreclosure, valuations are periodically performed by management and the assets are carried at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell. Revenue and expenses from operations and changes in the valuation allowance are included in net expenses from foreclosed assets.

Premises and Equipment
Land is carried at cost. Buildings and equipment are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation computed on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets which range from 3 to 10 years for furniture, fixtures and equipment, and 5 to 40 years for buildings and improvements. Premises and equipment also include long-lived intangible assets (naming rights) amortized over the term of the underlying contract. The gross carrying amount of naming rights amounted to $562,518 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and related accumulated amortization amounted to $328,480 and $297,228 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Transfers of Financial Assets
Transfers of financial assets are accounted for as sales when control over the assets has been surrendered. Control over transferred assets is deemed to be surrendered when (1) the assets have been isolated from the Bank, (2) the transferee obtains the right (free of conditions that constrain it from taking advantage of that right) to pledge or exchange the transferred assets, and (3) the Bank does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets through an agreement to repurchase them before their maturity.

Advertising
The Bank expenses advertising costs as they are incurred. Advertising expenses for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were $395,657 and $341,838 respectively, and are included in other general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

Income Taxes
Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined using the liability (or balance sheet) method. Under this method, the net deferred tax asset or liability is determined based on the tax effects of the temporary differences between the book and tax bases of the various balance sheet assets and liabilities and gives current recognition to changes in tax rates and laws.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share represent income available to common stockholders divided by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Common shares held in treasury are not considered outstanding for earnings per share calculation purposes. The weighted-average number of common shares outstanding utilized in the earnings per share calculations was 1,800,000 shares at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Undivided Profits and Surplus

In the aggregate, surplus and undivided profits represent the retained earnings of the Corporation. Transfers from undivided profits to surplus are recorded annually by the Corporation and are determined by management. Such transfers are appropriations of retained earnings to a more permanent form of equity since, in general, the Bank would need to obtain prior regulatory approval for dividends in excess of the unappropriated amounts included in undivided profits as required by 12 USC 56.

NOTE 2. SECURITIES

The amortized cost and fair value of securities, with gross unrealized gains and losses, follows:

	December 31, 2022			
	Amortized Cost	***Gross Unrealized Gains***	***Gross Unrealized Losses***	***Fair Value***
Securities Available-for-Sale				
U.S. Government and federal agency	$ 2,955,651	$ -	$ (177,819)	$ 2,777,832
State and municipal	87,239,891	45,727	(10,067,618)	77,218,000
Mortgage-backed	43,425,190	6,924	(4,823,960)	38,608,154
Total securities available-for-sale	$ 133,620,732	$ 52,651	$ (15,069,397)	$ 118,603,986
Securities Held-to-Maturity				
U.S. Government and federal agency	$ 29,694,647	$ -	$ (904,092)	$ 28,790,555
State and municipal	75,486,452	7,142	(9,378,770)	66,114,824
Mortgage-backed	51,499,454	-	(7,810,809)	43,688,645
Total securities held-to-maturity	$ 156,680,553	$ 7,142	$ (18,093,671)	$ 138,594,024

	December 31, 2021			
	Amortized Cost	***Gross Unrealized Gains***	***Gross Unrealized Losses***	***Fair Value***
Securities Available-for-Sale				
U.S. Government and federal agency	$ 1,919,505	$ 38,509	$ -	$ 1,958,014
State and municipal	113,996,072	2,621,423	(900,526)	115,716,969
Mortgage-backed	83,165,858	596,977	(1,208,192)	82,554,643
Total securities available-for-sale	$ 199,081,435	$ 3,256,909	$ (2,108,718)	$ 200,229,626
Securities Held-to-Maturity				
State and municipal	40,777,793	747,252	(11,568)	41,513,477
Mortgage-backed	7,184,035	62,909	(98,512)	7,148,432
Total securities held-to-maturity	$ 47,961,828	$ 810,161	$ (110,080)	$ 48,661,909

At December 31, 2022 and 2021 securities with a carrying value of $103,409,988 and $85,152,021, respectively, were pledged to secure public deposits and for other purposes required or permitted by law.

NOTE 2. SECURITIES (continued)

The amortized cost and fair value of debt securities by contractual maturity at December 31, 2022 follows:

	Available-for-Sale		*Held-to-Maturity*	
	Amortized Cost	*Fair Value*	*Amortized Cost*	*Fair Value*
Within 1 year	$ 2,039,738	$ 2,028,065	$ 16,965,017	$ 16,839,061
Over 1 year through 5 years	8,362,673	8,076,760	35,169,042	34,152,089
After 5 years through 10 years	11,213,429	10,897,409	4,006,936	3,948,846
Over 10 years	68,579,702	58,993,598	49,040,104	39,965,383
	90,195,542	79,995,832	105,181,099	94,905,379
Mortgage backed securities	43,425,190	38,608,154	51,499,454	43,688,645
	$ 133,620,732	$ 118,603,986	$ 156,680,553	$ 138,594,024

Proceeds and related gross realized gains and losses from the disposition of debt securities follows:

	Available-for-Sale		*Held-to-Maturity*	
	Year ended December 31,		*Year ended December 31,*	
	2022	*2021*	*2022*	*2021*
Proceeds from dispositions	$ 10,008,909	$ 34,101,954	$ 11,740,540	$ 20,160,213
Gross gains	$ -	$ 8,445	$ 29,920	$ 576
Gross losses	-	-	(450)	-
	$ -	$ 8,445	$ 29,470	$ 576

Information pertaining to securities with gross unrealized losses at December 31, 2022, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous loss position follows:

	December 31, 2022			
	Less than Twelve Months		*Over Twelve Months*	
	Gross Unrealized Losses	*Fair Value*	*Gross Unrealized Losses*	*Fair Value*
Securities Available-for-Sale				
U.S. Government and federal agency	$ 177,819	$ 2,777,832	$ -	$ -
State and municipal	6,540,016	59,976,284	3,527,602	15,128,083
Mortgage-backed	1,685,590	23,464,989	3,138,370	14,532,320
Total securities available-for-sale	$ 8,403,425	$ 86,219,105	$ 6,665,972	$ 29,660,403
Securities Held-to-Maturity				
U.S. Government and federal agency	$ 904,092	$ 28,790,555	$ -	$ -
State and municipal	3,249,760	31,357,508	6,129,010	25,642,340
Mortgage-backed	1,110,363	8,597,093	6,700,446	35,091,552
Total securities held-to-maturity	$ 5,264,215	$ 68,745,156	$ 12,829,456	$ 60,733,892

NOTE 2. SECURITIES (continued)

	December 31, 2021			
	Less than Twelve Months		***Over Twelve Months***	
	Gross Unrealized Losses	***Fair Value***	***Gross Unrealized Losses***	***Fair Value***
Securities Available-for-Sale				
U.S. Government and federal agency	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
State and municipal	720,355	43,537,474	180,171	8,136,064
Mortgage-backed	845,441	51,063,698	362,751	11,564,473
Total securities available-for-sale	$ 1,565,796	$ 94,601,172	$ 542,922	$ 19,700,537
Securities Held-to-Maturity				
U.S. Government and federal agency	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
State and municipal	11,568	550,185	-	-
Mortgage-backed	89,594	4,886,230	8,918	337,546
Total securities held-to-maturity	$ 101,162	$ 5,436,415	$ 8,918	$ 337,546

Management evaluates securities for other-than-temporary impairment at least on a quarterly basis, and more frequently when economic or market concerns warrant such evaluation. Consideration is given to (1) length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, (2) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, and (3) the intent and ability of the Bank to retain its investment in the issuer for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value.

The unrealized losses on the Bank's other investments were caused by interest rate fluctuations. Either the contractual terms of those investments do not permit the issuer to settle the securities at a price less than the amortized cost of the investment, or, in the case of mortgage-backed securities, it is expected that the securities would not be settled at a price less than the amortized cost of the Bank's investment. Because the Bank has the ability and intent to hold those investments until a recovery of fair value, which may be maturity, the Bank does not consider those investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired.

NOTE 3. FAIR VALUE

"Fair value" is defined by FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 820, as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. FASB ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are inputs that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect the Company's assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available under the circumstances. The hierarchy is broken down into the following three levels, based on the reliability of inputs:

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that are accessible at the measurement date.
- Level 2 Significant other observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.
- Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs for the asset or liability that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

NOTE 3. FAIR VALUE (continued)

Determination of fair value
The Company uses the valuation methodologies listed below to measure different financial instruments at fair value. An indication of the level in the fair value hierarchy in which each instrument is generally classified is included. Where appropriate, the description includes details of the valuation models, the key inputs to those models as well as any significant assumptions.

Available-for-sale securities and held-to-maturity securities
Available-for-sale securities are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. Fair value measurement is based upon quoted prices, if available. If quoted prices are not available, fair values are determined by matrix pricing, which is a mathematical technique widely used in the industry to value debt securities without relying exclusively on quoted prices for the specific securities but rather by relying on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted securities. The Company's available-for-sale securities that are traded on an active exchange, such as the New York Stock Exchange, are classified as Level 1. Available-for-sale securities valued using matrix pricing are classified as Level 2. Held-to-maturity securities are only subject to recorded market value adjustment in the event such securities are deemed to be impaired. Such adjustments are based on estimated liquidation value of the underlying instruments and are classified as Level 3.

Impaired loans
Loans considered impaired under FASB ASC 310, are loans for which, based on current information and events, it is probable that the creditor will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Impaired loans are subject to nonrecurring fair value adjustments to reflect (1) partial write-downs that are based on the observable market price or current appraised value of the collateral, or (2) the full charge-off of the loan carrying value. All of the Company's impaired loans are classified as Level 3.

Foreclosed assets
Foreclosed assets are carried at the lower of cost or estimated fair value, less estimated selling costs and is subjected to nonrecurring fair value adjustments. Estimated fair value is determined on the basis of independent appraisals, risk-adjusted discounted cash flow analyses, and other relevant factors. All of the Company's foreclosed assets are classified as Level 3.

Assets and Liabilities Recorded at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The following tables present the balances of assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	December 31, 2022			
	Level 1	***Level 2***	***Level 3***	***Total***
Available-for-sale securities	$ -	$ 118,603,986	$ -	$ 118,603,986
Total	$ -	$ 118,603,986	$ -	$ 118,603,986

	December 31, 2021			
	Level 1	***Level 2***	***Level 3***	***Total***
Available-for-sale securities	$ -	$ 200,229,626	$ -	$ 200,229,626
Total	$ -	$ 200,229,626	$ -	$ 200,229,626

There were no changes in Level 3 assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the year ended December 31, 2022.

The Bank has no liabilities recorded at fair value on a recurring basis.

NOTE 3. FAIR VALUE (continued)

Assets and Liabilities Recorded at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

The following tables present the balances of assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis:

	December 31, 2022				
	Level 1	*Level 2*	*Level 3*	*Total*	*Total Gains (Losses)*
Foreclosed assets	$ -	$ -	$ 418,368	$ 418,368	$ (2,647,878)
Impaired loans	-	-	3,475,289	3,475,289	(243,776)
	$ -	$ -	$ 3,893,657	$ 3,893,657	$ (2,891,654)

	December 31, 2021				
	Level 1	*Level 2*	*Level 3*	*Total*	*Total Gains (Losses)*
Foreclosed assets	$ -	$ -	$ 1	$ 1	$ (2,647,878)
Impaired loans	-	-	4,458,741	4,458,741	(383,378)
	$ -	$ -	$ 4,458,742	$ 4,458,742	$ (3,031,256)

The Bank has no liabilities recorded at fair value on a nonrecurring basis.

NOTE 4. LOANS

The Bank’s loan and lease portfolio is disaggregated into the following segments: real estate; commercial and industrial; and consumer. A summary of loans and leases, by segment follows:

	December 31,	
	2022	*2021*
Real estate loans	$ 344,034,938	$ 282,928,684
Commercial loans	37,754,370	31,207,246
Consumer loans	26,009,204	23,202,849
Total loans	407,798,512	337,338,779
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(6,565,490)	(6,577,281)
Loans, net	$ 401,233,022	$ 330,761,498

The following tables provide details regarding the aging of the Bank’s loan and lease portfolio, net of unearned income, by segment for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31, 2022			
	30-89 Days Past Due	*90+ Days Past due Still Accruing*	*Nonaccrual*	*Total*
	(in thousands)			
Real estate loans	$ 2,169	$ 438	$ 1,393	$ 4,000
Commercial loans	275	-	185	460
Consumer loans	148	7	19	174
Total	$ 2,592	$ 445	$ 1,597	$ 4,634

NOTE 4. LOANS (continued)

	Year ended December 31, 2021			
	30-89 Days Past Due	*90+ Days Past due Still Accruing*	*Nonaccrual*	*Total*
	(in thousands)			
Real estate loans	$ 763	$ 112	$ 2,264	$ 3,139
Commercial loans	240	-	82	322
Consumer loans	186	3	19	208
Total	$ 1,189	$ 115	$ 2,365	$ 3,669

The Bank utilizes an internal loan classification system to grade loans according to certain quality indicators. Those quality indicators include, but are not limited to, recent credit performance, delinquency, liquidity, cash flows, debt coverage ratios, collateral type and loan-to-value ratios. The Bank's internal loan classification system is compatible with classifications used by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation as well as other regulatory agencies. Loans may be classified as follows:

Pass: Loans which are performing as agreed with few or no signs of weakness. These loan show sufficient cash flow, capital and collateral to repay the loan as agreed.

Watch: Loans where potential weaknesses have developed which could cause a more serious problem if not corrected.

Substandard: Loans where well-defined weaknesses exist that require corrective action to prevent further deterioration.

Doubtful: Loans having all the characteristics of Substandard and which have deteriorated to a point where collection and liquidation in full is highly questionable.

Loss: Loans that are considered uncollectible or with limited possible recovery.

Impaired: Loans for which it is probable that the Bank will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement and for which a specific impairment reserve has been considered.

The following tables provide details of the Bank's loan and lease portfolio, net of unearned income, by segment and internally assigned grade:

	December 31, 2022						
	Pass	*Watch*	*Sub-standard*	*Doubtful*	*Loss*	*Impaired*	*Total*
	(in thousands)						
Real estate loans	$ 337,735	$ 2,406	$ 544	$ 14	$ 33	$ 3,303	$ 344,035
Commercial loans	36,780	586	-	-	-	388	37,754
Consumer loans	25,886	57	38	-	-	28	26,009
Total	$ 400,401	$ 3,049	$ 582	$ 14	$ 33	$ 3,719	$ 407,798

NOTE 4. LOANS (continued)

	December 31, 2021						
	Pass	***Watch***	***Sub-standard***	***Doubtful***	***Loss***	***Impaired***	***Total***
				(in thousands)			
Real estate loans	$ 235,666	$ 42,404	$ 452	$ 7	$ 33	$ 4,367	$ 282,929
Commercial loans	28,970	1,715	82	-	-	440	31,207
Consumer loans	22,335	795	38	-	-	35	23,203
Total	$ 286,971	$ 44,914	$ 572	$ 7	$ 33	$ 4,842	$ 337,339

The Bank evaluates relationships graded internally as substandard, doubtful, and loss for impairment when the individual relationship exceeds $100,000 in the aggregate. Generally, impairment is measured as the Bank's recorded investment in the underlying loans in excess of the loan collateral, less estimated costs to sell. The following tables provide details of the Bank's impaired loans and leases, net of unearned income, by segment:

	December 31, 2022				
	Unpaid Principal Balance	***Recorded Investment***	***Investment with no Allowance***	***Investment with Allowance***	***Related Allowance for Losses***
			(in thousands)		
Real estate loans	$ 3,303	$ 3,303	$ 2,287	$ 1,016	$ 191
Commercial loans	429	388	204	184	53
Consumer loans	28	28	28	-	-
Total	$ 3,760	$ 3,719	$ 2,519	$ 1,200	$ 244

	December 31, 2021				
	Unpaid Principal Balance	***Recorded Investment***	***Investment with no Allowance***	***Investment with Allowance***	***Related Allowance for Losses***
			(in thousands)		
Real estate loans	$ 4,538	$ 4,367	$ 2,055	$ 2,312	$ 286
Commercial loans	440	440	211	229	97
Consumer loans	35	35	35	-	-
Total	$ 5,013	$ 4,842	$ 2,301	$ 2,541	$ 383

The Bank's average recorded investment in impaired loans was approximately $4,280,000 during the year ended December 31, 2022 and approximately $5,152,000 during the year ended December 31, 2021. Interest income recognized on impaired loans during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was immaterial. No additional funds are committed to be advanced in connection with impaired loans.

NOTE 4. LOANS (continued)

The following tables present the balance in the allowance for credit losses and the recorded investment in loans based on portfolio segment and impairment method:

	December 31, 2022				
	Real Estate Loans	*Commercial Loans*	*Consumer Loans*	*Unallocated*	*Total*
			(in thousands)		
Loans evaluated for impairment:					
Individually	$ 3,303	$ 388	$ 28	$ -	$ 3,719
Collectively	340,732	37,366	25,981	-	404,079
Total	$ 344,035	$ 37,754	$ 26,009	$ -	$ 407,798
Allowance for losses evaluated for impairment:					
Individually	$ 191	$ 53	$ -	$ -	$ 244
Collectively	4,194	302	345	1,480	6,321
	$ 4,385	$ 355	$ 345	$ 1,480	$ 6,565

	December 31, 2021				
	Real Estate Loans	*Commercial Loans*	*Consumer Loans*	*Unallocated*	*Total*
			(in thousands)		
Loans evaluated for impairment:					
Individually	$ 4,367	$ 440	$ 35	$ -	$ 4,842
Collectively	278,562	30,767	23,168	-	332,497
Total	$ 282,929	$ 31,207	$ 23,203	$ -	$ 337,339
Allowance for losses evaluated for impairment:					
Individually	$ 286	$ 97	$ -	$ -	$ 383
Collectively	4,786	288	334	786	6,194
	$ 5,072	$ 385	$ 334	$ 786	$ 6,577

NOTE 4. LOANS (continued)

The following tables summarize the changes in the allowance for credit losses by segment for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31, 2022				
	Balance at Beginning of Period	*Charge-Offs*	*Recoveries*	*Provision*	*Balance at End of Period*
			(in thousands)		
Real estate loans	$ 5,072	$ (268)	$ 5	(424)	$ 4,385
Commercial loans	385	(41)	-	11	355
Consumer loans	334	(74)	6	79	345
Unallocated	786	-	-	694	1,480
Total	$ 6,577	$ (383)	$ 11	$ 360	$ 6,565

	Year ended December 31, 2021				
	Balance at Beginning of Period	*Charge-Offs*	*Recoveries*	*Provision*	*Balance at End of Period*
			(in thousands)		
Real estate loans	$ 4,828	$ (84)	$ 17	311	$ 5,072
Commercial loans	675	(171)	-	(119)	385
Consumer loans	118	(68)	155	129	334
Unallocated	667	-	-	119	786
Total	$ 6,288	$ (323)	$ 172	$ 440	$ 6,577

In the normal course of business, management will sometimes grant concessions, which normally would not otherwise be considered, to borrowers that are experiencing financial difficulty. Loans identified as meeting the criteria set out in FASB ASC 310 are identified as troubled-debt-restructures (TDRs). The concessions granted most frequently for TDRs involve reductions or delays in required payments of principal and interest for a specified period, the rescheduling of payments in accordance with a bankruptcy plan, the charge-off of a portion of the loan, or a reduction in the rate of interest charged. In most cases, the conditions of the credit also warrant nonaccrual status, even after the restructure occurs. As part of the credit approval process, the restructured loans are evaluated for adequate collateral protection and the borrower's ability to perform under the modified terms in determining the appropriate accrual status at the time of restructure. TDR loans initially placed on nonaccrual status may be returned to accrual status if there has been at least a six-month period of sustained repayment performance by the borrower.

There were no modifications accounted for as TDR's during the year ended December 31, 2022.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the most common concessions that were granted involved rescheduling payments of principal and interest over a longer amortization period and/or reducing the rate of interest charged.

NOTE 4. LOANS (continued)

The following table summarizes the financial effect of TDRs for the year ended December 31, 2021:

	Year ended December 31, 2021		
	Number of Contracts	***Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment***	***Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment***
Real estate loans		*(dollars in thousands)*	
Commercial loans	1	$ 119	$ 119
Consumer loans	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-
	1	$ 119	$ 119

There were no TDR's modified during 2021 for which there was a payment default (i.e. 30 days of more past due at any given time during the year ended December 31, 2021).

NOTE 5. BANK PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

A summary of the cost and accumulated depreciation of premises and equipment follows:

	December 31,	
	2022	***2021***
Land, buildings, and improvements	$ 2,873,310	$ 2,633,660
Bank premises	15,951,500	8,783,614
Intangible assets	562,518	562,518
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	7,199,882	6,666,804
	26,587,210	18,646,596
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(10,761,998)	(10,213,882)
Construction in progress	-	2,647,431
	$ 15,825,212	$ 11,080,145

The Bank entered into a contract with the City of New Albany to purchase the naming rights, for a twenty year term, to the local Sportsplex facility for $ 500,000 and have entered into other sponsorship arrangements, all of which are amortized over the related contract term. These intangible assets are included in bank premises and equipment in the balance sheet. Amortization expenses for these intangibles are included in other general administrative expenses.

Depreciation and amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to $556,549 and $470,152, respectively.

The Company, as lessee, leases certain real estate accounted for as operating leases. The Company elects to account for short term lease costs as expense on the straight-line basis over the term of the lease in the period in which the obligation for the payment is incurred. Total rental expenses for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were $13,284 and $11,484, respectively.

NOTE 5. BANK PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

The Company is the lessor of certain commercial real estate under terms of leases accounted for as operating leases. Leased property is included in premises and equipment and includes buildings and improvements totaling approximately \$3,650,000 and \$0 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and related accumulated depreciation of approximately \$22,000 and \$0 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The lease term is for a period of 15 years and includes the option to extend the initial term for two consecutive 5 year terms. Lease income for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to approximately \$48,000 and \$48,000, respectively.

Minimum future rental to be received on noncancelable leases with remaining terms in excess of one year at December 31, 2022 approximate the following:

2023	$ 243,000
2024	243,000
2025	243,000
2026	243,000
2027	243,846
Thereafter	2,485,462
	$ 3,701,308

NOTE 6. DEPOSITS

At December 31, 2022, the scheduled maturities of time deposits are as follows:

2023	$ 76,811,750
2024	11,049,666
2025	16,541,264
2026	4,366,662
2027	3,435,306
Thereafter	-
	$ 112,204,648

The aggregate amount of time deposits in denominations exceeding FDIC insurance limits at December 31, 2022 and 2021 was approximately \$37,614,000 and \$ 24,019,000, respectively.

Demand deposit accounts reclassified as loans in the form of overdrafts amounted to approximately \$29,305 and \$51,238 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

NOTE 7. BORROWED FUNDS

The Bank has entered into a blanket floating lien security agreement with the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) of Dallas. Under the terms of this agreement, the Bank is required to maintain sufficient collateral to secure borrowings in an aggregate amount of the lesser of 75% of the book value (unpaid principal balance) of the Bank's one to four family residential first mortgages, small business, and small farm loans or 35% of the Bank's assets.

The Bank also maintained stock in the Federal Home Loan Bank carried at \$2,412,500 and \$1,540,700 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, which is required to be held by the Bank in order to secure future advances. Dividends received by the Bank relating to this stock during 2022 and 2021 were approximately \$15,900 and \$2,300, respectively.

The bank's fixed rate long-term debt of \$52,000,000 and \$0 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, represent advances under that blanket floating lien security agreement with the Federal Home Loan Bank.

There are no conversion or call features or specific restrictive covenants associated with the Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings.

NOTE 7. BORROWED FUNDS (continued)

Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings at December 31, 2022 mature in January 2023. At December 31,2022, the interest rates on the fixed-rate, long-term debt ranged from 4.408 percent to 4.609 percent. The weighted average interest rate on fixed-rate, long-term debt was 4.497 percent at December 31, 2022.

In addition to the aforementioned long-term financing arrangements, at December 31, 2022 the Bank had established informal federal funds borrowings lines of credit aggregating $21,500,000.

NOTE 8. INCOME TAXES

On a continuing basis, management analyzes the Company's tax positions, and, when a tax position meets the measurement and recognition principles outlined in FASB ASC 740, the Company accrues a liability for unrecognized tax benefits. Any related interest and penalties associated with unrecognized tax benefits are included as a component of other non-interest expense.

The Company is subject to taxation in the United States and the state of Mississippi. The Company's federal and state income tax returns are subject to examination by the taxing authorities generally for three years after they are filed. Management has evaluated the tax positions taken, and has not identified any positions that are unlikely to be sustained upon examination.

The provision for income taxes consists of the following:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2022	***2021***
Current		
Federal	$ 1,865,555	$ 2,158,866
State	191,563	1,064
	2,057,118	2,159,930
Deferred	84,004	(188,125)
	$ 2,141,122	$ 1,971,805

The reasons for differences between the statutory federal income tax rate and the effective tax rates are summarized as follows:

	2022	***2021***
Federal	21.0 %	21.0 %
Increase (decrease) resulting from:		
State taxes, net of federal tax benefit	4.0	4.0
Effect of tax exempt income	(5.4)	(8.7)
Other, net	(3.3)	(2.1)
	16.3 %	14.2 %

NOTE 8. INCOME TAXES (continued)

The significant components of deferred income tax assets and liabilities at December 31 consist of the following:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2022	***2021***
Deferred tax assets (liabilities):		
Allowance for loan losses	$ 1,638,090	$ 1,641,032
Deferred compensation liabilities	928,803	868,684
Foreclosed assets	660,645	660,645
Late charge accruals	82,733	85,394
Nonaccrual loan interest	14,993	42,849
Transfer of securities from available-for-sale to held-to-maturity	1,187,182	11,539
New Markets Tax Credit carryover	-	51,535
Net unrealized losses on securities	3,746,679	-
Other	165,099	166,133
Investments, principally due to income recognition	-	(7,201)
Premises and equipment	(308,351)	(243,054)
Net unrealized gains on securities	-	(286,474)
Net deferred tax asset	$ 8,115,873	$ 2,991,082

NOTE 9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Bank makes loans to its officers and directors as well as other related parties. Loans to related parties amounted to approximately $5,481,273 and $4,786,482 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. During 2022, new loans to officers and directors amounted to $2,821,518 and repayments amounted to $2,126,727.

Deposits from related parties held by the Bank at December 31, 2022 amounted to approximately $4,857,811.

In the normal course of operations, the Bank uses a law firm which is principally owned by a director of the Bank for general counsel. Fees paid to the firm for legal services were approximately $12,673 and $19,398 during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

NOTE 10. DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN AND ESOP

The Bank has an Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) covering substantially all employees. Discretionary contributions are determined by the Board of Directors. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the plan held 92,931.5 and 96,189.5 shares of common stock, respectively. Expenses attributable to the plan totaled approximately $220,000 and $249,000 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 respectively.

The Bank has a 401(k) plan covering substantially all employees. Eligible employees may contribute a percentage of their earnings to the plan. The Bank's contribution to the plan is discretionary. Expenses related to this plan amounted to approximately $276,000 and $256,000 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

NOTE 11. DEFERRED COMPENSATION ARRANGEMENTS

The Bank has entered into defined benefit deferred compensation arrangements in order to provide supplemental retirement benefits for certain executives of the Bank. The defined benefit plans provide a fixed benefit to certain executives after retirement. The plans have vesting schedules, and the Bank has purchased life insurance policies on the executives that are designed by the seller to offset the annual expenses associated with the plans. The Bank is the sole owner of all policies.

The liability reserve account related to these deferred compensation agreements is included on the balance sheet in other liabilities and amounted to $3,722,661 and $3,481,699 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

NOTE 12. OFF-BALANCE SHEET ACTIVITIES

Credit-Related Financial Instruments

The Bank is a party to credit related financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial statements include commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit and commercial letters of credit. Such commitments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the consolidated balance sheets.

The Bank's exposure to credit loss is represented by the contractual amount of these commitments. The Bank follows the same credit policies in making commitments as it does for on-balance-sheet instruments.

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the following financial instruments were outstanding whose contract amounts represent credit risk:

	Contract Amount	
	2022	***2021***
	(in thousands)	
Unfunded commitments under lines of credit	$ 39,904	$ 44,126
Standby letters of credit	$ 1,731	$ 1,922

Unfunded commitments under commercial lines-of-credit, revolving credit lines and overdraft protection agreements are commitments for possible future extensions of credit to existing customers. These lines-of-credit are generally collateralized and usually contain a specified maturity date, but may not be drawn upon to the total extent to which the Bank is committed.

Standby letters-of-credit are conditional lending commitments issued by the Bank to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. Those letters-of-credit are primarily issued to support public and private borrowing arrangements. Essentially all letters of credit issued have expiration dates within one year. The credit risk involved in issuing letters-of-credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. The Bank generally holds collateral supporting those commitments, the value of which is deemed by management to be sufficient to limit the Bank's exposure to credit risk associated with issuing the guaranty. Premiums charged in issuing the guarantees are not material to the financial statements taken as a whole.

NOTE 13. DUE FROM BANKS

The Company had funds on deposit with other banks at December 31, 2022 in excess of insurance coverage provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation of approximately $3,554,000.

NOTE 14. LEGAL CONTINGENCIES

Various legal claims arise from time to time in the normal course of business, which, in the opinion of management, will have no material effect on the Bank's consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 15. MINIMUM REGULATORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Company is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material adverse effect on the Company's financial statements.

Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Company must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of their assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance-sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors.

NOTE 15. MINIMUM REGULATORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS (continued)

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Company to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (risk-based capital ratios). All banking companies are required to have core capital ("Tier 1") of at least 4% of risk-weighted assets, total capital of at least 8% of risk-weighted assets, Common Equity Tier 1 capital of at least 4.5% and a minimum Tier 1 leverage ratio of 4% of adjusted average assets. The regulations also define well capitalized levels of Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Tier 1 capital, total capital and Tier 1 leverage ratio as 6.5%, 8%, 10% and 5%, respectively. Management believes, as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, that the Bank meets all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company and the Bank had Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1, total capital and Tier 1 leverage capital above the well capitalized levels. Management is not aware of any conditions or events that may have changed the bank's category. The Bank's actual capital amounts and ratios as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are also presented in the table.

	2022		*2021*	
	Amount	*Ratio*	*Amount*	*Ratio*
	(dollar amounts in thousands)			
Common Equity Tier 1 capital (to risk-weighted assets)				
BNA Bancshares, Inc.	$ 82,771	16.9%	$ 76,712	18.8%
BNA Bank	80,074	16.4%	74,242	18.3%
Tier 1 capital (to risk-weighted assets)				
BNA Bancshares, Inc.	82,771	16.9%	76,712	18.8%
BNA Bank	80,074	16.4%	74,242	18.3%
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)				
BNA Bancshares, Inc.	88,893	18.1%	81,813	20.1%
BNA Bank	86,196	17.6%	79,343	19.5%
Tier 1 leverage capital (to average assets)				
BNA Bancshares, Inc.	82,771	11.3%	76,712	11.4%
BNA Bank	80,074	10.9%	74,242	11.0%

NOTE 16. ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Accounting principles generally require that recognized revenue, expenses, gains and losses be included in net income. Although certain changes in assets and liabilities, such as unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities are reported as a separate component of the equity section of the balance sheet, such items, along with net income, are components of comprehensive income.

The components of accumulated other comprehensive income, included in stockholders' equity, are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2022	*2021*
Net unrealized gain (loss) on securities available-for-sale	$ (15,016,746)	$ 1,148,192
Net unrealized loss on securities transferred from available-for-sale to held-to-maturity	(4,758,313)	(46,250)
Tax effect	4,933,858	(274,934)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	$ (14,841,201)	$ 827,008

NOTE 17. RESTRICTIONS ON DIVIDENDS

Federal and state banking regulations place certain restrictions on dividends paid. The total amount of dividends that may be paid at any date is generally limited to the retained earnings of the Bank.

In addition, dividends paid by the Bank would be prohibited if the effect thereof would cause the Bank's capital to be reduced below applicable minimum capital requirements and are subject to increasingly stringent limitations with respect to capital distributions and discretionary bonus payments to executive officers as regulatory capital conservation buffers approach zero percent.

NOTE 18. REVENUE RECOGNITION

The majority of the Company's revenue streams are governed by other authoritative guidance and, therefore, considered out-of-scope of FASB ASC 606. The Company's revenue streams that are considered in-scope of ASC 606 are discussed below.

ASC 606 requires costs that are incremental to obtaining a contract to be capitalized. In the case of the Company, these costs include sales commissions for insurance and wealth management products. ASC 606 has established, and the Company has utilized, a practical expedient allowing costs that, if capitalized, would have an amortization period of one year or less to instead be expensed as incurred.

Service Fees
Service fees include service charges on deposit accounts such as maintenance fees on accounts, per item charges, account enhancement charges for additional packaged benefits and overdraft fees. The contracts with deposit account customers are day-to-day contracts and are considered to be terminable at will by either party. Therefore, the fees are all considered to be earned when charged and simultaneously collected.

Service fees also include fees related to deposit services, such as ATM fees and interchange fees on debit card transactions. These fees are earned at a point in time as the services are rendered, and therefore the related revenue is recognized as Company's performance obligation is satisfied.

Insurance Commissions
Through BNA Insurance and Investments, Inc., the Company offers life insurance products through major insurance carriers. Insurance commissions are earned when policies are placed by customers with the insurance carriers and are collected and recognized using the direct bill method.

Under the direct bill method, premium billing and collections are handled by the insurance carriers, and a commission is then paid to BNA Insurance and Investments, Inc. Direct bill revenue is recognized when the cash is received from the insurance carriers. While there is recourse on these commissions in the event of policy cancellations, based on the Company's historical data, significant or material reversals of revenues based on policy cancellations are not anticipated. The Company monitors policy cancellations on a monthly basis and, if a significant material set of transactions occurred, the Company will adjust earnings accordingly.

Other Noninterest Income
Included in other noninterest income is income is approximately $38,000 and $43,000 of income from Trust services and $456,000 and $479,000 of income from the sale of non-deposit investment products during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The Company's Trust Department operates on a custodial basis which includes providing accounting and money management for trust accounts. The department manages a number of trust accounts inclusive of personal and corporate agency accounts, self-directed IRAs, and custodial accounts. Fees for managing these accounts are based on the value of assets under management in the account, with the amount of the fee depending on the type of account. Revenue is recognized on a monthly basis, and there is little to no risk of a material reversal of revenue. The contract balance (i.e., management fee receivable) recognized is considered inconsequential to the overall financial results of the Company.

NOTE 18. REVENUE RECOGNITION (continued)

The Company provides investment products and services to the Company's customers through third party service providers, which include investment guidance relating to fixed and variable annuities, mutual funds, stocks and other investments. Fees are recognized based on either trade activity, which are recognized at the time of the trade, or assets under management, which are recognized monthly.

Other noninterest income also includes grants and Bank Enterprise Awards under the Community Development Financial Institution programs awarded by the Department of the Treasury. The income is recognized when the performance goals associated with such awards are satisfied. In general, Bank Enterprise Awards are recognized when the awards are released by Treasury and appropriated by Congress. Financial Assistance grants awarded to the Company have a contractual term and performance measurement period of three years for each award. The Company monitors performance goals under the contract on a periodic basis and, when the performance goals have been met for a fiscal period, the Company recognizes income on a straight-line basis over the contract term and therefore Financial Assistance grants represent revenue recognized over a period of time. Grant awards received and deferred to future periods amounted to $460,000 and $0 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and is included in other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet. Financial Assistance grant awards recognized in income during the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to $230,000 and $0, respectively.

Sales of Foreclosed Assets
The Company continually markets the properties included in the foreclosed assets portfolio. The Company will at times, in the ordinary course of business, provide seller-financing on sales of foreclosed assets. In cases where a sale is seller-financed, the Company must ensure the commitment of both parties to perform their respective obligations and the collectability of the transaction price in order to properly recognize the revenue on the sale of foreclosed assets. This is accomplished through the Company's loan underwriting process. In this process the

Company considers things such as the buyer's initial equity in the property, the credit quality of the buyer, the financing terms of the loan and the cash flow from the property, if applicable. If it is determined that the contract criteria in ASC 606 have been met, the revenue on the sale of foreclosed assets will be recognized on the closing date of the sale when the Company has transferred title to the buyer and obtained the right to receive payment for the property. In instances where sales are not seller-financed, the Company recognizes revenue on the closing date of the sale when the Company has obtained payment for the property and transferred title to the buyer.

NOTE 19. COMMON STOCK

The holders of Class A Voting Common Shares of the Company are entitled to receive such dividends as may be declared, from time to time, by the Board of Directors out of funds legally available therefore. The holders of Class B Nonvoting Common Shares of the Company are entitled to receive a dividend per share equal to 110% of the amount of dividends paid per share to holders of voting common stock.

The holders of Class A Common Stock are entitled one vote for each share standing in their names on the books of the Company, except that in the election of directors, shareholders have cumulative voting rights. Under cumulative voting, each shareholder is entitled to vote the number of votes of the shares owned by him on the record date multiplied by the number of directors to be elected. Each shareholder may cast all of his votes for a single nominee or may distribute his votes in any manner among as many candidates as the shareholder sees fit.

The holders of Class B Nonvoting Common Shares have no voting rights, except as required under the Mississippi Business Corporation Act in connection with any proposed sale of the Company. No change may be made to the terms of the Class B Nonvoting Common Shares without the affirmative vote of a majority of such shares.

NOTE 20. EVALUATION OF SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In preparing these financial statements, the Company has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through the date of the Independent Auditors' Report, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

NOTE 21. GOVERNMENT GRANTS RECEIVED

The Company received cash awards approximating $171,000 and $1,826,000 in the form of grants through the Department of Treasury's Community Development Financial Institution (CDFI) Bank Enterprise Award (BEA) and Rapid Response Program (RRP) during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The grants were issued to encourage investment and lending in underserved communities and to provide capital to CDFIs to respond to economic challenges created by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The RRP grant award included performance goals that required the Company close a dollar volume of financial products equal to the award in eligible and/or approved target markets with benchmarks for minimum dollar volumes over a two-year performance period. The general terms of the award specify that the grantor may require repayment of CDFI RRP assistance under certain circumstances, including failure to meet performance goals in the time period specified in the grant.

The Company recognized the entire amount of the grants received as revenue during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021. The related revenue is included in other noninterest income in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.