



SOUTHERN STATES
BANCSHARES, INC.



2023

ANNUAL REPORT



Dear Fellow Stockholders:

We continued to build momentum throughout 2023 and produced consistently strong results. We generated solid loan and deposit growth and fueled gains in net income over the course of the year, while emphasizing prudent expense management and strong credit quality.

Our full-year net income increased 18.0% from the previous year to \$32.0 million, or \$3.53 per diluted share. This marked record net income for Southern States. We posted a 1.44% return on average assets for the year, up from 1.43% in 2022, and a 16.16% return on average stockholders' equity, up from 15.55%.

Our team of talented bankers identified attractive new business opportunities throughout our Southern footprint, cultivating new and existing relationships and winning market share. As a result, we grew loans by 18.7% for the full year to just under \$1.9 billion. Our total deposits for 2023 increased 17.3% from the prior year to \$2.0 billion.

Our credit costs remained exceptionally low. Net charge-offs in 2023 were 0.03% of average loans and nonperforming loans were only 0.06% of gross loans at the close of 2023, reflecting our conservative underwriting and disciplined approach to responsible growth.

We were not immune to industry headwinds – specifically, higher funding costs in the wake of several Federal Reserve interest rate hikes. Our cost of funds increased to 2.63% at the close of 2023 from 0.68% a year earlier. Our full year net interest margin declined to 3.81% from 3.99%.

Our capital and liquidity levels are solid, giving Southern States an excellent foundation for both organic and acquisitive growth. To that end, we announced in February that we agreed to acquire CBB Bancorp and its Century Bank of Georgia. This is a compelling merger that will immediately enhance our presence in the vibrant Georgia market. It aligns with our strategic plan of pursuing disciplined M&A in high growth markets.

Founded in 2000, Century Bank operates two branches in the Northwest Georgia communities of Cartersville and Rockmart. As of December 31, 2023, it had total assets of approximately \$310.0 million, total loans of \$130.0 million, and total deposits of \$290.0 million. It has a highly attractive deposit base, with nearly 40% demand deposits and no brokered deposits at the end of 2023. We are confident in our ability to close this merger and capitalize on it while also pursuing disciplined growth to create long-term value for our stockholders.

I would like to thank the entire Southern States team for their hard work and commitment throughout the year. We celebrate collaboration and excellent customer service, and we have built a workplace culture that continuously develops the people who embody these strengths. Our team's talent and dedication are key reasons we are confident in the strength of our franchise and our abilities to capitalize on the opportunities ahead.

On behalf of everyone at Southern States, I thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Mark Chambers'.

Mark Chambers,

Chief Executive Officer and President

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

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number: 001-40727



SOUTHERN STATES
BANCSHARES, INC.

Southern States Bancshares, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Alabama

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

26-2518085

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

615 Quintard Ave., Anniston, AL

(Address of principal executive offices)

36201

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (256) 241-1092

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$5.00 par value	SSBK	The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports); and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Emerging growth company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements.

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b).

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$172.0 million as of June 30, 2023, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter. Solely for the purposes of this computation, it has been assumed that executive officers and directors of the registrant serving at that time (and any trusts or entities that they own or control) are "affiliates".

As of March 11, 2024, the registrant had 8,871,500 shares of common stock, \$5 par value per share, issued and outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement for the 2024 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 15, 2024, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K to the extent stated herein. Such Definitive Proxy Statement will be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of the registrant's fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K of Southern States Bancshares, Inc. (“Southern States” or the “Company”) contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”) and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”), which reflect our current expectations and beliefs with respect to, among other things, future events and our financial performance. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts, and are based on current expectations, estimates and projections about our industry, management’s beliefs and certain assumptions made by management, many of which, by their nature, are inherently uncertain and beyond our control. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable as of the dates made, we cannot give any assurance that such expectations will prove correct and actual results may prove to be materially different from the results expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Accordingly, we caution you that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks, assumptions and uncertainties that are difficult to predict.

These statements are often, but not always, made through the use of words or phrases such as “may,” “can,” “should,” “could,” “to be,” “predict,” “potential,” “believe,” “will likely result,” “expect,” “continue,” “will,” “likely,” “anticipate,” “seek,” “estimate,” “intend,” “plan,” “target,” “project,” “would” and “outlook,” or the negative version of those words or other similar words or phrases of a future or forward-looking nature. Forward-looking statements appear in a number of places in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and may include statements about business strategy and prospects for growth, operations, ability to pay dividends, competition, regulation, pending transactions and general economic conditions.

There are or may be important factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those indicated in these forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, the following:

- our ability to execute and prudently manage our growth and execute our strategy, including expansion activities;
- our ability to adequately measure and limit our credit risk;
- business, market and economic conditions generally and in the financial services industry, nationally and within our local markets;
- factors that can impact the performance of our loan portfolio, including real estate values and liquidity in our markets and the financial health of our commercial borrowers;
- the failure of assumptions and estimates, as well as differences in, and changes to, economic, market, and credit conditions, including changes in borrowers’ credit risks and payment behaviors;
- compliance with governmental and regulatory requirements, including the Dodd-Frank Act and others relating to banking, consumer protection, securities and tax matters, and our ability to maintain licenses required in connection with mortgage origination, sale and servicing operations;
- compliance with the Bank Secrecy Act, Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”) rules and anti-money laundering laws and regulations;
- governmental monetary and fiscal policies;
- the effectiveness of our risk management framework, including internal controls;
- the composition of and future changes in our management team and our ability to attract and retain key personnel;
- geographic concentration of our business in certain Alabama and Georgia markets;
- our ability to attract and retain customers;
- the risks of changes in interest rates on the levels, composition and costs of deposits, loan demand, and the values and liquidity of loan collateral, securities, and interest-sensitive assets and liabilities, and the risks and uncertainty of the amounts realizable;
- changes in the availability and cost of credit and capital in the financial markets, and the types of instruments that may be included as capital for regulatory purposes;
- changes in the prices, values and sales volumes of residential and commercial real estate;
- the effects of competition from a wide variety of local, regional, national and other providers of financial, investment, trust and other wealth management services and insurance services, including the disruption effects of financial technology and other competitors who are not subject to the same regulations as the Company and Southern States Bank (“the Bank”);
- the failure of assumptions and estimates underlying the establishment of allowances for possible loan losses and other asset impairments, losses, valuations of assets and liabilities and other estimates;
- Risk related to our recently announced merger agreement to acquire CBB Bancorp and Century Bank of Georgia;
- the risks of mergers, acquisitions and divestitures, including, without limitation, the related time and costs of implementing such transactions, integrating operations as part of these transactions and possible failures to achieve expected gains, revenue growth and/or expense savings from such transactions;
- changes in technology or products that may be more difficult, costly, or less effective than anticipated;
- systems failures or interruptions involving our risk management framework, our information technology and telecommunications systems or third-party servicers;
- unauthorized data access, cyber-crime and other threats to data security and customer privacy;

- our ability to maintain our historical rate of growth;
- our ability to identify potential candidates for, consummate, and achieve synergies resulting from, potential future acquisitions;
- deterioration of our asset quality or the value of collateral securing loans;
- changes in the laws, rules, regulations, interpretations or policies relating to financial institutions, accounting, tax, trade, monetary and fiscal matters and appropriate compliance with applicable law and regulation;
- operational risks associated with our business;
- volatility and direction of market interest rates and the shape of the yield curve;
- our ability to maintain important deposit customer relationships, maintain our reputation or otherwise avoid liquidity risks;
- the obligations associated with being a public company;
- the commencement and outcome of litigation and other legal proceedings against us or to which we may become subject;
- natural disasters and adverse weather, acts of terrorism, an outbreak of hostilities (such as the conflict between Russia and Ukraine or Israel and Hamas) or other international or domestic calamities as well as national and international economic conditions and health issues and other matters beyond our control; and
- other factors that are discussed in the sections titled “Risk Factors” in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.”

The foregoing factors should not be construed as exhaustive and should be read together with the other cautionary statements and the “Risk Factors” included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. If one or more events related to these or other risks or uncertainties materialize, or if our underlying assumptions prove to be incorrect, actual results may differ materially from what we anticipate. Accordingly, you should not place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date it is made, and we do not undertake any obligation to publicly update or review any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict which will arise. In addition, we cannot assess the impact of each factor on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements.

SUMMARY RISK FACTORS

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. Before you decide to invest in our common stock, you should carefully consider the risks summarized below, together with the information in Item 1A – Risk Factors and all other information included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including our consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Risks Related to Our Business

- Our profitability is vulnerable to interest rate fluctuations.
- Our business is concentrated in, and largely dependent upon, the continued growth of, and economic conditions in, the markets where we operate.
- We could suffer losses from a decline in the credit quality of our assets.
- A significant portion of our loan portfolio is secured by real estate, and events that negatively impact the real estate market could negatively affect our business.
- Our allowance for estimated credit losses may not be adequate, which may require us to take a charge to earnings and adversely impact our financial condition and results of operations.
- Acquisitions may disrupt our business and dilute stockholder value, and integrating acquired companies may be more difficult, costly, or time-consuming than we expect.
- Our financial performance will be negatively impacted if we are unable to execute our growth strategy, including branch expansions into new markets.
- Our liquidity needs might adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.
- We may not be able to adequately measure and limit the credit risks associated with our loan portfolio, which could adversely affect our profitability.
- As a community banking institution, we have smaller lending limits and different lending risks than certain of our larger, more diversified competitors.
- Our business success and growth depends significantly on key management personnel and our ability to attract and retain key people.

Risks Related to Banking Regulation

- The banking industry is subject to extensive regulation.
- Banking agencies periodically conduct examinations, and failure to comply with any supervisory actions could result in materially adverse effects.
- FDIC deposit insurance assessments may materially increase in the future, which would have an adverse effect on earnings.
- Banks are subject to minimum capital requirements by regulators.
- The Federal Reserve may require us to commit capital resources to support the Bank.
- The Bank may need to raise additional capital in the future, including as a result of potential increased minimum capital thresholds established by regulators, but that capital may not be available when it is needed or may be dilutive to stockholders.
- The Company is an entity separate and distinct from the Bank.
- The Bank is the Company's principal asset, and all of the Bank's outstanding stock has been pledged to secure a line of credit with First Horizon (the "Line of Credit").
- The Company depends on dividends from the Bank, which are subject to restriction.
- The banking industry is highly competitive and technology in the industry is continually evolving.

Risks Related to an Investment in Our Common Stock

- An active, liquid market for our common stock may not be sustained.
- The market price of our common stock may be subject to substantial fluctuations.
- Institutional holders own a significant amount of our common stock.
- Future sales or the availability for sale of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market could adversely affect the prevailing market price of our common stock and could impair our ability to raise capital through future sales of equity securities.
- The rights of our common stockholders are subordinate to the rights of the holders of any debt and may be subordinate to any series of preferred stock that we may issue in the future.
- Our corporate governance documents, and certain corporate and banking laws applicable to us, could make a takeover more difficult, which could adversely affect our common stock.
- There are also substantial regulatory limitations on changes of control of bank holding companies that may discourage investors from purchasing shares of our common stock.
- We are an "emerging growth company" and subject to reduced SEC reporting requirements.
- Any deficiencies in our financial reporting or internal controls could materially and adversely affect our business and the market price of our common stock.
- Securities analysts may not initiate or continue coverage on us.
- An investment in our common stock is not an insured deposit and is subject to risk of loss.

- Our stock repurchase program may not enhance long-term stockholder value, and stock repurchases, if any, could increase the volatility of the price of our common stock and will diminish our cash reserves.

General Risk Factors

- We are subject to risk due to increasing interest rates.
- Use of appraisals in deciding whether to make a loan secured by real property does not ensure the value of the real property collateral.
- Southern States is subject to information technology and cybersecurity risk.
- The accuracy of our financial statements and related disclosures could be affected if the judgments, assumptions or estimates used in our critical accounting policies are inaccurate.
- Southern States depends on the accuracy and completeness of information about customers and counterparties.
- Southern States historical growth rate and performance may not be indicative of future results.
- The internal controls that Southern States has implemented in order to mitigate risks inherent to the business of banking might fail or be circumvented.
- Changes in accounting standards could materially impact Southern States' financial statements.
- Severe weather, natural disasters, pandemics, epidemics, acts of war or terrorism or other external events could have significant effects on our business.
- Events that could affect the world economy could have negative effects on our business.
- Southern States is subject to risk from lawsuits and changing laws and regulations.
- Our profitability and liquidity may be affected by changes in interest rates and interest rate levels, the shape of the yield curve and economic conditions.
- Liquidity risks could affect operations and jeopardize our financial condition.
- Any new activities and expansion plans may be subject to regulatory approvals.
- Southern States is subject to numerous laws designed to protect consumers, including the CRA and fair lending laws, and failure to comply with these laws could lead to a wide variety of sanctions.
- Southern States is subject to the Bank Secrecy Act and other anti-money laundering statutes and regulations, and any deemed deficiency by Southern States with respect to these laws could result in significant liability and restrict our potential growth through branching and acquisitions.
- The obligations associated with being a public company require significant resources and management attention.

PART I

Item 1. & 2. Business and Properties

Company Overview

We are a bank holding company headquartered in Anniston, Alabama. We operate primarily through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Southern States Bank, an Alabama banking corporation formed in 2007. The Bank is a full service community banking institution, which offers an array of deposit, loan and other banking-related products and services to businesses and individuals in our communities. Our franchise is focused on personalized, relationship-driven service combined with local market management and expertise to serve small and medium size businesses and individuals.

In October 2015, we completed our acquisition of Columbus Community Bank in Columbus, Georgia. In September 2019, we completed our acquisition of Wedowee, Alabama based East Alabama Financial Group, Inc. (“East Alabama”) and its subsidiary bank, Small Town Bank (“Small Town Bank”).

On February 27, 2024, we entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the “Agreement”) to acquire Century Bank of Georgia (“Century Bank”). Under the terms of the Agreement, CBB Bancorp, the parent company of Century Bank (“CBB Bancorp”) will merge with and into Southern States, with Southern States surviving and Century Bank will merge with and into Southern States Bank, with Southern States Bank surviving (collectively, the “Merger”). The Merger is subject to customary closing conditions, including regulatory approval and approval by the CBB Bancorp shareholders, and is expected to close in the third quarter of 2024. Century Bank operates two branches in the Northwest Georgia markets of Cartersville and Rockmart.

Through our Bank, we engage in the business of banking, which consists primarily of accepting deposits from the public and making loans and other investments. Our principal sources of funds for loans and investments at our Bank are demand, time, savings, and other deposits and the amortization and prepayments of loans and investments. Our principal sources of income are interest and fees collected on loans, interest and dividends collected on other investments, fees earned from the origination and sale of residential mortgage loans, SBA/USDA fees, and service charges. Our principal expenses are interest paid on savings and other deposits, interest paid on other borrowings, employee compensation, office expenses, and other overhead expenses.

Our Markets

Our primary service areas in Alabama are Anniston, Auburn, Birmingham and Huntsville with a presence extending into Calhoun, Lee, Jefferson, Talladega, Madison and Randolph Counties of Alabama and their surrounding areas. In Georgia, we serve the Columbus metropolitan statistical area (“MSA”), as well as Carroll, Coweta, and Dallas Counties in the greater Atlanta MSA. The Bank also operates two loan production offices (“LPO”) in Atlanta, Georgia.

Our markets are a mix of higher-growth areas and stable markets with strong core deposits. We find strength in the stability of our rural markets coupled with higher growth potential in metropolitan areas such as Atlanta, Birmingham, Huntsville and Auburn.

Corporate Information

Our principal executive office is located at 615 Quintard Avenue, Anniston, Alabama 36201, and our telephone number is (256) 241-1092. We maintain an Internet website at www.southernstatesbank.net.

We make available through our website, free of charge, our annual reports on Form 10-K, our annual reports to shareholders, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with, or furnished to, the SEC. These documents are also available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. The information contained on or accessible from our website does not constitute a part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and is not incorporated by reference herein.

Properties

We provide banking services from 13 offices in Alabama and the Atlanta and Columbus, Georgia MSAs. We also operate two LPOs in Atlanta, Georgia. Our executive offices and those of the Bank are located at 615 Quintard Avenue, Anniston, Alabama. The Bank also owns an operations center located at 1131 Wilmer Avenue, Anniston, Alabama 36202. We believe that our banking and other offices are in good condition and are suitable and adequate to our needs.

The Bank owns its main office building and eleven of its banking centers. The remaining facilities are occupied under lease agreements, with terms ranging from one to five years, with extension options.

Competition

Southern States Bank faces substantial competition in attracting and retaining deposits and making loans to its customers in all of its principal markets. The banking and financial services industry is highly competitive, and we compete with a wide range of financial institutions within our markets, including local, regional and national commercial banks and credit unions. We also compete with mortgage companies, trust companies, brokerage firms, consumer finance companies, mutual funds, securities firms, insurance companies, third-party payment processors, financial technology companies and other financial intermediaries for certain of our products and services. Some of our competitors are not subject to the regulatory restrictions and level of regulatory supervision applicable to us.

Interest rates on loans and deposits, as well as prices on fee-based services, are typically significant competitive factors within the banking and financial services industry. Other important competitive factors in our industry and markets include office locations and hours, quality of client service, community reputation, continuity of personnel and services, capacity and willingness to extend credit, and ability to offer excellent banking products and services.

Competition involves efforts to retain current customers, obtain new loans and deposits, increase types of services offered, and offer competitive interest rates on deposits and loans. Many of our competitors are much larger financial institutions that have greater financial resources than we do and compete aggressively for market share. These competitors attempt to gain market share through their financial product mix, pricing strategies and banking center locations.

While we seek to remain competitive with respect to fees charged, interest rates and pricing, we believe that our broad suite of financial solutions, our high-quality client service culture, our positive reputation and our longstanding community relationships will enable us to compete successfully within our markets and enhance our ability to attract and retain clients.

Human Capital Management

As of December 31, 2023, we had 185 total employees, of which 181 were classified as full time. Our employees are not represented by a collective bargaining unit. We consider our relations with our employees to be excellent.

We are committed to fostering, cultivating, and preserving a culture of diversity and inclusion. We are working to cultivate our leaders and shape future talent to help us meet the needs of our customers now and in the future. Our human capital is the most valuable asset we have. The collective sum of the individual differences, life experiences, knowledge, inventiveness, innovation, self-expression, unique capabilities, and talent that our employees invest in their work represents a significant part of not only our culture but our reputation and our achievement as well. We embrace our employee's differences in age, color, disability, ethnicity, family or marital status, gender identity or expression, language, national origin, race, religion, sexual orientation, socio-economic status, veteran status, and other characteristics that make our employees unique.

Our commitment is to have diversity represented at all levels within the bank including our board of directors, executive management, leadership, workforce, suppliers, and vendors. All employees of Southern States Bank have a responsibility to always treat others with dignity and respect. All employees are expected to exhibit conduct that reflects inclusion at work and within our communities.

We incorporate annual training on "Valuing Diversity" along with other technical and professional development programs. Our emphasis on training allows employees to enhance and expand their abilities.

We offer competitive compensation to attract and retain talent. Our generous total rewards package includes market-competitive salary, bonuses, short-term and long-term equity incentives, healthcare and retirement benefits, and paid time off. Approximately 25% of our employees own stock in us. Employees have regular performance reviews and salary raises commensurate with performance.

We continue to evolve to meet our employees' health, wellness, and work-life balance needs.

Supervision and Regulation

General

Bank holding companies and banks are regulated extensively under both federal and state law. The bank regulatory framework is intended primarily for the protection of depositors, the deposit insurance system, and the banking system, and not for the protection of stockholders or any other group.

This supervisory and regulatory framework subjects banks and bank holding companies to regular examination by their respective regulatory agencies, which results in examination reports and ratings that, while not publicly available, can affect the conduct and growth of their businesses. These examinations consider not only compliance with applicable laws and regulations, but also capital levels, asset quality and risk, management's ability and performance, earnings, liquidity, sensitivity to market risks and various other factors.

Composite ratings are based on evaluations of an institution's managerial, operational, financial and compliance performance. The composite CAMELS rating is not an arithmetical formula or rigid weighting of numerical component ratings. Elements of subjectivity and examiner judgment, especially as these relate to qualitative assessments, are important elements in assigning ratings.

These regulatory agencies have broad discretion to impose restrictions and limitations on the operations of a regulated entity where the agencies determine, among other things, that such operations are unsafe or unsound, or the operations fail to comply with applicable law or are otherwise inconsistent with laws and regulations or with the supervisory policies of these agencies.

The following is a summary of the material elements of the supervisory and regulatory framework applicable to Southern States and Southern States Bank. It does not describe all of the statutes, regulations and regulatory policies that apply, nor does it restate all of the requirements of those that are described. To the extent that the following information describes statutory and regulatory provisions, it is qualified in its entirety by express reference to each of the particular statutory and regulatory provisions. A change in applicable statutes, regulations or regulatory policy may have a material effect on the business of Southern States and Southern States Bank.

Southern States

Southern States is registered as a bank holding company with the Federal Reserve. Southern States is subject to examination, regulation and supervision by the Federal Reserve under the Bank Holding Company Act ("BHCA") of 1956, as amended, as well as the Alabama State Banking Department ("ASBD"). Southern States is required to file annual reports and such additional information as the Federal Reserve may require.

Southern States is a legal entity separate and distinct from Southern States Bank. Various legal limitations restrict Southern States Bank from lending or otherwise supplying funds to the Southern States. See "Transactions with Affiliates."

Federal and state laws regulate Southern States' corporate governance, its investment authority, its manner of doing business, its employment practices, its consumer privacy policies and procedures, its relationship with Southern States Bank and its other affiliates, its ability to merge with, acquire, or be acquired by other entities, its requisite minimum capital and the forms of capital, its payment of dividends or other distributions, the types of businesses in which it can engage, and many other aspects of its business.

Southern States Bank

Southern States Bank is chartered by the ASBD. Southern States Bank is also a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") and its deposits are insured, as provided by law, by the Deposit Insurance Fund ("DIF"). Southern States Bank is subject to supervision, regulation, and examination by the FDIC and ASBD. Southern States Bank is also subject to various requirements and restrictions under federal and state law, including capital adequacy requirements, restrictions on dividends, requirements to maintain reserves against deposits, requirements under the Community Reinvestment Act ("CRA"), restrictions on the types and amounts of loans that may be made and the interest that may be charged thereon and limitations on the types of investments that may be made, activities that may be engaged in, and types of services that may be offered. The operations of Southern States Bank are also affected by various consumer laws and regulations, including regulations of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau ("CFPB"), and other state and federal agencies relating to equal credit opportunity, truth in lending disclosures, truth in savings disclosures, debt collection laws, privacy regulations, and regulation of consumer lending practices. In addition to the impact of direct regulation, commercial banks are affected significantly by the actions of the Federal Reserve as it attempts to control the money supply and credit availability in order to influence the economy.

Strict compliance at all times with state and federal banking laws, as well as other laws, is and will continue to be required. Southern States Bank believes that the experience of its executive management will assist it in its continuing efforts to achieve the requisite level of compliance. Certain provisions of state law may be preempted by existing and future federal laws, rules and regulations, and no prediction can be made as to the impact of preemption on state law or the regulation of Southern States Bank thereunder.

Enforcement Powers of Federal and State Banking Agencies

The federal and state bank regulatory agencies have broad enforcement powers, including the power to terminate deposit insurance, impose cease and desist orders, substantial fines and other civil and criminal penalties, and appoint a conservator or receiver for financial institutions. Failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations could subject us and our officers and directors to administrative sanctions and potentially substantial civil money penalties. In addition to the grounds discussed below under “Prompt Corrective Action and Other Consequences of Capital Adequacy,” the appropriate bank regulatory agency may appoint the FDIC as conservator or receiver for a depository institution (or the FDIC may appoint itself, under certain circumstances) if any one or more of a number of circumstances exist, including, without limitation, the fact that the depository institution is undercapitalized and has no reasonable prospect of becoming adequately capitalized, fails to become adequately capitalized when required to do so, fails to submit a timely and acceptable capital restoration plan or materially fails to implement an accepted capital restoration plan.

Payment of Dividends and Repurchases of Capital Instruments

Southern States is a legal entity separate and distinct from Southern States Bank. Southern States’ principal source of cash flow, including cash flow to pay dividends to its stockholders, is dividends Southern States Bank pays to Southern States as Southern States Bank’s sole stockholder. Statutory and regulatory limitations apply to Southern States Bank’s payment of dividends to Southern States as well as to Southern States’ payment of dividends to its stockholders. The Federal Reserve also has stated that, as a matter of prudent banking, a bank holding company generally should not maintain a rate of cash dividends unless its net income available to common stockholders over the past four quarters has been sufficient to fully fund the dividends and the prospective rate of earnings retention appears to be consistent with the corporation’s capital needs, asset quality and overall financial condition. Southern States’ ability to pay dividends is also subject to the provisions of Alabama corporate law.

Federal Reserve Supervisory Letter SR-09-4 (February 24, 2009), as revised December 21, 2015 and July 24, 2020, applies to dividend payments, stock redemptions and stock repurchases. Prior consultation with the Federal Reserve supervisory staff is required before:

- declaring and paying a dividend that could raise safety and soundness concerns (for example, declaring and paying a dividend that exceeds earnings for the period for which the dividend is being paid);
- redemptions or repurchases of capital instruments when the bank holding company is experiencing financial weakness; and
- redemptions and purchases of common or perpetual preferred stock which would reduce Tier 1 capital at end of the period compared to the beginning of the period.

Bank holding company directors must consider different factors to ensure that the company dividend level is prudent relative to maintaining a strong financial position, and is not based on overly optimistic earnings scenarios, such as potential events that could affect its ability to pay, while still maintaining a strong financial position. As a general matter, the Federal Reserve has indicated that the board of directors of a bank holding company should consult with the Federal Reserve and eliminate, defer or significantly reduce the bank holding company’s dividends if:

- its net income available to stockholders for the past four quarters, net of dividends previously paid during that period, is not sufficient to fully fund the dividends;
- its prospective rate of earnings retention is not consistent with its capital needs and overall current and prospective financial condition; or
- it will not meet, or is in danger of not meeting, its minimum regulatory capital adequacy ratios.

The capital rules further limit permissible dividends, stock repurchases and discretionary bonuses by the Bank unless the Bank meets the capital conservation buffer requirement discussed under “Capital Adequacy” below.

The ASBD also regulates Southern States Bank’s dividend payments. Under Alabama law, a state-chartered bank has to maintain a capital surplus equal to at least 20% of its capital. The Bank has a capital surplus at least equal to 20% of its capital. Thereafter, the prior approval of the Alabama Superintendent of Banks is required for its payment of dividends if the total of all dividends declared by a bank in any calendar year will exceed the total of (1) the bank’s net earnings (as defined by statute) for that year, plus (2) its retained net earnings for the preceding two years, less any required transfers to surplus. In addition, no dividends, withdrawals or transfers may be made from the bank’s surplus without the prior written approval of the Superintendent.

Southern States and Southern States Bank’s payment of dividends may also be affected or limited by other factors, such as the requirement to maintain adequate capital above regulatory guidelines or provisions in debt instruments and contracts. Bank regulatory agencies have the authority to prohibit bank holding companies and banks from engaging in unsafe or unsound practices in conducting their business. The payment of dividends, depending on the financial condition of a bank holding company and of its subsidiary bank, could under certain circumstances be deemed an unsafe or unsound practice, and therefore restricted.

Under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, an FDIC-insured depository institution may not make any capital distributions (including the payment of dividends) or pay any management fees to its holding company if it is undercapitalized or if such payment would cause it to become undercapitalized.

Restrictions on Acquisitions and Certain Activities

As a bank holding company, Southern States must obtain prior approval of the Federal Reserve before (1) acquiring, directly or indirectly (except in certain limited circumstances), ownership or control of more than 5% of the voting stock of a bank, (2) acquiring all or substantially all of the assets of a bank, or (3) merging or consolidating with another bank holding company. The BHCA also generally limits the business in which a bank holding company may engage in to banking, managing or controlling banks, and furnishing or performing services for Southern States Bank. A bank holding company may engage in or acquire an interest in a company that engages in activities that the Federal Reserve has determined by regulation or order to be so closely related to banking or managing or controlling banks as to be a proper incident thereto. Banks are also subject to restrictions on the types of activities that they are permitted to engage in under regulations of the ASBD and the FDIC, which are generally limited to the business of banking and activities that are incidental to the business of banking.

Bank holding companies that meet certain eligibility requirements prescribed by the BHCA and elect to operate as financial holding companies may engage in, or own shares in companies engaged in, a wider range of non-banking activities, including securities and insurance underwriting and sales, merchant banking and any other activity that the Federal Reserve, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, determines by regulation or order is financial in nature or incidental to any such financial activity or that the Federal Reserve determines by order to be complementary to any such financial activity and does not pose a substantial risk to the safety or soundness of depository institutions or the financial system generally. Southern States has not elected to be a financial holding company, and we have not engaged in any activities determined by the Federal Reserve to be financial in nature or incidental or complementary to activities that are financial in nature.

Federal law also prohibits any person or company from acquiring “control” of an FDIC-insured depository institution or its holding company without prior notice to the appropriate federal bank regulator. “Control” is conclusively presumed to exist upon the acquisition of 25% or more of the outstanding voting securities of a bank or bank holding company, but may be presumed to exist under certain circumstances between 5.00% and 24.99% ownership.

The Federal Reserve may require that a bank holding company terminate an activity or terminate control of or liquidate or divest certain subsidiaries or affiliates when the Federal Reserve believes the activity or the control of the subsidiary or affiliate constitutes a significant risk to the financial safety, soundness or stability of any of its banking subsidiaries. The Federal Reserve also has the authority to regulate provisions of certain bank holding company debt. Under certain circumstances, a bank holding company must file written notice and obtain approval from the Federal Reserve prior to purchasing or redeeming its equity securities.

Moreover, poor examination ratings, lower capital ratios than peer group institutions, regulatory concerns regarding management, controls, assets, operations, or other factors can all potentially result in practical limitations on the ability of a bank or bank holding company to engage in new activities, grow, acquire new businesses, repurchase its stock or pay dividends, or to continue to conduct existing activities.

Company Expected to be Source of Financial Strength for Bank Subsidiary

Under Federal Reserve policy and the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, Southern States is expected to act as a source of financial strength to, and to commit resources to support, Southern States Bank. This support may be required at times when, absent such Federal Reserve policy, Southern States may not be inclined to provide it.

In the event an FDIC-insured bank subsidiary becomes subject to a capital restoration plan with its regulators, the parent bank holding company is required to guarantee performance of such plan up to the lesser of 5.0% of the bank's assets at the time it became undercapitalized or the amount necessary to cause the institution to be adequately capitalized, and such guarantee is given priority in bankruptcy of the bank holding company. In addition, where a bank holding company has more than one bank or thrift subsidiary, each of the bank holding company's subsidiary depository institutions may be responsible for any losses to the FDIC's DIF, if an affiliated depository institution fails. As a result, a bank holding company may be required to loan money to a bank subsidiary in the form of subordinate capital notes or other instruments which qualify as capital under bank regulatory rules. However, any loans from the holding company to such subsidiary banks likely will be unsecured and subordinated to such bank's depositors and to other creditors of the bank. See “Capital.”

Capital Adequacy

The various federal banking agencies, including the Federal Reserve and FDIC, have adopted risk-based capital requirements for assessing bank and bank holding company capital adequacy. These standards establish minimum capital standards in relation to the relative credit risk of assets and off-balance sheet exposures. Capital is classified into two tiers. Tier 1 capital consists generally of common equity tier 1 capital (generally comprised of common stockholders' equity and retained earnings) and additional tier 1 capital (includes, among other things, certain types of noncumulative perpetual preferred stock) and is reduced by goodwill and certain other intangible assets. Tier 2 capital generally includes the allowance for possible credit losses (subject to certain limitations) and certain types of subordinated debt and cumulative perpetual preferred stock. Institutions may elect a one-time option to exclude unrealized gains and losses on the investment securities portfolio from the calculation of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital. The Bank has made such an election. The risk-based capital guidelines require financial institutions to maintain specific defined credit risk factors and apply them to their assets which results in risk-adjusted assets.

The capital standards impose the following minimum capital requirements:

- a ratio of common equity tier 1 capital to total risk-weighted assets of 4.5%,
- a ratio of tier 1 capital to total risk-weighted assets of 6%,
- a ratio of total capital to total risk-weighted assets of 8%, and
- a ratio of tier 1 capital to adjusted average total assets of 4%.

In addition to these minimum regulatory capital ratios, the regulations establish a capital conservation buffer with respect to the first three ratios listed above. Specifically, banking organizations must hold common equity tier 1 capital in excess of their minimum risk-based capital ratios by at least 2.5% of risk-weighted assets in order to avoid limits on capital distributions (including dividend payments, discretionary payments on tier 1 instruments, and stock buybacks) and certain discretionary bonus payments to executive officers. Thus, when including the 2.5% capital conservation buffer, a bank holding company and a bank's minimum ratio of common equity tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets becomes 7%, its minimum ratio of tier 1 capital to total risk-weighted assets becomes 8.5%, and its minimum ratio of total capital to risk-weighted assets becomes 10.5%.

As a bank holding company with less than \$3.0 billion in total consolidated assets, Southern States is eligible to be treated as a "small bank holding company" under the Federal Reserve's Small Bank Holding Company and Savings and Loan Holding Company Policy Statement. As a result, Southern States' capital adequacy is evaluated at the bank level and on a parent-only basis, and it is not subject to consolidated capital standards for regulatory purposes.

These guidelines are only minimum standards and regulators expect bank holding companies and banks to maintain capital well above these minimum requirements. Failure to meet capital guidelines could subject a bank or bank holding company to a variety of enforcement remedies, including issuance of a capital directive, the termination of deposit insurance by the FDIC, a prohibition on accepting brokered deposits, and certain other restrictions on its business, including in certain circumstances, the appointment of a receiver.

The federal banking agencies finalized a rule in November 2019 that allows bank holding companies and banks with less than \$10.0 billion in total consolidated assets and limited amounts of certain assets and off balance sheet exposures and a leverage ratio of greater than 9% (subsequently temporarily reduced to 8% for 2020 and 8.5% for 2021 as a COVID-19 relief measure) to elect to use the Community Bank Leverage Ratio ("CBLR") framework. A community banking organization electing to use the CBLR framework would have a simplified capital regime and would not be subject to other capital and leverage requirements and would be considered well capitalized as long as it continued to meet the requirements of the CBLR framework. We have not elected to use the CBLR framework and it is uncertain if Southern States will elect to utilize the CBLR framework in the future, as it believes it will continue to calculate the other capital measures, which provide comparable information to other publicly traded banking institutions.

Prompt Corrective Action and Other Consequences of Capital Adequacy

The Federal Deposit Insurance Act requires, among other things, that the federal banking regulators take prompt corrective action with respect to FDIC-insured depository institutions that do not meet minimum capital requirements. Under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, insured depository institutions are divided into five capital categories: well capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized, and critically undercapitalized as set forth below (an institution may be deemed to be in a capitalization category that is lower than is indicated by its actual capital position if it receives an unsatisfactory examination rating):

- "well capitalized" if it has a total risk-based capital ratio of 10% or greater, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 8% or greater, a Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 6.5% or greater, a leverage capital ratio of 5% or greater and is not subject to any written agreement, order, capital directive or prompt corrective action directive by a federal bank regulatory agency to maintain a specific capital level for any capital measure;

- “adequately capitalized” if it has a total risk-based capital ratio of 8% or greater, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 6% or greater, a Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 4.5% or greater, and has a leverage capital ratio of 4% or greater;
- “undercapitalized” if it has a total risk-based capital ratio of less than 8%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of less than 6%, a Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio of less than 4.5%, or has a leverage capital ratio of less than 4%;
- “significantly undercapitalized” if it has a total risk-based capital ratio of less than 6%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of less than 4%, a Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio of less than 3%, or a leverage capital ratio of less than 3%; or
- “critically undercapitalized” if its ratio of tangible equity to total assets is equal to or less than 2%.

The federal bank regulatory agencies have authority to require additional capital when warranted.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Act generally prohibits an FDIC-insured depository institution from making any capital distribution (including payment of dividends) or paying any management fee to its holding company if the depository institution would thereafter be undercapitalized. Undercapitalized depository institutions are subject to restrictions on borrowing from the Federal Reserve. In addition, undercapitalized depository institutions are subject to, among other things, growth limitations and are required to submit capital restoration plans. An insured depository institution’s holding company must guarantee the capital plan, up to an amount equal to the lesser of 5% of the depository institution’s assets at the time it becomes undercapitalized or the amount of the capital deficiency when the institution fails to comply with the plan, for the plan to be accepted by the applicable federal regulatory authority. The federal banking agencies may not accept a capital plan without determining, among other things, that the plan is based on realistic assumptions and is likely to succeed in restoring the depository institution’s capital. If a depository institution fails to submit an acceptable plan or fails to implement its plan, it is treated as if it is significantly undercapitalized.

Significantly undercapitalized depository institutions may be subject to a number of requirements and restrictions, including orders to sell sufficient voting stock to become adequately capitalized, to sell to another bank or bank holding company, to reduce total assets, to restrict interest rates paid on deposits, to replace the board of directors or management and to cease receipt of deposits from correspondent banks. Critically undercapitalized depository institutions are subject to appointment of a receiver or conservator, generally within ninety (90) days of the date on which they become critically undercapitalized, and are subject to other restrictions.

Business activities may be influenced by an institution’s capital classification. For example, only a “well capitalized” depository institution may accept brokered deposits without prior regulatory approval and an “adequately capitalized” institution may accept such deposits only with prior regulatory approval. Such approval has historically been difficult to obtain.

General Regulatory Considerations

Under the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act (“FDICIA”), all insured institutions must undergo regular on-site examination by their appropriate banking agency. The cost of examinations of insured depository institutions and any affiliates may be assessed by the appropriate agency against each institution or affiliate as it deems necessary or appropriate. Insured institutions are required to submit annual reports to the FDIC and the appropriate agency (and state supervisor when applicable). FDICIA also requires the federal banking regulatory agencies to prescribe, by regulation, standards for all insured depository institutions and depository institution holding companies relating, among other things, to: (i) internal controls, information systems and audit systems; (ii) loan documentation; (iii) credit underwriting; (iv) interest rate risk exposure; and (v) asset quality.

In response to perceived needs in financial institution regulation, Congress enacted the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 (“FIRREA”). FIRREA provides that a depository institution insured by the FDIC can be held liable for any loss incurred by, or reasonably expected to be incurred by, the FDIC in connection with (i) the default of a commonly controlled FDIC-insured depository institution or (ii) any assistance provided by the FDIC to a commonly controlled FDIC-insured depository institution in danger of default.

FIRREA provides that financial institutions and their affiliated parties (such as officers and directors) may be subject to civil money penalties for certain types of violations and misconduct. In addition, the FDIC was granted enhanced authority to withdraw or to suspend deposit insurance in certain cases. The banking regulators have not been reluctant to use the enforcement authorities provided under FIRREA. Further, regulators have broad power to issue cease and desist orders that may, among other things, require affirmative action to correct any harm resulting from a violation or practice, including restitution, reimbursement, indemnifications or guarantees against loss. A financial institution may also be ordered to restrict its growth, dispose of certain assets, rescind agreements or contracts or take other actions as determined by the ordering agency to be appropriate.

Federal and state banking laws subject banks to certain restrictions on extensions of credit to executive officers, directors, certain principal stockholders and their related interests. For example, such extensions of credit (i) must be

made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with unrelated third parties, and (ii) must not involve more than the normal risk of repayment or present other unfavorable features. These laws also impose certain lending limits on such loans.

Community Reinvestment Act

The CRA requires that each insured depository institution shall be evaluated by its primary federal regulator with respect to its record in meeting the credit needs of its local community, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, consistent with the safe and sound operation of those institutions. These factors are also considered in evaluating mergers, acquisitions and applications to open a branch or facility.

A bank's compliance with its CRA obligations is based on a performance-based evaluation system that bases CRA ratings on an institution's lending, service and investment performance. When a bank holding company applies for approval to acquire a bank or other bank holding company, the Federal Reserve will review the CRA assessment of each subsidiary bank of the applicant bank holding company, and such records may be the basis for denying the application. In connection with its assessment of CRA performance, the appropriate bank regulatory agency assigns a rating of "outstanding," "satisfactory," "needs to improve" or "substantial noncompliance."

The federal CRA regulations require that evidence of discriminatory, illegal or abusive lending practices be considered in the CRA evaluation. A less than satisfactory CRA rating will slow, if not preclude, acquisitions, and new branches and other expansion activities and may prevent a company from becoming a financial holding company.

CRA agreements with private parties must be disclosed and annual CRA reports must be made to a bank's primary federal regulator. A financial holding company election, and such election and financial holding company activities are permitted to be continued, only if any affiliated bank has not received less than a "satisfactory" CRA rating.

On October 24, 2023, the federal banking agencies adopted a final rule to modernize the CRA regulations. Under the final rule, (1) the federal banking agencies will evaluate bank performance across the varied activities they conduct and communities in which they operate in order to encourage banks to expand access to credit, investment, and banking services in low- and moderate-income communities, (2) the CRA regulations are updated to evaluate lending outside traditional assessment areas generated by the growth of non-branch delivery systems, such as online and mobile banking, branchless banking, and hybrid models, (3) a new metrics-based approach was adopted to evaluate bank retail lending and community development financing, using benchmarks based on peer and demographic data, and (4) CRA evaluations and data collection are tailored according to bank size and type. In addition, the final rule exempts small and intermediate banks from new data requirements that apply to banks with assets of at least \$2 billion and limits certain new data requirements to large banks with assets greater than \$10 billion. Most of the rule's requirements will be applicable beginning January 1, 2026. The remaining requirements, including the data reporting requirements, will be applicable on January 1, 2027. We continue to evaluate the new rule and its effects on our operations going forward. The new rules are complex and likely to increase our costs.

USA Patriot Act

After the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, Congress enacted broad anti-terrorism legislation called the "United and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001," which is generally known as the "USA Patriot Act." Title III of the USA Patriot Act requires financial institutions, including Southern States and Southern States Bank, to help prevent, detect and prosecute international money laundering and the financing of terrorism. The Department of the Treasury has adopted additional requirements to further implement Title III.

The law is intended to enhance the powers of the federal government and law enforcement organizations to combat terrorism, organized crime and money laundering. The USA Patriot Act materially amended and expanded the application of the existing Bank Secrecy Act. It provided enhanced measures, including know your customer, new suspicious activity reporting rules and enhanced anti-money laundering programs. Under the USA Patriot Act, each financial institution is required to establish and maintain anti-money laundering compliance and due diligence programs, which include, at a minimum:

- the development of internal policies, procedures, and controls;
- the designation of a compliance officer;
- an ongoing employee training program; and
- an independent audit function to test programs.

In addition, the USA Patriot Act requires regulatory agencies to consider the record of a bank or bank holding company in combating money laundering activities in their evaluation of bank and bank holding company merger, acquisition and branch expansion transactions.

The U.S. Treasury Department has issued regulations under the USA Patriot Act. The regulations state that a depository institution will be deemed in compliance with the USA Patriot Act provided it continues to comply with the Bank Secrecy Act regulations. Under these regulations, a mechanism has been established for law enforcement to communicate names of suspected terrorists and money launderers to financial institutions, in return for securing the ability to promptly locate accounts and transactions involving those suspects. Financial institutions receiving names of suspects must search their account and transaction records for potential matches and report positive results to FinCEN. Each financial institution must designate a point of contact to receive information requests. These regulations outline how financial institutions can share information concerning suspected terrorist and money laundering activity with other financial institutions under protection from the statutory safe harbor from liability, provided each financial institution notifies FinCEN of its intent to share information.

FinCEN rules require banks to know the beneficial owners of customers that are not natural persons, update customer information in order to develop a customer risk profile, and generally monitor such matters.

FinCEN has also adopted regulations intended to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing through correspondent accounts maintained by U.S. financial institutions on behalf of foreign banks. Financial institutions are required to take reasonable steps to ensure that they are not providing banking services directly or indirectly to foreign shell banks.

Bank Mergers

Section 18(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, known as the “Bank Merger Act,” requires the written approval of a bank’s primary federal regulator before the bank may (1) acquire through merger or consolidation, (2) purchase or otherwise acquire the assets of, or (3) assume the deposit liabilities of, another bank. The Bank Merger Act prohibits the reviewing agency from approving any proposed merger transaction that would result in certain significant anti-competitive effects. In every proposed merger transaction, the reviewing agency must also consider the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the existing and proposed institutions, the convenience and needs of the community to be served, the bank’s CRA performance, and the effectiveness of each insured depository institution involved in the proposed merger transaction in combating money-laundering activities. In addition to FDIC approval, the Bank must also obtain the prior approval of the ASBD before acquiring or merging with another bank. The ASBD will consider similar criteria when reviewing an application.

Branching

Under Alabama law, Southern States Bank is permitted to establish additional branch offices within Alabama, subject to the approval of the ASBD. As a result of the Dodd-Frank Act, Southern States Bank may also establish additional branch offices outside of Alabama, subject to prior regulatory approval, so long as the laws of the state where the branch is to be located would permit a state bank chartered in that state to establish a branch. Any new branch, whether located inside or outside of Alabama, must also be approved by the FDIC, as the Bank’s primary federal regulator. Southern States Bank may also establish offices in other states by merging with banks or by purchasing branches of other banks in other states, subject to certain restrictions.

Lending Limits

Under Alabama law, the amount of loans which may be made by a bank in the aggregate to one person is limited. Alabama law provides that unsecured loans by a bank to one person may not exceed an amount equal to 10% of the capital and unimpaired surplus of the bank. If the amount exceeds such 10% level, the excess must be secured up to a limit of 20%. For purposes of calculating these limits, loans to various business interests of the borrower, including companies in which a substantial portion of the stock is owned or partnerships in which a person is a partner, must be aggregated with those made to the borrower individually. Loans secured by certain readily marketable collateral are exempt from these limitations, as are loans secured by deposits and certain government securities.

Guidance on Commercial Real Estate Concentrations

Lending operations that involve concentrations of commercial real estate loans are subject to enhanced scrutiny by federal and state banking regulators. Regulators have issued guidance with respect to the risks posed by commercial real estate lending concentrations. Commercial real estate loans generally include construction and development loans and loans secured by multifamily property and nonfarm, nonresidential real property where the primary source of repayment is derived from rental income associated with the property, but it excludes owner-occupied real estate. The guidance prescribes the following guidelines for examiners to help identify institutions that are potentially exposed to concentration risk and may warrant greater supervisory scrutiny:

- Total loans for construction, land development and other land represent 100 percent or more of an institution’s total capital; or
- Total non-owner occupied commercial real estate loans represent 300 percent or more of an institution’s total capital.

FDIC Insurance Assessments

The FDIC has adopted a risk-based assessment system for insured depository institutions that takes into account the risks attributable to different categories and concentrations of assets and liabilities. The assessment rate is based on a combination of factors, including certain financial data and its level of supervisory risk.

The FDIC may terminate the deposit insurance of a bank if it finds that the institution has engaged in unsafe and unsound practices, is in an unsafe or unsound condition to continue operations or has violated any applicable law, regulation, rule, order, or condition imposed by the FDIC.

The FDIC issued a final rule in October 2022 increasing deposit insurance assessments beginning in the first quarterly assessment period of 2023. The FDIC can also impose special assessments in certain instances. On November 16, 2023, the FDIC Board of Directors approved a final rule to implement a special assessment on banks with over \$5 billion in total assets to recover the loss to the DIF associated with protecting uninsured depositors following the closures of Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank. While we are not subject to this special assessment, we may be required to pay higher FDIC insurance premiums in the future if there are additional bank or financial institution failures or if the FDIC otherwise determines to increase assessment rates.

Transactions with Affiliates

Southern States Bank is subject to sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act, or the Affiliates Act, and the Federal Reserve's implementing Regulation W. An affiliate of a bank is any company or entity that controls, is controlled by or is under common control with the bank. Accordingly, transactions between Southern States and Southern States Bank will be subject to a number of restrictions. The Affiliates Act imposes restrictions and limitations on the Bank (including quantitative limits) from making extensions of credit to, or the issuance of a guarantee or letter of credit on behalf of, Southern States or other affiliates, the purchase of, or investment in, stock or other securities thereof, the taking of such securities as collateral for loans and the purchase of assets of Southern States or other affiliates. Such restrictions and limitations prevent Southern States or other affiliates from borrowing from the Bank unless the loans are secured by certain types of collateral of designated amounts. All such transactions, as well as contracts entered into between the Bank and affiliates, must be on terms that are no less favorable to the Bank than those that would be available from non-affiliated third parties. Federal Reserve policies also forbid the payment by bank subsidiaries of management fees which are unreasonable in amount or exceed the fair market value of the services rendered or, if no market exists, actual costs plus a reasonable profit.

Consumer Financial Services

Southern States Bank is subject to a number of federal and state consumer protection laws that extensively govern its relationship with its customers. These laws include the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, the Truth in Lending Act, the Truth in Savings Act, the Electronic Fund Transfer Act, the Expedited Funds Availability Act, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, Fair Housing Act, the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, the Service Members Civil Relief Act, the Military Lending Act, and these laws' respective state law counterparts, as well as state usury laws and laws regarding unfair and deceptive acts and practices. These and other federal laws, among other things, require disclosures of the cost of credit and terms of deposit accounts, provide substantive consumer rights, prohibit discrimination in credit transactions, regulate the use of credit report information, provide financial privacy protections, prohibit unfair, deceptive and abusive practices and subject us to substantial regulatory oversight. Violations of the applicable consumer protection laws can result in significant potential liability from litigation brought by customers, including actual damages, restitution and attorneys' fees. Federal bank regulators, state attorneys general and state and local consumer protection agencies may also seek to enforce consumer protection requirements and obtain these and other remedies, including regulatory sanctions, customer rescission rights, action by the state and local attorneys general in each jurisdiction in which we operate and civil money penalties. Failure to comply with consumer protection requirements may also result in failure to obtain any required bank regulatory approval for mergers or acquisitions or prohibition from engaging in such transactions even if approval is not required.

There has been an enhanced focus by certain bank regulatory agencies with respect to industry practices relating to overdraft fees, non-sufficient funds fees and credit card fees. For example, the CFPB issued a Request for Information in January 2022 seeking public input with respect to financial institution practices relating to, among other areas, credit card fees, overdraft fees and non-sufficient funds fees and stated its intent to reduce these types of fees through crafting rules, issuing industry guidance, and focusing supervision and enforcement resources to achieve this goal. In August 2022, the FDIC issued guidance with respect to banking practices involving charging multiple non-sufficient funds fees on the representation of the same unpaid transaction on a deposit account. In addition, the CFPB issued guidance in October 2022 with respect to certain practices relating to overdraft fees. On January 17, 2024, the CFPB issued a proposed rule that would require financial institutions with over \$10 billion in total assets to treat overdraft loans like credit cards and other loans as well as to provide clear disclosures and other protections. On January 24, 2024, the CFPB issued a proposed rule that would prohibit non-sufficient funds fees on

transactions that financial institutions decline in real time. On March 5, 2024, the CFPB issued a final rule that imposes restrictions on credit card late fees for large credit card issuers.

Dodd-Frank Act

On July 21, 2010, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, or the Dodd-Frank Act, was signed into law. This law significantly changed the bank regulatory structure and affected the lending, deposit, investment, trading and operating activities of banks and their holding companies. The Dodd-Frank Act required various federal agencies to adopt a broad range of new implementing rules and regulations and to prepare numerous studies and reports for Congress. The following summarizes just a few of the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act. While much of the Dodd-Frank Act has been implemented in the form of final rules from the banking agencies, the full extent of its impact on our operations is evolving. It is possible that existing rules may still be modified or repealed or that new rules may be implemented.

The Dodd-Frank Act changed the types of instruments that are eligible for tier 1 capital treatment at the holding company-level. It also called for the Federal Reserve to apply to bank holding companies the same minimum leverage and risk-based capital standards that apply to banks.

The Dodd-Frank Act eliminated the federal prohibitions on paying interest on demand deposits, thus allowing businesses to have interest-bearing checking accounts.

The Dodd-Frank Act required fees charged by banks for debit card transactions, commonly referred to as interchange fees, to be both “reasonable and proportional” to the cost incurred by the card issuer and authorized the Federal Reserve to implement regulations with respect to this requirement.

The Dodd-Frank Act also broadened the base for FDIC insurance assessments. Assessments are based on the average consolidated total assets less tangible equity capital of a financial institution. The Dodd-Frank Act permanently increased the maximum amount of deposit insurance for banks, savings institutions and credit unions to \$250,000 per depositor.

The Dodd-Frank Act created a new Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (the “CFPB”) with broad powers to supervise and enforce consumer protection laws. The CFPB has broad rule-making authority for a wide range of consumer protection laws that apply to all banks, including the authority to prohibit “unfair, deceptive or abusive” acts and practices. The CFPB has examination and enforcement authority over all banks with more than \$10.0 billion in assets. Banks with less than \$10.0 billion in assets are examined for compliance with consumer laws by their primary bank regulator.

The Dodd-Frank Act increased the regulation of consumer protections regarding mortgage originations, including originator compensation, minimum repayment standards and servicing requirements.

On March 30, 2023, the CFPB issued a final rule implementing Section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Act. The final rule requires financial institutions to collect and report data to the CFPB on small business loan applicants, including demographic data, lending decisions and the price and terms of credit. The purpose of the rulemaking is to increase transparency and combat discrimination in small business lending. As of the date of this report, implementation and enforcement of the rule has been enjoined until the U.S. Supreme Court renders its decision on the constitutionality of the CFPB’s funding mechanism.

Mortgage Lending Rules

The Dodd-Frank Act authorized the CFPB to establish certain minimum standards for the origination of residential mortgages, including a proper determination of a borrower’s ability to repay. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, financial institutions may not make a residential mortgage loan unless they make a “reasonable and good faith determination” that the consumer has a “reasonable ability” to repay the loan. The Dodd-Frank Act allows borrowers to raise certain defenses to foreclosure but provides a full or partial safe harbor from such defenses for loans that are “qualified mortgages.” The CFPB published final rules to, among other things, specify the types of income and assets that may be considered in the ability-to-repay determination, the permissible sources for verification, and the required methods of calculating the loan’s monthly payments. Since then, the CFPB has made certain modifications to these rules. The rules extend the requirement that creditors verify and document a borrower’s income and assets to include all information that creditors rely on in determining repayment ability.

Financial Privacy and Cybersecurity Requirements

Federal law and regulations limit a financial institution’s ability to share consumer financial information with unaffiliated third parties. Specifically, these provisions require all financial institutions offering financial products or services to consumer customers to provide such customers with the financial institution’s privacy policy and provide

such customers the opportunity to “opt out” of the sharing of personal financial information with unaffiliated third parties. The sharing of information for marketing purposes is also subject to limitations.

Federal law and regulations also establish certain information security guidelines that require each financial institution, under the supervision and ongoing oversight of its board of directors or an appropriate committee thereof, to develop, implement, and maintain a comprehensive written information security program designed to ensure the security and confidentiality of customer information, to protect against anticipated threats or hazards to the security or integrity of such information, and to protect against unauthorized access to or use of such information that could result in substantial harm or inconvenience to any customer. Federal and state laws require notice to be provided to customers and its regulators of a data breach incident under certain circumstances.

Federal banking regulators regularly issue guidance regarding cybersecurity intended to enhance cyber risk management. A financial institution is expected to implement multiple lines of defense against cyber-attacks. Financial institutions are also expected to implement procedures designed to address the risks posed by potential cyber threats, and to allow the institution to respond and recover effectively after a cyber-attack.

Other Legislation and Regulation

Other legislative and regulatory proposals regarding changes in banking and the regulation of banks, thrifts and other financial institutions are considered from time to time by the executive branch of the federal government, Congress and various state governments. It cannot be predicted whether any of such legislative or regulatory proposals will be adopted and, if adopted, how these will affect Southern States and Southern States Bank.

Monetary and Fiscal Policy

Banking is a business which depends on interest rate differentials. In general, the difference between the interest paid by a bank on its deposits and its other borrowings and the interest received by a bank on its loans to customers and its securities holdings generally constitutes the major portion of a bank’s earnings. Thus, the earnings and growth of Southern States Bank will be subject to the influence of economic conditions generally, both domestic and foreign, and also to the monetary and fiscal policies of the United States and its agencies, particularly the Federal Reserve. The Federal Reserve regulates the supply of money through various means, including open-market dealings in United States government securities, the discount rate at which members may borrow, and reserve requirements on deposits and funds availability regulations. These instruments are used in varying combinations to influence the overall growth of bank loans, investments and deposits and also affect interest rates charged on loans or paid on deposits. The policies of the Federal Reserve have had a significant effect on the operating results of commercial banks in the past and will continue to do so in the future. The nature and timing of any future changes in Federal Reserve policies and their impact on Southern States Bank cannot be predicted.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

RISK FACTORS

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. Before you decide to invest in our common stock, you should carefully consider the risks described below, together with all other information included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including our consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere herein. We believe the risks described below are the risks that are material to us as of the date of this Annual Report. If any of the following risks actually materialize, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. In that case, you could experience a partial or complete loss of your investment. Further, to the extent that any of the information in this Annual Report on Form 10-K constitutes forward-looking statements, the risk factors below also are cautionary statements identifying important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements made by us or on our behalf. See “Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements.”

Risks Related to Our Business

Southern States’ profitability is vulnerable to interest rate fluctuations.

Southern States’ profitability depends substantially upon its net interest income. Net interest income is the difference between the interest earned on assets (such as loans and securities held in Southern States’ investment portfolio) and the interest paid for liabilities (such as interest paid on deposits).

Income associated with interest-earning assets and costs associated with interest-bearing liabilities may not be affected uniformly by fluctuations in interest rates. The magnitude and duration of changes in interest rates are events over which Southern States has no control, and such changes may have an adverse effect on Southern States’ net interest income. Prepayment and early withdrawal levels, which are also impacted by changes in interest rates,

can significantly affect Southern States' assets and liabilities. For example, a decrease in the general level of interest rates could affect Southern States by, among other things, leading to greater competition for deposits and incentivizing borrowers to prepay or refinance, at lower interest rates, their loans more quickly or frequently than they otherwise would, and at current interest rates and with current yield curves, it would reduce our net interest income and margin. Conversely, an increase in interest rates could, among other things, reduce the demand for loans and decrease loan repayment rates. Such an increase could also adversely affect the ability of Southern States' floating-rate borrowers to meet their higher payment obligations, which could in turn lead to an increase in non-performing assets and net charge offs.

Southern States attempts to minimize the adverse effects of changes in interest rates by structuring its asset-liability composition in order to obtain the maximum spread between interest income and interest expense and its primary tool for managing interest rate risk is a simulation model that evaluates the impact of interest rate changes on net interest income and the economic value of equity. However, there can be no assurance that Southern States will be successful in minimizing the adverse effects of changes in interest rates.

We generally price our variable rate loans based on the prime interest rate. As of December 31, 2023, we had \$921.4 million of variable rate loans.

Generally, the interest rates on Southern States' interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities do not change at the same rate, to the same extent or on the same basis. Even assets and liabilities with similar maturities or repricing periods may react differently to changes in market interest rates. Interest rates on certain types of assets and liabilities may fluctuate in advance of changes in general market interest rates, while interest rates on other types of assets and liabilities may lag behind changes in general market rates. Certain assets, such as fixed and adjustable rate mortgage loans, have features that limit changes in interest rates on a short-term basis and over the life of the asset. In a rising interest rate environment, the value of our available for sale ("AFS") securities portfolio generally declines. Conversely, in a declining interest rate environment, the value of our AFS securities portfolio generally increases. As of December 31, 2023, our net unrealized loss in our securities AFS portfolio was \$11.3 million due to the significant rise in interest rates during 2023. Changes in interest rates could materially and adversely affect Southern States' financial condition and results of operations.

Generally, interest rate spreads (the difference between interest rates earned on assets and interest rates paid on liabilities) have narrowed in recent years as a result of changing market conditions, policies of various government and regulatory authorities, and competitive pricing pressures, and Southern States cannot predict whether these rate spreads will narrow even further. This narrowing of interest rate spreads, and related decreases, could adversely affect Southern States' results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

Southern States business is concentrated in, and largely dependent upon, the continued growth of, and economic conditions in, the markets where Southern States operates.

Southern States' operations are in Alabama and the Atlanta and Columbus, Georgia MSAs. Southern States' success depends to a significant extent upon the business activity, population, income levels, deposits, and real estate activity in these areas. Although customers' business and financial interests may extend outside of these areas, adverse economic conditions in those areas could reduce Southern States' growth rate, affect the ability of Southern States' customers to repay their loans, affect the value of collateral underlying loans and affect Southern States' ability to attract deposits. Adverse changes in the economic conditions in one or more of our local markets could negatively affect our results of operations and our profitability, affect consumer confidence levels and may cause adverse changes in payment patterns, causing increases in delinquencies and default rates, which may impact Southern States' charge offs and provisions for credit losses, and our financial condition and results of operations. Economic deterioration that affects household and/or corporate incomes could also result in reduced demand for credit or fee-based products and services. Any of these factors could adversely affect Southern States' financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Because of Southern States' geographic concentration, Southern States may be less able than other regional or national financial institutions to diversify its credit risks across multiple markets.

Certain markets are also affected by the growth of automobile manufacturing and related suppliers located in our markets and nearby, and the automobile industry and other industries have been adversely affected by supply chain disruptions and shortages. Auto sales are cyclical and are affected adversely by higher interest rates.

Southern States could suffer losses from a decline in the credit quality of the assets that Southern States holds.

Southern States could sustain losses if borrowers, guarantors, and related parties fail to perform in accordance with the terms of their loans. Southern States has adopted underwriting and credit monitoring procedures and policies that Southern States believes are appropriate to manage these risks, including the establishment and review of the allowance for credit losses, periodic assessment of the likelihood of nonperformance, tracking loan performance, and diversifying its credit portfolio. These policies and procedures, however, may not prevent unexpected losses that could materially adversely affect Southern States' financial condition and results of operations. In particular,

Southern States faces credit quality risks presented by past, current, and potential economic and real estate market conditions.

A significant portion of Southern States' loan portfolio is secured by real estate, and events that negatively impact the real estate market could negatively impact Southern States' business.

As of December 31, 2023, 85.3% of Southern States' loan portfolio is secured by either residential or commercial real estate. As of December 31, 2023, Southern States had \$224.6 million in residential real estate loans and \$1.1 billion in commercial real estate loans outstanding, representing 11.9% and 60.5%, respectively, of gross loans outstanding on that date. Loans in hospitality properties, including hotels, motels, restaurants and shopping centers, which were \$232.5 million, representing 12.3% of our net loans outstanding at December 31, 2023, may be especially sensitive to economic conditions and the risks of the travel and retail industries, including the effects of natural disasters and pandemics.

There are significant risks associated with real estate-based lending. Real estate collateral may deteriorate in value during the time that credit is extended, in which case Southern States might not be able to sell such collateral for an amount necessary to satisfy a defaulting borrower's obligation to Southern States. In that event, there could be a material adverse effect on Southern States' financial condition and results of operations. Additionally, commercial real estate loans are subject to unique risks. These types of loans are often viewed as having more risks than residential real estate or other consumer loans, primarily because relatively large amounts are loans to a relatively small number of borrowers. Thus, the deterioration of even a small number of these loans could cause a significant increase in the allowance for credit losses or loan charge offs, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on Southern States' financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, commercial real estate loans depend on cash flows from the property securing the debt. Cash flows may be affected significantly by general economic conditions and a downturn in the local economy in one of Southern States' markets or in occupancy rates where a property is located could increase the likelihood of default.

We may foreclose upon and take title to or operate property in the ordinary course of business, which may subject us to environmental risk. Although management has policies requiring environmental reviews before loans secured by real property are made and before foreclosure is commenced, if hazardous substances are found on such property, or found in a greater extent than expected, Southern States could be liable for remediation costs, as well as for personal injury and property damage on such collateral.

Our limited geographic markets increase these risks. Most of the real estate securing Southern States' loans is located in Alabama and Georgia. Because the value of this collateral depends upon local real estate market conditions and activity, and is affected by, among other things, neighborhood characteristics, real estate tax rates, the cost of operating the properties, and local governmental regulation, adverse changes in any of these factors in our markets could cause a decline in the value of the collateral securing a significant portion of Southern States' loan portfolio. Further, the concentration of real estate collateral in these markets limits Southern States' ability to diversify the risk of such occurrences.

Southern States' allowance for estimated credit losses may not be adequate to cover actual loan losses, which may require Southern States to take a charge to earnings and adversely impact its financial condition and results of operations.

Southern States maintains an allowance for estimated credit losses that Southern States believes is adequate to absorb any probable losses in its loan portfolio. Management determines the amount of the allowance based upon an analysis of general market conditions, the credit quality of Southern States' loan portfolio and the performance of Southern States' customers relative to their financial obligations with Southern States. Southern States periodically evaluates the loan portfolio and assigns risk grading to its loans, which can result in changes in the allowance for credit losses. The amount of future losses is affected by changes in economic, operating, and other conditions, including changes in interest rates, which may be beyond Southern States' control, and such losses may exceed the allowance for credit losses. Although Southern States believes that its allowance for estimated loan losses is adequate to absorb probable losses on existing loans that may become uncollectible, there can be no assurance that the allowance will prove sufficient to cover actual loan losses in the future. If actual losses exceed the allowance, the excess losses could adversely affect Southern States' net income and capital. Such excess could also lead to larger allowances for loan losses in future periods, which could in turn adversely affect net income and capital in those periods. If economic conditions differ substantially from the assumptions used in the estimate, or if the performance of Southern States' loan portfolio deteriorates, future losses may occur, and increases in the allowance may be necessary, either of which would have a negative effect on Southern States' financial condition and results of operations.

Additionally, federal banking regulators, as part of their supervisory function, periodically review the adequacy of Southern States' allowance for estimated credit losses. These agencies may require Southern States to establish additional allowances based on their judgment of the information available at the time of their examinations. If these

regulatory agencies require Southern States to increase the allowance for estimated credit losses, it would have a negative effect on Southern States' financial condition and results of operations.

Any branch expansion into new markets might not be successful.

As part of Southern States' ongoing strategic plan, Southern States may consider expansion into adjacent markets. Such expansion might take the form of the establishment of *de novo* branches or the acquisition of existing banks or bank branches. There are considerable costs associated with opening new branches, and new branches generally do not generate sufficient revenues to offset costs until they have been in operation for some time. There are substantial risks associated with opening or acquiring branches, including risks that

- revenues from such activities might not be sufficient to offset the development, compliance, and other implementation costs;
- branch acquisitions permit the existing customers to move their deposit and loan relationships and such runoff may adversely affect the expected benefits of such expansion;
- competing products and services and shifting market preferences might affect the profitability of such activities;
- integration costs and time and loss of branch personnel may make branch acquisitions more costly and less profitable than expected; and
- Southern States' internal controls might be inadequate to manage the risks associated with new activities.

Furthermore, it is possible that Southern States' unfamiliarity with new markets or lines of business might adversely affect the success of such actions. If any such expansions into new geographic or product markets are not successful, there could be an adverse effect on Southern States' financial condition and results of operations.

Acquisitions and mergers, such as our acquisition of Century Bank, may disrupt Southern States' business and dilute stockholder value, and integrating acquired companies may be more difficult, costly, or time-consuming than Southern States expects.

Southern States' business strategy focuses on organic growth, including new hires and facilities, and growth through acquisitions of financial institutions. For example, we recently announced an Agreement to acquire Century Bank. The market for acquisitions may be limited, and we may face increased difficulties pursuing growth through acquisitions. Southern States' pursuit of and integration of acquisitions, such as Century Bank, may disrupt Southern States' business, and common stock that Southern States issues as merger consideration may dilute the book value or market value of our common stock, especially since an acquisition frequently involves the payment of a premium over book and market values. In addition, Southern States may fail to realize some or all of the anticipated benefits of completed acquisitions.

In addition, Southern States' acquisition activities, including its acquisition of Century Bank, could be material to Southern States' business and involve a number of significant risks, including the following:

- incurring time and expense associated with identifying and evaluating potential acquisitions and negotiating potential transactions, resulting in Southern States' attention being diverted from the operation of Southern States' existing business;
- using inaccurate estimates and judgments to evaluate credit, operations, management, and market risks with respect to the target company or the assets and liabilities that Southern States seeks to acquire;
- exposure to potential asset quality issues of the target company;
- intense competition from other banking organizations and other potential acquirers, many of which have substantially greater resources than Southern States has;
- potential exposure to unknown or contingent liabilities of banks and businesses Southern States acquires, including, without limitation, liabilities for regulatory and compliance issues;
- inability to realize the expected revenue increases, cost savings, increases in geographic or product presence, and other projected benefits of the acquisition;
- incurring time and expense required to integrate the operations and personnel of the combined businesses;
- inconsistencies in standards, procedures, and policies that would adversely affect Southern States' ability to maintain relationships with customers and employees;
- experiencing higher operating expenses relative to operating income from the new operations, creating an adverse short-term effect on Southern States' results of operations;
- losing key employees and customers;
- the costs, time and risk of converting financial and customer data;
- integration of acquired customers into financial and customer product systems;
- potential changes in banking or tax laws or regulations that may affect the target company; or
- risks of marking assets and liabilities to current market values, and possible future impairment of goodwill and other intangibles resulting from acquisitions.

If difficulties arise with respect to the integration process, the economic benefits expected to result from acquisitions might not occur. As with any merger of financial institutions, there also may be business disruptions that cause

Southern States to lose customers or cause customers to move their business to other financial institutions. Failure to successfully integrate businesses that Southern States acquires, such as Century Bank, could have an adverse effect on its profitability, return on equity, return on assets, or its ability to implement its strategy, any of which in turn could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, and results of operation.

Southern States' financial performance will be negatively impacted if Southern States is unable to execute its growth strategy.

Southern States' current growth strategy is to grow organically, including through new hires and facilities, supplemented with select acquisitions. Southern States' ability to grow organically depends primarily on generating loans and deposits of acceptable risk and expense, and Southern States may not be successful in continuing this organic growth. Southern States' ability to identify appropriate markets for expansion, recruit and retain qualified personnel, and fund growth at a reasonable cost depends upon prevailing economic conditions, maintenance of sufficient capital, competitive factors, and changes in banking laws, among other factors. Conversely, if Southern States grows too quickly and is unable to control costs and maintain asset quality, such growth, whether organic or through select acquisitions, could materially and adversely affect its financial condition and results of operations.

If we are unable to execute on the acquisition of suitable banks for any reason, including changes in the market that make acquisitions less attractive, more costly, or more risky, our future growth plans, and our financial performance, could be impaired.

Southern States' liquidity needs might adversely affect Southern States' financial condition and results of operations.

The primary sources of liquidity for Southern States Bank are customer deposits, loan repayments and the sale or maturity of investment securities. Loan repayments are subject to credit risks. In addition, deposit levels may be affected by a number of factors, including interest rates paid by competitors, perceived safety, general interest rate levels, returns available to customers on alternative investments, and general economic conditions. If market interest rates rise or our competitors raise the rates they pay on deposits, our funding costs may increase, either because we raise our rates to avoid losing deposits or because we lose deposits and must rely on more expensive sources of funding. Higher funding costs could reduce our net interest margin and net interest income and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows from operations.

Therefore, Southern States Bank may be required to rely from time to time on secondary sources of liquidity to meet withdrawal demands or otherwise fund operations or support growth. Southern States Bank has lines of credit in place with the Federal Home Loan Bank and the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta and correspondent banks that Southern States believes are adequate to meet the Bank's liquidity needs. However, there can be no assurance that these arrangements will be sufficient to meet future liquidity needs, particularly if loan demand grows faster than anticipated.

The Company is a separate and distinct entity from the Bank, and depends on the issuance of capital stock and borrowings, which could include subordinated debt, as well as dividends from the Bank, for liquidity.

Southern States may not be able to adequately measure and limit the credit risks associated with its loan portfolio, which could adversely affect its profitability.

As a part of the products and services that Southern States offers, Southern States makes commercial and commercial real estate loans. The principal economic risk associated with each class of loans is the creditworthiness of the borrower, which is affected by the strength of the relevant business market segment, local market conditions, and general economic conditions. Additional factors related to the credit quality of commercial loans include the quality of the management of the business and the borrower's ability both to properly evaluate changes in the supply and demand characteristics affecting its market for products and services, and to effectively respond to those changes. Additional factors related to the credit quality of commercial real estate loans include tenant occupancy rates and the quality of management of the property. A failure to effectively measure and limit the credit risks associated with Southern States loan portfolio could have an adverse effect on Southern States' business, financial condition, and results of operations.

For a variety of reasons, customers may, from time to time, be unable to meet their loan obligations to us. Loan modifications and payment deferrals provide our borrowers with temporary relief, but such relief may be insufficient. Thus, we could experience various impairments of such loans, including a delay in payments of principal and interest, and borrowers may be unable to meet their loan payments timely. In the event we are forced to foreclose upon collateral securing our loans, we may be unable to sell such collateral timely at reasonable prices. All of the foregoing could have adverse consequences on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

As a community banking institution, Southern States has smaller lending limits and different lending risks than certain of its larger, more diversified competitors.

Southern States is a community banking institution that provides banking services to the local communities in the market areas in which it operates. Southern States' ability to diversify economic risks is limited by Southern States' local markets and economies. Southern States lends primarily to individuals and small to medium-sized businesses, which may expose Southern States to greater lending risks than those of banks that lend to larger, better-capitalized businesses with longer operating histories. These small to medium-sized businesses and entrepreneurs may have fewer financial resources in terms of capital or borrowing capacity, and less developed internal controls and financial reporting than larger entities. If economic conditions negatively impact our markets generally, and small to medium-sized businesses are adversely affected, Southern States' financial condition and results of operations may be negatively affected. In addition, Southern States' legally mandated lending limits are lower than those of certain of Southern States' competitors that have more capital than Southern States has. These lower lending limits may discourage borrowers with lending needs that exceed Southern States' limits from doing business with Southern States.

Our business success and growth depends significantly on key management personnel and our ability to attract and retain key people.

Southern States depends heavily upon its senior management team. Our success and growth depends, in large part, on our ability to attract and retain key people with customer relationships. We compete with other financial services companies for people primarily on the basis of compensation and benefits, support services and financial position. Intense competition exists for key employees with demonstrated ability, and we may be unable to hire or retain such employees. We may also be impacted by general labor market constraints. The loss of the services of a member of Southern States' senior management team, or an inability to attract other experienced banking personnel, could adversely affect Southern States' business. Some of these adverse effects could include the loss of personal contacts with existing or potential customers, as well as the loss of special technical knowledge, experience, and skills of such individuals who are responsible for Southern States' operations.

Risks Related to Banking Regulation

Southern States is subject to extensive regulation in the conduct of its business, which imposes additional costs on Southern States and adversely affects its profitability.

As a bank holding company, Southern States is subject to federal regulation under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 and the examination and reporting requirements of the Federal Reserve. Southern States Bank is subject to extensive supervision, regulation and examination by the FDIC and ASBD. Federal and state regulation of the banking industry, along with tax and accounting laws, regulations, rules, and standards, may limit Southern States' operations significantly and control the methods by which Southern States conducts business, as they limit those of other banking organizations. Banking regulations are primarily intended to protect depositors, deposit insurance funds, and the banking system as a whole, and not stockholders or other creditors. These regulations affect lending practices, capital structure, capital levels, investment practices, dividend policy, and overall growth, among other things. For example, federal and state consumer protection laws and regulations limit the manner in which Southern States may offer and extend credit. In addition, the laws governing bankruptcy generally favor debtors, making it more expensive and more difficult to collect from customers who become subject to bankruptcy proceedings.

Southern States also may be required to invest significant management attention and resources to evaluate and make any changes necessary to comply with new or additional regulations that may be adopted by Congress or the banking regulators. This allocation of resources, as well as any failure to comply with applicable requirements, may negatively impact Southern States' financial condition and results of operations.

Banking agencies periodically conduct examinations of Southern States' business, including compliance with laws and regulations, and Southern States' failure to comply with any supervisory actions to which Southern States becomes subject as a result of such examinations could materially and adversely affect Southern States.

Southern States and the Bank are subject to supervision and regulation by banking agencies that periodically conduct examinations of their businesses, including compliance with laws and regulations. Southern States and any nonbanking subsidiaries are subject to supervision and periodic examination by the Federal Reserve. The Bank is subject to supervision and periodic examination by the FDIC and the ASBD. Accommodating such examinations may require management to reallocate resources, which would otherwise be used in the day-to-day operation of other aspects of Southern States' business. If, as a result of an examination, any such banking agency was to determine that the financial condition, capital resources, allowance for credit losses, asset quality, earnings prospects, management, liquidity, or other aspects of Southern States' operations had become unsatisfactory, or that Southern States or its management were in violation of any law or regulation, such banking agency may take a number of different remedial actions as it deems appropriate. These actions include the power to enjoin "unsafe or unsound" practices, to require affirmative action to correct any conditions resulting from any violation or practice, to

issue an administrative order that can be judicially enforced, to direct an increase in Southern States' capital, to restrict Southern States' growth, to assess civil monetary penalties against Southern States, its officers, or directors, to remove officers and directors, and, if it is concluded that such conditions cannot be corrected or there is an imminent risk of loss to depositors, to terminate Southern States' deposit insurance. If Southern States becomes subject to any such a regulatory action, it could have a material adverse effect on Southern States' business, financial condition, and results of operations. See "Item 1. & 2. Business and Properties—Supervision and Regulation."

FDIC deposit insurance assessments may materially increase in the future, which would have an adverse effect on earnings.

The deposits of Southern States Bank are insured by the FDIC up to legal limits and, accordingly, subject it to the payment of FDIC deposit insurance assessments. We are generally unable to control the amount of premiums that we are required to pay for FDIC deposit insurance. A bank's regular assessments are determined by its risk classification, which is based on certain financial information and the level of supervisory concern that it poses. In order to maintain a strong funding position and restore the reserve ratios of the DIF, the FDIC has, in the past, increased deposit insurance assessment rates and charged a special assessment to all FDIC-insured financial institutions. While the FDIC's special assessment in 2023 generally only applied to banks with over \$5 billion in total assets, further increases in assessment rates or special assessments that apply to all banks may occur in the future, especially if there are significant financial institution failures. Any future special assessments, increases in assessment rates or required prepayments in FDIC insurance premiums could reduce our profitability or limit our ability to pursue certain business opportunities, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Southern States and Southern States Bank are subject to capital requirements by regulators.

Applicable regulations require Southern States and Southern States Bank to maintain specific capital standards in relation to the respective credit risks of their assets and off-balance sheet exposures. Various components of these requirements are subject to qualitative judgments by regulators. Southern States Bank maintains a "well capitalized" status under the current regulatory framework. Southern States Bank's failure to maintain a "well capitalized" status could affect customers' confidence in Southern States Bank, which could adversely affect its ability to do business. In addition, failure to maintain such status could also result in restrictions imposed by regulators on Southern States Bank's growth, brokered deposits and deposit rates, dividends, management compensation and other activities. Any such effect on customers or restrictions by regulators could have a material adverse effect on Southern States' financial condition and results of operations.

The Federal Reserve may require Southern States to commit capital resources to support the Bank.

Federal law requires a bank holding company to act as a source of financial and managerial strength to its subsidiary banks, and to commit resources to support such subsidiary banks. Under the "source of strength" doctrine, the Federal Reserve may require a bank holding company to make capital injections into a troubled subsidiary bank and may charge the bank holding company with engaging in unsafe and unsound practices for failure to commit resources to a subsidiary bank. A capital injection may be required at times when Southern States may not have the resources to provide it and therefore may be required to borrow the funds or raise capital, even if a further investment was not otherwise warranted.

Southern States may need to raise additional capital in the future, including as a result of potential increased minimum capital thresholds established by regulators, but that capital may not be available when it is needed or may be dilutive to stockholders.

Southern States is required by federal and state regulatory authorities to meet regulatory capital requirements. Institutions that seek acquisitions such as Southern States are expected to maintain capital substantially above regulatory minimums. Recent regulations implementing minimum capital standards require financial institutions to maintain higher minimum capital ratios and place a greater emphasis on common equity and tangible common equity as a component of "Tier 1 capital," which consists generally of stockholders' equity and qualifying preferred stock, less certain goodwill items and other intangible assets. In order to support Southern States' operations and comply with regulatory standards, Southern States may need to raise capital in the future. Southern States' ability to raise additional capital will depend on conditions in the capital markets at that time (which are outside of Southern States' control) on Southern States' financial condition and performance. The capital and credit markets have experienced significant volatility in recent years, and capital may not be available to Southern States or on reasonable terms, when needed. In some cases, the markets have produced downward pressure on stock prices and credit availability for certain issuers without regard to those issuers' underlying financial strength. If Southern States cannot raise additional capital when needed, its financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected, and its banking regulators may subject Southern States to regulatory enforcement action as outlined above. Furthermore, Southern States' issuance of additional shares of common stock could dilute the economic ownership interest of Southern States' stockholders.

The Company is an entity separate and distinct from the Bank.

The Company is an entity separate and distinct from the Bank. Company transactions with the Bank are limited by Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act and Federal Reserve Regulation W. We depend upon the Bank's earnings and dividends, which are limited by law and regulatory policies and actions, for cash to pay the Company's debt and corporate obligations, and to pay dividends to our shareholders. If the Bank's ability to pay dividends to the Company was limited, the Company's liquidity and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

Southern States' ability to pay dividends is subject to restriction by various laws and regulations and other factors.

As a bank holding company, Southern States is a separate entity from the Bank and has no material assets other than its equity interest in the Bank. Thus, it has no independent means of generating revenue except for dividends from the Bank and cash and securities it may hold. The Bank or its subsidiaries may be restricted from making distributions to Southern States under applicable law or regulation or under the terms of financing arrangements, or may otherwise be unable to provide such funds.

Declarations of dividends is subject to the approval of our board of directors and subject to limits imposed on us by our regulators. Any future constraints on liquidity at the holding company level could impair Southern States' ability to declare and pay dividends on Southern States' common stock. In order to pay any dividends, we rely on dividends from the Bank. Under Alabama law, state-chartered banks must maintain a capital surplus of at least 20% of its capital, which the Bank currently exceeds. Moreover, our Bank is also required by Alabama law to obtain the prior approval of the ASBD Superintendent for its payment of dividends if the total of all dividends declared by the Bank in any calendar year will exceed the total of (1) the Bank's net earnings (as defined by statute) for that year, plus (2) its retained net earnings for the preceding two years, less any required transfers to surplus. In addition, the Bank must maintain certain capital levels, which may restrict the ability of our Bank to pay dividends to us and our ability to pay dividends to our stockholders. The federal banking agencies' capital regulations applicable to Southern States Bank require it to maintain the following capital ratios (when including the 2.5% capital conservation buffer which is made up solely of common equity tier 1 capital) to avoid limits on capital distributions, including dividends: (i) minimum ratio of common equity tier 1 capital to total risk-weighted assets of 7%, (ii) minimum ratio of tier 1 capital to total risk-weighted assets of 8.5%, and (iii) minimum ratio of total capital to risk-weighted assets of 10.5%. Please see "Item 1. & 2. Business and Properties—Supervision and Regulation—Capital Adequacy." Also, Southern States' and Southern States Bank's regulators have the authority to restrict dividends and payments on subordinated notes on each entity, if they determine they are operating in an unsafe or unsound manner, including inadequate capital.

At December 31, 2023, Southern States Bank could pay \$71.3 million of dividends to Southern States without prior approval of the Superintendent. However, the payment of dividends is also subject to declaration by our board of directors, which takes into account our financial condition, earnings, general economic conditions and other factors, including statutory and regulatory restrictions. There can be no assurance that dividends will in fact be paid on our common stock in future periods or that, if paid, such dividends will not be reduced or eliminated. However, the amount and frequency of cash dividends, if any, will be determined by our board of directors after consideration of a number of factors, including, but not limited to: (1) our historical and projected financial condition, liquidity and results of operations; (2) our capital levels and needs; (3) any acquisitions or potential acquisitions that we are considering; (4) contractual, statutory and regulatory prohibitions and other limitations; (5) general economic conditions; and (6) other factors deemed relevant by our board of directors. Our ability to pay dividends may also be limited on account of our outstanding indebtedness, as we generally must make payments on our outstanding indebtedness before any dividends can be paid on our common stock. Finally, because our primary asset is our investment in the stock of the Bank, Southern States is dependent upon dividends from the Bank to pay our operating expenses, satisfy our obligations and pay dividends on our common stock, and the Bank's ability to pay dividends on its common stock will substantially depend upon its earnings and financial condition, liquidity and capital requirements, the general economic and regulatory climate and other factors deemed relevant by its board of directors. Therefore, there can be no assurance that we will pay any dividends to holders of our common stock, or as to the amount of any such dividends. See "Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters, and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities—Dividends and Dividend Policy" and "Item 1. & 2. Business and Properties—Supervision and Regulation."

Southern States operates in a highly competitive industry and faces significant competition from other financial institutions and financial services providers, which may decrease its growth or profits.

Consumer and commercial banking are highly competitive industries. Southern States' market areas contain not only a large number of community and regional banks, but also a significant presence of the country's largest commercial banks. Southern States competes with other state and national financial institutions, as well as savings and loan associations, savings banks, and credit unions, for deposits and loans. In addition, Southern States competes with financial intermediaries, such as consumer finance companies, commercial finance companies, mortgage banking companies, insurance companies, securities firms, mutual funds, and several government agencies, as well as major

retailers, all actively engaged in providing various types of loans and other financial services. Some of these competitors may have a longer history of successful operations in Southern States' market areas and greater ties to local businesses and more expansive banking relationships, as well as more established depositor bases, fewer regulatory constraints, and lower cost structures than Southern States has. Competitors with greater resources may possess an advantage through their ability to maintain numerous banking locations in more convenient sites, to conduct more extensive promotional and advertising campaigns, or to operate a more developed technology platform. Due to their size, many competitors may offer a broader range of products and services, as well as better pricing for certain products and services than Southern States can offer. For example, in the current rate environment, there is an increase in competition for deposits. Further, increased competition among financial services companies due to the recent consolidation of certain competing financial institutions may adversely affect Southern States' ability to market Southern States' products and services. Technology has lowered barriers to entry and made it possible for banks to compete in Southern States' market areas without a retail footprint by offering competitive rates, and for non-banks to offer products and services traditionally provided by banks. There has also been an increasing trend of credit unions acquiring banks. Credit unions are tax-exempt entities, which provides an advantage when pricing loans and deposits. The acquisition of banks by credit unions may increase competition for customers and acquisition targets.

The financial services industry could become even more competitive as a result of legislative, regulatory, and technological changes and continued consolidation. Banks, securities firms, and insurance companies can merge under the umbrella of a financial holding company, which can offer virtually any type of financial service, including banking, securities underwriting, insurance (both agency and underwriting), and merchant banking.

Southern States' ability to compete successfully depends on a number of factors, including:

- Southern States' ability to develop, maintain, and build upon long-term customer relationships based on quality service and high ethical standards;
- Southern States' ability to attract and retain qualified employees to operate Southern States' business effectively;
- Southern States' ability to expand market position;
- the scope, relevance, and pricing of products and services that Southern States offers to meet customer needs and demands;
- the rate at which Southern States introduces new products and services relative to its competitors;
- customer satisfaction with Southern States' level of service; and
- industry and general economic trends.

Failure to perform in any of these areas could significantly weaken Southern States' competitive position, which could adversely affect Southern States' growth and profitability, which, in turn, could harm Southern States' business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Southern States continually encounters technological change and may have fewer resources than its competitors to continue to invest in technological improvements.

The banking and financial services industries are undergoing rapid technological changes, with frequent introductions of new technology-driven products and services. In addition to enhancing the level of service provided to customers, the effective use of technology increases efficiency and enables financial institutions to reduce costs. Southern States' future success will depend, in part, upon Southern States' ability to address the needs of customers by using technology to provide products and services that enhance customer convenience and create additional efficiencies in operations. Many of Southern States' competitors have greater resources to invest in technological improvements, and Southern States may not be able to effectively implement new technology-driven products and services, which could reduce its ability to effectively compete.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

An active, liquid market for our common stock may not develop or be sustained.

We concluded an initial public offering of our common stock on August 12, 2021. Although our common stock is listed on NASDAQ, an active, liquid trading market for our common stock may not develop or be sustained on a long-range basis. A public trading market having the desired characteristics of depth, liquidity and orderliness depends upon the presence in the marketplace and independent decisions of willing buyers and sellers of our common stock, over which we have no control. Without an active, liquid trading market for our common stock, stockholders may not be able to sell their shares at the volume, prices and times desired or sell their shares at all. Moreover, the lack of an established market could have an adverse effect on the value of our common stock. An inactive market may also impair our ability to raise capital by selling our common stock and may impair our ability to expand our business through acquisitions, by using our common stock as consideration, should we elect to do so.

The market price of our common stock may be subject to substantial fluctuations, which may make it difficult for you to sell your shares at the volume, prices and times desired.

The market price of our common stock may be highly volatile, which may make it difficult for stockholders to resell their shares at the volume, prices and times desired. There are many factors that may impact the market price and trading volume of our common stock, including, without limitation:

- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our operating results, financial condition or asset quality;
- changes in economic or business conditions, such as inflation, labor shortages or supply chain issues;
- the effects of, and changes in, trade, monetary and fiscal policies, including the interest rate policies of the Federal Reserve, or in laws or regulations affecting us;
- the public reaction to our press releases, our other public announcements and our filings with the SEC;
- changes in accounting standards, policies, guidance, interpretations or principles;
- the number of securities analysts covering us;
- publication of research reports about us, our competitors, or the financial services industry generally, or changes in, or failure to meet, securities analysts' estimates of our financial and operating performance, or lack of research reports by industry analysts or ceasing of coverage;
- changes in market valuations or earnings of companies that investors deem comparable to us;
- the trading volume of our common stock;
- future issuances of our common stock or other securities;
- future sales of our common stock by us or our directors, executive officers or principal stockholders;
- additions or departures of key personnel;
- perceptions in the marketplace regarding our competitors and us;
- changes or proposed changes in laws or regulations, or differing interpretations thereof affecting our business, or enforcement of these laws or regulations;
- new technology used, or services offered by, competitors;
- additional investments from third parties;
- significant acquisitions or business combinations, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments by or involving our competitors or us;
- other economic, competitive, governmental, regulatory and technological factors affecting our operations, pricing, products and services;
- other news, announcements or disclosures (whether by us or others) related to us, our competitors, our core market or the financial services industry; and
- geopolitical conditions such as wars, acts or threats of terrorism, pandemics, military conflicts, tariffs or trade wars.

In particular, the realization of any of the risks described in "Risk Factors" section of this Annual Report on Form 10-K could have a material adverse effect on the market price of our common stock and cause the value of our common stock to decline. The stock market and, in particular, the market for financial institution stocks have at times experienced substantial fluctuations in recent years, which in many cases have been unrelated to the operating performance and prospects of particular companies. In addition, significant fluctuations in the trading volume in our common stock may cause significant price variations to occur. Increased market volatility could have an adverse effect on the market price of our common stock, which could make it difficult to sell shares at the volume, prices and times desired.

Future sales or the availability for sale of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market could adversely affect the prevailing market price of our common stock and could impair our ability to raise capital through future sales of equity securities.

Future sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market, or the perception that large sales could occur, could cause the market price of our common stock to decline or limit our future ability to raise capital through an offering of equity securities.

We may issue shares of our common stock or other securities from time to time as consideration for future acquisitions, such as our acquisition of Century Bank, and investments and under compensation and incentive plans, including the 2017 Incentive Stock Compensation Plan. If any such acquisition or investment is significant, the number of shares of our common stock, or the number or aggregate principal amount, as the case may be, of other securities that we may issue may in turn be substantial. We may also grant registration rights covering those shares of our common stock or other securities in connection with any such acquisitions and investments. Such issuances of common stock may dilute our existing stockholders.

We cannot predict the size of future issuances of our common stock or the effect, if any, that future issuances and sales of our common stock will have on the market price of our common stock. Sales of substantial amounts of our common stock (including shares of our common stock issued in connection with an acquisition or under a compensation or incentive plan, including the Plan), or the perception that such sales could occur, may adversely

affect prevailing market prices for our common stock and could impair our ability to raise capital through future sales of our securities.

The rights of our common stockholders are subordinate to the rights of the holders of any debt instruments that we may issue and may be subordinate to the holders of any series of preferred stock that we may issue in the future.

As of December 31, 2023, we had nothing outstanding under our Line of Credit. On February 7, 2022, we issued and sold in a private placement \$48.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 3.50% Fixed-to-Floating Rate Subordinated notes due 2032. On October 26, 2022, we issued and sold in a private placement \$40.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 7.0% Fixed-to-Floating Rate Subordinated notes due 2032.

Our existing indebtedness is, and future indebtedness that we may incur will be senior to our common stock. We must make payments on our indebtedness before any dividends can be paid on our common stock, and, in the event of our bankruptcy, dissolution or liquidation, the holders of any indebtedness must be satisfied in full before any distributions can be made to the holders of our common stock. Additionally, the right of a bank holding company to participate in the assets of its subsidiary bank in the event of a bank-level liquidation or reorganization is subject to the claims of the bank's creditors, including depositors, which generally take priority over bank holding company claims.

Our corporate governance documents, and certain corporate and banking laws applicable to us, could make a takeover more difficult, which could adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Certain provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation ("certificate of incorporation") and amended and restated bylaws ("bylaws") could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire control of our organization or conduct a proxy contest, even if those events were perceived by many of our stockholders as beneficial to their interests. Our certificate of incorporation or bylaws include, among other things, provisions that:

- enable our board of directors to issue additional shares of authorized, but unissued capital stock including additional shares of common stock and preferred stock, without further stockholder approval;
- enable our board to establish the terms of preferred stock, including voting rights, dividend rights, redemption features, rights on liquidation or dissolution, and other qualifications, limitations and restrictions;
- establish an advance notice procedure for director nominations and other stockholder proposals;
- do not permit stockholders to call special meetings of stockholders or act by written consent; and
- enable our board of directors to increase the size of the board and fill the vacancies created by the increase.

In the event that we issue preferred stock in the future that has preference over our common stock with respect to payment of dividends or upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, or if we issue preferred stock with voting rights that dilute the voting power of our common stock, the rights of the holders of our common stock or the market price of our common stock could be adversely affected. Any of the foregoing provisions may discourage potential acquisition proposals and could delay or prevent a change in control, including under circumstances in which our stockholders might otherwise receive a premium over the market price of our shares.

There are also substantial regulatory limitations on changes of control of bank holding companies that may discourage investors from purchasing shares of our common stock.

With limited exceptions, federal regulations prohibit a person or company or a group of persons deemed to be "acting in concert" from, directly or indirectly, acquiring 10% or more (5% if the acquirer is a bank holding company) of any class of our voting stock or obtaining the ability to control in any manner the election of a majority of the directors or otherwise direct the management or policies of our company without prior notice or application to, and the approval of, the Federal Reserve. Companies investing in banks and bank holding companies receive additional review and may be required to file Change in Bank Control Act notices. Accordingly, prospective investors must be aware of and comply with these requirements, if applicable, in connection with any purchase of shares of our common stock. These provisions could discourage third parties from seeking to acquire significant interests in us or in attempting to acquire control of us, which, in turn, could materially and adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

We are an "emerging growth company" as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups ("JOBS") Act and the reduced reporting requirements applicable to emerging growth companies may make our common stock less attractive to investors.

We are an "emerging growth company," as defined in the JOBS Act. For as long as we continue to be an emerging growth company we are eligible to take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not "emerging growth companies." As an emerging growth company:

- we are required to present only two years of audited financial statements and related information;
- we are exempt from the requirement to obtain an attestation report from auditors on management’s assessment of internal control over financial reporting under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act;
- we are not required to comply with any new requirements adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (“PCAOB”), requiring mandatory audit firm rotation or a supplement to the auditor’s report in which the auditor would be required to provide additional information about the audit and the financial statements of the issuer;
- we are permitted to provide less extensive disclosure about our executive compensation arrangements pursuant to the rules applicable to smaller reporting companies, which means we do not have to include a compensation discussion and analysis and certain other disclosures regarding our executive compensation; and
- we are not required to give our stockholders non-binding advisory votes on executive compensation or golden parachute arrangements.

We may take advantage of these exemptions until we are no longer an emerging growth company. We will cease to be an emerging growth company upon the earliest of: (i) the last day of the fiscal year in which we have at least \$1.24 billion in annual gross revenues, (ii) the date on which we become a “large accelerated filer” as defined in Rule 12b-2 under the Exchange Act (the last day of the fiscal year in which we have more than \$700 million in market value of our common stock held by non-affiliates as of the prior June 30), (iii) the date on which we issue more than \$1.00 billion of non-convertible debt during the prior three-year period, or (iv) the last day of the fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of our initial public offering in 2021. We may choose to take advantage of some but not all of these reduced burdens. We have elected to adopt some of the reduced disclosure requirements described above.

We expect to take advantage of some of the reduced reporting and other requirements of the JOBS Act with respect to the periodic reports we will file with the SEC and proxy statements that we use to solicit proxies from our stockholders. As a result, the information that we provide to our stockholders may be different than what you might receive from public reporting companies from which you hold equity interests.

In addition, the JOBS Act permits us to take advantage of an extended transition period for complying with new or revised accounting standards affecting public companies. We have elected to use this extended transition period, which means that the financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, as well as any financial statements that we file in the future, may not be subject to all new or revised accounting standards generally applicable to public companies for the transition period as long as we remain an emerging growth company or until we affirmatively and irrevocably opt out of the extended transition period under the JOBS Act. As a result, our financial statements may not be comparable to the financial statements of public companies that comply with such new or revised accounting standards on a non-delayed basis.

We cannot predict whether investors will find our common stock less attractive because we may rely on these exemptions. If some investors find our common stock less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for our common stock, and our stock price may be more volatile or decline.

Any deficiencies in our financial reporting or internal controls could materially and adversely affect our business and the market price of our common stock.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, we became subject to the FDIC rules requiring annual management reports on our financial statements, our internal controls and for compliance with laws and regulations related to safety and soundness. SEC rules require that our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer periodically certify the existence and effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Beginning with the first Annual Report on Form 10-K we file following the date we cease to be an “emerging growth company” as defined in the JOBS Act, but no later than our Annual Report for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2026, we will be required to include our independent registered public accounting firm’s attestation report on the design and operating effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. This process will require significant documentation of policies, procedures and systems, and review of that documentation and testing of our internal control over financial reporting by our internal auditing and accounting staff and our independent registered public accounting firm. This process will require considerable time and attention from management, which could prevent us from successfully implementing our business initiatives and improving our business, financial condition and results of operations, strain our internal resources, and increase our operating costs. We may experience higher than anticipated operating expenses and outside auditor fees during the implementation of these changes and thereafter.

During the course of our testing we may identify deficiencies that would have to be remediated to satisfy the SEC rules for certification of our internal control over financial reporting. A material weakness is defined by the standards issued by the PCAOB as a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting that results in a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. As a consequence, we would have to disclose in periodic reports we file with the SEC any material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting. The existence of a material weakness would preclude management from concluding that our internal control over

financial reporting is effective and would preclude our independent auditors from expressing an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. In addition, disclosures of deficiencies of this type in our SEC reports could cause investors to lose confidence in our financial reporting, and may negatively affect the market price of our common stock, and could result in the delisting of our securities from the securities exchanges on which they trade. Moreover, effective internal controls are necessary to produce reliable financial reports and to prevent fraud. If we have deficiencies in our disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting, it may materially and adversely affect us.

Securities analysts may not initiate or continue coverage on us.

The trading market for our common stock will depend, in part, on the research and reports that securities analysts publish about us and our business. We do not have any control over these securities analysts, and they may not cover us. If one or more of these analysts cease to cover us or fail to publish regular reports on us, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which could cause the price or trading volume of our common stock to decline. If we are covered by securities analysts and are the subject of an unfavorable report, the price of our common stock may decline.

An investment in our common stock is not an insured deposit and is subject to risk of loss.

Your investment in our common stock will not be a bank deposit and will not be insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. Your investment will be subject to investment risk, and your investment may lose money.

Our stock repurchase program may not enhance long-term stockholder value, and stock repurchases, if any, could increase the volatility of the price of our common stock and will diminish our cash reserves.

On February 15, 2023, we announced that our board of directors approved an extended Program that authorized us to repurchase up to \$10.0 million of our common stock through December 31, 2023. On December 20, 2023, the board of directors announced that it had extended the Program for another \$10.0 million to be in effect until December 31, 2024, with the timing of purchases and number of shares repurchased under the Program dependent upon a variety of factors including price, trading volume, corporate and regulatory requirements, and market conditions. We are not obligated to purchase any shares under the Program and the Program may be suspended or discontinued at any time without notice.

Repurchases pursuant to our stock repurchase program could affect our stock price and increase its volatility. The existence of a stock repurchase program could also cause our stock price to be higher than it would be in the absence of such a program and could potentially reduce the market liquidity for our stock. Additionally, repurchases under our stock repurchase program will diminish our cash reserves, which impacts our ability to pursue possible future strategic opportunities and acquisitions, support our operations, invest in securities, and pay dividends and could result in lower overall returns on our cash balances. Stock repurchases may not enhance shareholder value because the market price of our common stock may decline below the levels at which we repurchased shares of stock, and short-term stock price fluctuations could reduce the program's effectiveness.

General Risk Factors

We are subject to risk due to increasing interest rates.

Beginning March 2020, we were in a low interest rate environment. In March 2020, the target federal funds rate decreased 150 bps to a range of 0.00% to 0.25% and remained at that rate until March 2022, when the Federal Reserve began increasing the target federal funds rate. The Federal Reserve increased the target federal funds rate by 25 bps in March 2022; 50 bps in May 2022; 75 bps in each of June, July, September, and November 2022; and 50 bps in December 2022, resulting in a range of 4.25% to 4.50% as of December 31, 2022. The Federal Reserve also increased interest rates in 2023, with 25 basis point increases in January, March, May and July 2023, resulting in a range of 5.25% to 5.5% as of December 31, 2023.

Our costs of funds may increase as a result of increasing interest rates. Additionally, our deposit may face competitive pressures. Higher rates also have an adverse effect on our investment securities portfolio. Additionally, increasing rates to combat inflation may negatively impact the economies generally, which may in turn impact the demand for loans.

Use of appraisals in deciding whether to make a loan secured by real property does not ensure the value of the real property collateral.

In considering whether to make a loan secured by real property, Southern States generally requires an appraisal. However, an appraisal is only an estimate of the value of the property at the time the appraisal is made, and appraisals are based upon various assumptions about the real property and local market conditions. If the appraisal

does not accurately reflect the amount that may be obtained upon any sale or foreclosure of the property, Southern States may not realize an amount equal to the indebtedness secured by the property.

Southern States uses information technology in its operations, offers online banking services to its customers, and depends on outside third party vendors for data processing services. Unauthorized access to Southern States or its customers' confidential or proprietary information as a result of a cyber-attack or otherwise could expose Southern States to reputational harm and litigation and adversely affect Southern States' ability to attract and retain customers.

Southern States relies heavily on communications and information systems to conduct its business. Any failure or interruption of these systems could impair or prevent the effective operation of Southern States' customer relationship management, general ledger, deposit, lending, or other functions. Information security risks for financial institutions have significantly increased in recent years, in part because of the proliferation of new technologies, the use of the internet and telecommunication technologies to conduct financial transactions, and the increased sophistication and activities of organized crime, foreign governments, hackers, terrorists, activists, and other external parties. Southern States and its service providers are under continuous and expanding threats of loss due to hacking and cyber-attacks, especially as Southern States continues to expand customer applications using the internet, wireless, mobile and other remote channels to transact business. Therefore, the secure processing, transmission, and storage of information in connection with Southern States' online banking services are critical elements of its operations. However, Southern States' network could be vulnerable to unauthorized access, computer viruses and other malware, phishing schemes, or other security failures. In addition, customers may use personal smartphones, tablet PCs, or other mobile devices that are beyond Southern States' control systems in order to access Southern States' products and services. Southern States' and its service providers' technologies, systems and networks, and customers' devices, may become the target of cyber-attacks, electronic fraud, or information security breaches that could result in the unauthorized release, gathering, monitoring, misuse, loss, or destruction of Southern States or its customers' confidential, proprietary, and other information, or otherwise disrupt Southern States or its customers' or other third parties' business operations. As cyber threats continue to evolve, Southern States may be required to spend significant capital and other resources to protect against these threats or to alleviate or investigate problems caused by such threats. To the extent that Southern States' activities or the activities of Southern States' customers involve the processing, storage, or transmission of confidential customer information, any breaches or unauthorized access to such information could present significant regulatory costs and expose Southern States to litigation and other possible liabilities. Any inability to prevent these types of security threats could also cause existing customers to lose confidence in Southern States' systems and could adversely affect Southern States' reputation and ability to generate deposits. While Southern States has not experienced any material losses relating to cyber-attacks or other information security breaches to date, Southern States may suffer such losses in the future.

Southern States relies on software and systems developed and/or operated by third-party vendors to process various transactions. These systems include, but are not limited to, general ledger, payroll systems and employee benefits, loan and deposit processing, and securities portfolio accounting. While Southern States reviews the security and controls instituted by the applicable vendors and performs its own testing of user controls, Southern States relies on the continued maintenance of controls and data security by these third-party vendors, including safeguards over the security of customer data.

The increased use of online banking may increase the risks related to our information technology systems, including cyber-attacks and unauthorized access.

The occurrence of any cyber-attack or information security breach could result in potential liability to clients, reputational damage, damage to Southern States' competitive position, and the disruption of Southern States' operations, all of which could adversely affect Southern States' financial condition or results of operations, lead to increased compliance and insurance costs and reduce stockholder value.

The accuracy of our financial statements and related disclosures could be affected if the judgments, assumptions or estimates used in our critical accounting policies are inaccurate.

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with GAAP requires us to make judgments, assumptions and estimates that affect the amounts reported in our consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. As a result, if future events or regulatory views differ significantly from the judgments, assumptions and estimates in our critical accounting policies, those events or assumptions could have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements and may require us to revise or restate prior period financial statements or realize losses not previously recognized, cause damage to our reputation and the price of our common stock and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Southern States' financial condition and results of operations are affected by fiscal and monetary policy. Actions by monetary and fiscal authorities, including the Federal Reserve, could lead to inflation, deflation, or other economic impacts that could adversely affect Southern States' financial performance. The primary impact of inflation on

Southern States' operations most likely will be reflected in increased operating costs. Conversely, deflation generally will tend to erode collateral values and diminish loan quality. Virtually all of Southern States' assets and liabilities are monetary in nature. As a result, interest rates and the shape of the yield curve have a more significant impact on Southern States' performance than general levels of inflation or deflation. Interest rates do not necessarily move in the same direction or by the same magnitude as the prices of goods and services.

Southern States depends on the accuracy and completeness of information about customers and counterparties.

In deciding whether to extend credit or enter into other transactions with customers and counterparties, Southern States may rely on information furnished by or on behalf of customers and counterparties, including financial statements and other financial information. Southern States also may rely on representations of customers and counterparties as to the accuracy and completeness of that information and, with respect to financial statements, on reports of independent auditors. In deciding whether to extend credit, Southern States may depend upon its customers' representations that their financial statements conform to GAAP and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows of the customer. Southern States also may rely on customer representations and certifications, or other audit or accountants' reports, with respect to the business and financial condition of its clients. Southern States' financial condition, results of operations, financial reporting, and reputation could be negatively affected if Southern States relies on materially misleading, false, inaccurate, or fraudulent information.

As a community bank, Southern States' ability to maintain Southern States' reputation is critical to the success of Southern States' business, and the failure to do so may materially adversely affect Southern States' performance.

Southern States' reputation is one of the most valuable components of its business. As such, Southern States strives to conduct its business in a manner that enhances its reputation. This is done, in part, by recruiting, hiring, and retaining employees who share Southern States' core values of being an integral part of the communities Southern States serves, delivering superior service to customers, and caring about customers and associates and maintaining Southern States' credit culture. If Southern States' reputation is negatively affected, by the actions of Southern States' employees or otherwise, Southern States' business and, therefore, Southern States' operating results may be materially adversely affected.

Southern States historical growth rate and performance may not be indicative of our future growth or financial results.

We may not be able to sustain our past rate of growth or grow our business at all. Consequently, our past results of operations will not necessarily be indicative of our future operations.

If the communities in which Southern States operates do not grow, or if the prevailing economic conditions locally or nationally are less favorable than Southern States has historically realized, then its ability to implement its business strategies may be adversely affected, and its actual growth and financial performance may materially change.

Moreover, Southern States cannot give any assurance that Southern States will benefit from any market growth or favorable economic conditions in its market areas even if they do occur. If Southern States' senior management team is unable to provide the effective leadership necessary to implement Southern States' strategic plan, including the successful integration of any acquisition, Southern States' actual financial performance may be materially adversely different from Southern States' expectations and goals. Additionally, to the extent that any component of Southern States' strategic plan requires regulatory approval, if Southern States is unable to obtain necessary approval without material adverse conditions, Southern States will be unable to completely implement its strategy, which may adversely affect its actual growth and results of operations and financial condition. The inability to successfully implement Southern States' strategic plan could adversely affect the price of Southern States' common stock.

The internal controls that Southern States has implemented in order to mitigate risks inherent to the business of banking might fail or be circumvented.

Management regularly reviews and updates Southern States' internal controls and procedures that are designed to manage the various risks in Southern States' business, including credit risk, operational risk, and interest rate risk. No system of controls, however well-designed and operated, can provide absolute assurance that the objectives of the system will be met. If there were a failure of such a system, or if a system were circumvented, there could be a material adverse effect on Southern States' financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in accounting standards could materially impact Southern States' financial statements.

From time to time, the FASB or the SEC may change the financial accounting and reporting standards that govern the preparation of Southern States' financial statements. Such changes may result in Southern States being subject to new or changing accounting and reporting standards. In addition, the bodies that interpret the accounting standards

(such as banking regulators or outside auditors) may change their interpretations or positions on how these standards should be applied. These changes may be beyond Southern States' control, can be hard to predict, and can materially impact how Southern States records and reports its financial condition and results of operations. In some cases, Southern States could be required to apply a new or revised standard retrospectively, or apply an existing standard differently, also retrospectively, in each case resulting in its needing to revise or restate prior period financial statements.

Severe weather, natural disasters, pandemics, epidemics, acts of war or terrorism or other external events could have significant effects on our business.

Severe weather and natural disasters, including hurricanes, tornados, droughts and floods, epidemics and pandemics, acts of war or terrorism or other external events could have a significant effect on our ability to conduct business. Such events could affect the stability of our deposit base, impair the ability of borrowers to repay outstanding loans, impair the value of collateral securing loans, cause significant property damage, result in loss of revenue and/or cause us to incur additional expenses. Although management has established disaster recovery and business continuity policies and procedures, the occurrence of any such event could have a material adverse effect on our business, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. The SEC and federal bank regulators have also recently updated their guidance for pandemics, which may cause us to change our operations and business continuity efforts. We are monitoring the conflict between Russia and Ukraine and Israel and Hamas. While we do not expect that these conflicts will be directly material to us, collateral effects of the geopolitical instability could adversely affect the global economy or domestic markets, including ours.

Southern States is or may become involved from time to time in suits, legal proceedings, information-gathering requests, investigations, and proceedings by governmental agencies and third parties that may lead to adverse consequences.

Many aspects of Southern States' business involve substantial risk of legal liability. Southern States is subject to being threatened to be named as a defendant in lawsuits arising from its business activities. In addition, from time to time, Southern States is, or may become, the subject of governmental and self-regulatory agency information-gathering requests, reviews, investigations and proceedings, and other forms of regulatory inquiry, including by bank regulatory agencies, the SEC, and law enforcement authorities. The results of such proceedings could lead to significant civil or criminal penalties, including monetary penalties, damages, adverse judgments, settlements, fines, injunctions, restrictions on the way in which Southern States conducts its business, or reputational harm.

Changes in laws and government regulation may have a material effect on Southern States' results of operations.

Financial institutions have been the subject of significant legislative and regulatory changes and may be the subject of further significant legislation or regulation in the future, none of which is within Southern States' control. New proposals for legislation could be introduced in the U.S. Congress that could further substantially increase regulation of the bank and non-bank financial services industries, impose restrictions on the operations and general ability of firms within the industry to conduct business consistent with historical practices, including in the areas of compensation, interest rates, financial product offerings, and disclosures, and have an effect on bankruptcy proceedings with respect to consumer residential real estate mortgages, among other things. Federal and state regulatory agencies also frequently adopt changes to their regulations or change the manner in which existing regulations are applied. Changes to statutes, regulations, or regulatory policies, including changes in their interpretation or implementation by regulators, could affect Southern States in substantial and unpredictable ways. Such changes could, among other things, subject Southern States to additional costs and lower revenues, limit the types of financial services and products that Southern States may offer, ease restrictions on non-banks and thereby enhance their ability to offer competing financial services and products, increase compliance costs, and require a significant amount of management's time and attention. Failure to comply with statutes, regulations, or policies could result in sanctions by regulatory agencies, civil monetary penalties, or reputational damage, each of which could have a material adverse effect on Southern States' business, financial condition, and results of operations.

The Biden Administration may propose changes to bank regulation and corporate tax changes that could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial conditions. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act reduced the federal corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21%. Among other possible changes to federal taxation, in April 2021, the Administration proposed increasing the federal corporate income tax rate to 28%, which, if adopted could adversely affect our net income.

Our profitability and liquidity may be affected by changes in interest rates and interest rate levels, the shape of the yield curve and economic conditions.

Our profitability depends upon net interest income, which is the difference between interest earned on interest-earning assets, such as loans and investments, and interest expense on interest-bearing liabilities, such as deposits and borrowings. Net interest income will be adversely affected if market interest rates on the interest we pay on deposits and borrowings increases faster than the interest earned on loans and investments. Interest rates, and

consequently our results of operations, are affected by general economic conditions (national, international and local) and fiscal and monetary policies, as well as expectations of these rates and policies and the shape of the yield curve. Our income is primarily driven by the spread between these rates. As a result, a steeper yield curve, meaning long-term interest rates are significantly higher than short-term interest rates, would provide the Bank with a better opportunity to increase net interest income. Conversely, a flattening yield curve could pressure our net interest margin as our cost of funds increases relative to the spread we can earn on our assets. In addition, net interest income could be affected by asymmetrical changes in the different interest rate indexes, given that not all of our assets or liabilities are priced with the same index. A reduction in interest rates could negatively affect our net interest margin.

Increases in interest rates may cause consumers to shift their funds to more interest-bearing instruments and to increase the competition for and costs of deposits. If customers move money out of bank deposits and into other investment assets or from transaction deposits to higher interest-bearing time deposits, we could lose a relatively low cost source of funds, increasing our funding costs and reducing our net interest income. Increases in market interest rates may reduce demand for loans, including residential mortgage loans originations. At the same time, increases in rates will increase the rates we charge on variable rate loans and may increase our net interest margin. Higher interest rates would decrease the values of our existing fixed rate securities investments and could potentially adversely affect the values and liquidity of collateral securing our loans. The effects of increased rates and the related risks to us depend on the rates of changes in our costs of funds and interest earned on our loans and investments, the shape of the yield curve, and our ability to manage such changes.

Liquidity risks could affect operations and jeopardize our financial condition.

Liquidity is essential to our business. An inability to raise funds through deposits, borrowings, proceeds from loan repayments or sales proceeds from maturing loans and securities, and other sources could have a negative effect on our liquidity. Our funding sources include federal funds purchased, securities sold under repurchase agreements, core and non-core deposits, and short- and long-term debt. We maintain a portfolio of securities that can be used as a source of liquidity. We are also members of the Federal Home Loan Bank (“FHLB”) and the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, where we can obtain advances collateralized with eligible assets. There are other sources of liquidity available to the Company or the Bank should they be needed, including our ability to acquire additional non-core deposits. We may be able, depending upon market conditions, to otherwise borrow money or issue and sell debt and preferred or common securities in public or private transactions. Our access to funding sources in amounts adequate to finance or capitalize our activities on terms which are acceptable to us could be impaired by factors that affect us specifically, or the financial services industry or the economy in general. General conditions that are not specific to us, such as disruptions in the financial markets or negative views and expectations about the prospects for the financial services industry could adversely affect us.

Any new activities and expansion plans may require regulatory approvals, and failure to obtain them may restrict our growth.

As part of our growth strategy, we may expand our business by pursuing strategic acquisitions of financial institutions and other closely related businesses. Generally, we must receive regulatory approval before we can acquire a bank holding company, an FDIC-insured depository institution or related businesses, such as Century Bank. In determining whether to approve a proposed acquisition, banking regulators will consider, among other factors, the effect of the acquisition on competition, our financial condition, our future prospects and the impact of the proposal on U.S. financial stability. The regulators also review current and projected capital ratios, the competence, experience and integrity of management and its record of compliance with laws and regulations, the convenience and needs of the communities to be served (including the acquiring institution’s record of compliance under the CRA) and the effectiveness of the acquiring institution in combating money laundering activities. Generally, acquirors must be deemed “well managed” and “well capitalized.” The necessary regulatory approvals may not be granted on terms that are acceptable to us, or granted at all. In certain cases, where our resulting market shares raises competitive concerns, we may also be required to sell banking locations as a condition to receiving regulatory approval, which condition may not be acceptable to us or, if acceptable to us, may reduce the benefit of any acquisition.

In addition to the acquisition of existing financial institutions, as opportunities arise, we may continue *de novo* branching as a part of our expansion strategy. *De novo* branching carries with it numerous risks, including the inability to obtain all required regulatory approvals, which are dependent upon many of the same factors as acquisitions, including our capital management, anti-money laundering and CRA compliance. The failure to obtain these regulatory approvals for potential future strategic acquisitions and *de novo* banking locations could negatively affect our business plans and restrict our growth.

Southern States is subject to numerous laws designed to protect consumers, including the CRA and fair lending laws, and failure to comply with these laws could lead to a wide variety of sanctions.

The CRA, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Fair Housing Act, and other fair lending laws and regulations impose nondiscriminatory lending requirements on financial institutions. The U.S. Department of Justice and other federal agencies are responsible for enforcing these laws and regulations. A successful regulatory challenge to an institution's performance under the CRA or fair lending laws and regulations could result in a wide variety of sanctions, including damages and civil money penalties, injunctive relief, restrictions on mergers and acquisitions activity, restrictions on expansion, and limitations on entering new business lines. Private parties may also have the ability to challenge an institution's performance under fair lending laws in private class action litigation. Such actions could have a material adverse effect on Southern States' business, financial condition, results of operations, and future prospects.

Southern States is subject to the Bank Secrecy Act and other anti-money laundering statutes and regulations, and any deemed deficiency by Southern States with respect to these laws could result in significant liability and restrict our potential growth through branching and acquisitions.

The Bank Secrecy Act, the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001, and other laws and regulations require financial institutions, among other duties, to institute and maintain an effective anti-money laundering program and file suspicious activity and currency transaction reports when appropriate. In 2019, the "know your customer" rules were expanded to include inquiries regarding beneficial owners of entities. In addition to other bank regulatory agencies, the federal Financial Crimes Enforcement Network of the Department of the Treasury, or FinCEN, is authorized to impose significant civil money penalties for violations of those requirements and has recently engaged in coordinated enforcement efforts with the state and federal banking regulators, as well as the U.S. Department of Justice, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, Drug Enforcement Administration, and Internal Revenue Service. Southern States is also subject to increased scrutiny of compliance with the rules enforced by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury, or OFAC, regarding, among other things, the prohibition of transacting business with, and the need to freeze assets of, certain persons and organizations identified as a threat to the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States. If Southern States' policies, procedures, and systems are deemed deficient, Southern States would be subject to liability, including fines and regulatory actions, which may include restrictions on Southern States' ability to pay dividends and the necessity to obtain regulatory approvals to proceed with its acquisition and business plans. Failure to maintain and implement adequate programs to combat money laundering and terrorist financing could also have serious reputational consequences for Southern States. Any of these results could have a material adverse effect on Southern States' business, financial condition, results of operations, and future prospects.

The obligations associated with being a public company require significant resources and management attention.

As a public company, we face increased legal, accounting, administrative and other costs and expenses that we have not incurred as a private company, particularly after we are no longer an emerging growth company. We are subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, and other rules and regulations implemented by the SEC, legislation passed by Congress, the PCAOB and NASDAQ, each of which imposes additional reporting and other obligations on public companies. As a public company, we are required to, among other things:

- prepare and distribute periodic and current reports, proxy statements and other stockholder communications in compliance with the federal securities laws and rules;
- expand the roles and duties of our board of directors and committees thereof;
- institute more comprehensive financial reporting and disclosure compliance procedures;
- establish new internal policies, including those relating to trading in our securities, and internal and disclosure controls and procedures;
- involve and retain to a greater degree outside counsel and accountants in the activities listed above;
- enhance our investor relations function;
- retain additional personnel; and
- comply with the listing standards of NASDAQ.

We expect these rules and regulations and future changes in laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure, which have created uncertainty for public companies, will increase our legal and financial compliance costs and make some activities more time consuming and costly. These laws, regulations and standards are subject to varying interpretations, in many cases due to their lack of specificity, and, as a result, their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies. This could result in continuing uncertainty regarding compliance matters and higher costs necessitated by ongoing revisions to disclosure and governance practices. Our investment in compliance with existing and evolving regulatory requirements will result in increased administrative expenses and a diversion of management's time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. These increased costs could require us to expend time and money that we could otherwise use to expand our business and achieve our strategic objectives.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 1C. Cybersecurity

Risk Management and Strategy

Our risk management program is designed to identify, assess, and mitigate risks across various aspects of our company, including financial, operational, regulatory, reputational, and legal. Cybersecurity is a critical component of this program, given the increasing reliance on technology and potential cyber threats. Our Information Security Officer is primarily responsible for this cybersecurity component and is a key member of the risk management organization, reporting directly to the Chief Executive Officer.

Our objective for managing cybersecurity risk is to avoid or minimize the impacts of external threat events or other efforts to penetrate, disrupt or misuse our systems or information. The structure of our information security program is designed around the National Institute of Standards and Technology (“NIST”) Cybersecurity Framework, regulatory guidance, and other industry standards. In addition, we leverage certain industry and government associations, third-party benchmarking, audits, and threat intelligence feeds to facilitate and promote program effectiveness. The information security program is periodically reviewed with the goal of addressing changing threats and conditions.

We employ an in-depth, layered, defensive strategy that embraces a “trust by design” philosophy when designing new products, services, and technology. We leverage people, processes, and technology as part of our efforts to manage and maintain cybersecurity controls. We also employ a variety of preventative and detective tools designed to monitor, block, and provide alerts regarding suspicious activity, as well as to report on suspected advanced persistent threats. We have established processes and systems designed to mitigate cyber risk, including regular and on-going education and training for employees, preparedness simulations and tabletop exercises, and recovery and resilience tests. We engage in regular assessments of our infrastructure, software systems, and network architecture, using internal cybersecurity experts and third-party specialists. We also maintain a third-party risk management program designed to identify, assess, and manage risks, including cybersecurity risks, associated with external service providers and our supply chain. We also actively monitor our email gateways for malicious phishing email campaigns and monitor remote connections as a significant portion of our workforce has the option to work remotely. We leverage internal and external auditors and independent external partners to periodically review our processes, systems, and controls, including with respect to our information security program, to assess their design and operating effectiveness and make recommendations to strengthen our risk management program.

We maintain a Business Continuity Plan that provides a documented framework for responding to actual or potential cybersecurity incidents, including timely notification of and escalation to the appropriate Board-approved management committees. The Business Continuity Plan is coordinated through the Information Security Officer and key members of management are embedded into the Plan by its design. The Business Continuity Plan facilitates coordination across multiple parts of our organization and is evaluated at least annually.

Notwithstanding our defensive measures and processes, the threat posed by cyber-attacks is severe. Our internal systems, processes, and controls are designed to mitigate loss from cyber-attacks. To date, risks from cybersecurity threats have not materially affected our company.

Governance

Our Information Security Officer is accountable for managing our enterprise information security department and delivering our information security program. The responsibilities of this department include cybersecurity risk assessment, defense operations, incident response, vulnerability assessment, threat intelligence, identity access governance, third-party risk management, and business resilience. The foregoing responsibilities are covered on a day-to-day basis by a first line of defense program. This endpoint program is monitored 24/7 and would notify IT staff of an incident. Most incidents would be mitigated by monitoring staff of the endpoint program, but IT staff would have to be involved in more severe incidents. This mitigation is resolved from an always updating database. In severe cases, the device that triggers the incident would be locked down and a plan of action would be put in place. The second line of defense is a monitored firewall. This would also notify IT staff of an incident. Last line of defense is IT Staff. The department is augmented by an information security specialist that is on a monthly retainer. Individuals within the department are generally subject to professional education requirements.

Our board of directors has approved a committee comprised of directors and management called the Information Technology Committee. This committee provides oversight and governance of the technology program and the information security program. This committee meets quarterly to provide oversight of the risk management strategy, standards, policies, practices, controls, and mitigation and prevention efforts employed to manage security risks. More frequent meetings may occur from time to time in accordance with the Business Continuity Plan in order

to facilitate timely informing and monitoring efforts. The Information Security Officer reports summaries of key issues, including significant cybersecurity and/or privacy incidents.

Item 2. Properties

Our description of properties is contained in “Part 1—Item 1. & 2. Business and Properties” above.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

Southern States and Southern States Bank are parties to various legal proceedings in the ordinary course of their respective businesses, including proceedings to collect loans or enforce security interests. In the opinion of management, none of these legal proceedings currently pending will, when resolved, have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or the results of operations of Southern States or Southern States Bank. However, given the nature, scope and complexity of the extensive legal and regulatory landscape applicable to our business, including laws and regulations governing consumer protection, fair lending, fair labor, privacy, information security and anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism laws, we, like all banking organizations, are subject to heightened legal and regulatory compliance and litigation risks.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters, and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Market Information for Common Stock

Our common stock is traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol “SSBK.” Our shares have been traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market since August 12, 2021. Prior to that date, there was no public trading market for our common stock.

Holders of Record

As of March 11, 2024, there were approximately 420 holders of record, excluding stockholders for whom shares are held in nominee or street name.

Dividends and Dividend Policy

Our stockholders are entitled to receive dividends on common stock only if, when and as declared by our board of directors from funds legally available therefor under Alabama corporate law and as limited by our banking regulators. We paid quarterly cash dividends of \$0.09 per share on February 16, 2023, May 16, 2023, August 17, 2023 and November 17, 2023, resulting in cash dividends of \$0.36 per share for the year ended December 31, 2023. Any future determination relating to dividends will be made at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on our financial condition, liquidity and results of operations; our capital levels and needs; acquisitions; contractual, statutory and regulatory prohibitions and other limitations; general economic conditions; and other factors deemed relevant by our board of directors. There can be no assurance that in the future we will pay any dividends to holders of our common stock, or as to the amount of any future dividends.

For information on regulatory restrictions on our and the Bank’s present and future ability to pay dividends, see “Item 1. & 2. Business & Properties—Supervision and Regulation.”

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Our purchase of shares of common stock made during the year ended December 31, 2023 consisted of stock repurchases made under our publicly announced stock repurchase program (the “Program”) and are summarized in the table below.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of the Publicly Announced Program	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Program ⁽¹⁾
				(dollars in thousands)
January 1 - January 31, 2023	—	\$ —	—	\$ 10,000
February 1 - February 28, 2023	—	—	—	10,000
March 1 - March 31, 2023	24,000	23.95	24,000	9,425
April 1 - April 30, 2023	5,000	22.53	5,000	9,313
May 1 - May 31, 2023	12,474	20.62	12,474	9,055
June 1 - June 30, 2023	1,728	20.14	1,728	9,021
July 1 - July 31, 2023	—	—	—	9,021
August 1 - August 31, 2023	—	—	—	9,021
September 1 - September 30, 2023	—	—	—	9,021
October 1 - October 31, 2023	—	—	—	9,021
November 1 - November 30, 2023	—	—	—	9,021
December 1 - December 31, 2023	—	—	—	9,021
Total	43,202	\$ 22.67	43,202	\$ 9,021

(1) On February 15, 2023, we announced that our board of directors approved an extended Program that authorized us to repurchase up to \$10.0 million of our common stock through December 31, 2023. On December 20, 2023, the board of directors announced that it had extended the Program for another \$10.0 million to be in effect until December 31, 2024, with the timing of purchases and number of shares repurchased under the Program dependent upon a variety of factors including price, trading volume, corporate and regulatory requirements, and market conditions. We are not obligated to purchase any shares under the Program and the Program may be suspended or discontinued at any time without notice.

Item 6. Reserved

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto for the years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. This discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that are subject to certain risks and uncertainties and are based on certain assumptions that we believe are reasonable but may not be realized. Certain risks, uncertainties and other factors, including those set forth under "Risk Factors," "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" and elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, may cause actual results to differ materially from those projected results discussed in the forward-looking statements appearing in this discussion and analysis. We assume no obligation to update any of these forward-looking statements.

Overview

Southern States Bancshares, Inc. (including its subsidiaries, the "Company," "our" or "we") is a bank holding company headquartered in Anniston, Alabama. We operate primarily through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Southern States Bank (the "Bank"), an Alabama banking corporation. We provide banking services from thirteen offices in Alabama and Georgia and two LPOs in Georgia. The Bank is a full service community banking institution, which offers an array of deposit, loan and other banking-related products and services to businesses and individuals in our communities. Our principal business activities include commercial and retail banking.

Our management’s discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations is intended to provide the reader with information that will assist in the understanding of our business, results of operations, financial condition and financial statements; changes in certain key items in our financial statements from period to period; and the primary factors that we use to evaluate our business.

Recent Developments

On February 27, 2024, we entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the “Agreement”) to acquire Century Bank of Georgia (“Century Bank”). Under the terms of the Agreement, CBB Bancorp, the parent company of Century Bank (“CBB Bancorp”) will merge with and into us, with us surviving and Century Bank will merge with and into the Bank, with the Bank surviving (the “Merger”).

Under the terms and subject to the conditions of the Agreement, the holders of CBB Bancorp will have the right to elect to receive either 1.550 shares of our common stock or \$45.63 in cash. Shareholder elections for cash are subject to proration such that no more than 10% of the shares outstanding of CBB Bancorp will receive the cash consideration.

The Merger is subject to customary closing conditions, including regulatory approval and approval by the CBB Bancorp shareholders, and is expected to close in the third quarter of 2024. Century Bank operates two branches in the Northwest Georgia markets of Cartersville and Rockmart. For additional information about the Merger, please see the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Southern States Bancshares, Inc. on February 28, 2024.

Overview of 2023 Results

Net income was \$32.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to \$27.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. Significant measures for the year included:

- Return on average assets (“ROAA”) was 1.44% for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to 1.43% for the year ended December 31, 2022.
- Return on average equity (“ROAE”) was 16.16% for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to 15.55% for the year ended December 31, 2022.
- Basic earnings per common share was \$3.63 for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to \$3.08 for the year ended December 31, 2022.
- Net interest margin of 3.81% for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to 3.99% for the year ended December 31, 2022.
- Net interest income increased \$8.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, representing a 12.3% increase over the year ended December 31, 2022.
- Loans, net of unearned income, were \$1.9 billion as of December 31, 2023, a \$297.3 million, or 18.7%, increase compared to December 31, 2022.
- Deposits were \$2.0 billion as of December 31, 2023, a \$297.4 million, or 17.3%, increase compared to December 31, 2022.
- Deposits, excluding brokered deposits, were \$1.8 billion as of December 31, 2023, a \$177.1 million, or 11.0% increase compared to December 31, 2022.

Primary Factors Used to Evaluate Our Business

The most significant factors we use to evaluate our business and results of operation are net income, return on average assets and return on average equity. We also use net interest income, noninterest income and noninterest expense.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income is our principal source of net income and represents the difference between interest income and interest expense. We generate interest income from interest-earning assets that we own, including loans and investment securities. We incur interest expense from interest-bearing liabilities, including interest-bearing deposits and other borrowings, notably FHLB advances, our subordinated notes (the “Notes”) and our Line of Credit.

Changes in the market interest rates and interest rates we earn on interest-earning assets or pay on interest-bearing liabilities, as well as the volume and types of interest-earning assets, interest-bearing and noninterest-bearing liabilities, are usually the largest drivers of periodic changes.

Noninterest Income

Noninterest income primarily consists of: (i) service charges on deposit accounts; (ii) swap fees; (iii) SBA/USDA fees; (iv) bank card services and interchange fees; (v) mortgage banking activities; (vi) benefits from changes in cash surrender value of bank owned life insurance (“BOLI”) and (vii) other miscellaneous fees and income.

Our income from service charges on deposit accounts, which includes nonsufficient funds fees, is impacted by several factors, including number of accounts, products utilized and account holder cash management behaviors. These are further impacted by deposit products utilized by customers, marketing of new products and other factors. The income recognized on SBA and USDA loans, mortgage banking and interest rate swaps are impacted by prevailing market conditions and volumes of loans originated.

Noninterest Expense

Noninterest expense primarily consists of: (i) salaries and employee benefits; (ii) equipment and occupancy expenses; (iii) professional and other service fees; (iv) data processing and telecommunication expenses; (v) FDIC deposit insurance and regulatory assessments; and (vi) other operating expenses.

Primary Factors Used to Evaluate Our Financial Condition

The most significant factors we use to evaluate and manage our financial condition include asset quality, capital and liquidity.

Asset Quality

We monitor the quality of our assets based upon factors including level and severity of deterioration in borrower cash flows and asset quality. Problem assets are assessed and reported as delinquent, classified, nonperforming or nonaccrual. We also monitor credit concentrations. We manage the allowance for credit losses to reflect loan volumes, identified credit and collateral conditions, economic conditions and other qualitative factors.

Capital

We monitor capital using regulatory capital ratios. Factors used other than regulatory rules include overall financial condition, including the trend and volume of problem assets, reserves, risks, level and quality of earnings, and anticipated growth, including acquisitions.

Liquidity

Deposits primarily consist of commercial and personal accounts maintained by businesses and individuals in our primary market areas. We also utilize brokered deposits, Qwickrate certificates of deposits and reciprocal deposits through a third-party network that effectively allows depositors to receive insurance on amounts greater than the FDIC insurance limit, which is currently \$250,000. We manage liquidity based on factors that include the amount of

core deposits to total deposits, level of non-customer deposits, short-term funding needs and sources, and the availability of unused funding sources.

Results of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

We had net income of \$32.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to net income of \$27.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, an increase of \$4.9 million, or 18.0%. The increased net income was primarily the result of a substantial increase in net interest income, which was significantly offset by increases in noninterest expense, income taxes and provision for credit losses.

The following table shows the average outstanding balance of each principal category of our assets, liabilities and stockholders' equity, together with the average yields on our assets and average costs of our liabilities for the periods indicated. Yields and costs are calculated by dividing the annualized income or expense by the average daily balances of the corresponding assets or liabilities for the same period.

	For the Years Ended					
	2023			2022		
	Average Balance	Interest	Yield/Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Yield/Rate
	(dollars in thousands)					
Assets:						
Interest-earning assets:						
Loans, net of unearned income ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,711,006	\$ 114,662	6.70 %	\$ 1,421,376	\$ 74,936	5.27 %
Taxable securities	152,707	6,806	4.46 %	122,500	3,622	2.96 %
Nontaxable securities	47,340	977	2.06 %	56,255	1,253	2.23 %
Other interest-earnings assets	192,433	9,815	5.10 %	187,263	3,039	1.62 %
Total interest-earning assets	\$ 2,103,486	\$ 132,260	6.29 %	\$ 1,787,394	\$ 82,850	4.64 %
Allowance for credit losses	(21,233)			(16,883)		
Noninterest-earning assets	129,489			122,535		
Total Assets	\$ 2,211,742			\$ 1,893,046		
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity:						
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Interest-bearing transaction accounts	90,231	82	0.09 %	109,786	100	0.09 %
Savings and money market accounts	851,351	28,124	3.30 %	754,830	5,988	0.79 %
Time deposits	480,871	17,162	3.57 %	263,021	2,818	1.07 %
FHLB advances	39,830	1,848	4.64 %	25,264	291	1.15 %
Other borrowings	87,023	4,932	5.67 %	51,115	2,315	4.53 %
Total interest-bearing liabilities	\$ 1,549,306	\$ 52,148	3.37 %	\$ 1,204,016	\$ 11,512	0.96 %
Noninterest-bearing liabilities:						
Noninterest-bearing deposits	\$ 436,571			\$ 496,486		
Other liabilities	28,185			18,437		
Total noninterest-bearing liabilities	\$ 464,756			\$ 514,923		
Stockholders' Equity	197,680			174,107		
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 2,211,742			\$ 1,893,046		
Net interest income		\$ 80,112			\$ 71,338	
Net interest spread ⁽²⁾			2.92 %			3.68 %
Net interest margin ⁽³⁾			3.81 %			3.99 %

(1) Includes nonaccrual loans.

(2) Net interest spread is the difference between interest rates earned on interest-earning assets and interest rates paid on interest-bearing liabilities.

(3) Net interest margin is a ratio of net interest income to average interest-earning assets for the same period.

Increases and decreases in interest income and interest expense result from changes in average balances (volume) of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, as well as changes in average interest rates.

The following tables set forth the effects of changing rates and volumes on our net interest income during the periods shown. Information is provided with respect to: (i) effects on interest income attributable to changes in volume (change in volume multiplied by prior rate); and (ii) effects on interest income attributable to changes in rate (changes in rate multiplied by prior volume). For purposes of this table, changes attributable to both rate and volume that cannot be segregated have been proportionately allocated to both volume and rate.

	Year Ended December 31, 2023 vs. Year Ended December 31, 2022		
	Changes due to:		
	Volume	Rate	Total Variance
	(dollars in thousands)		
Interest-earning assets:			
Loans, net of unearned income	\$ 19,263	\$ 20,463	\$ 39,726
Taxable securities	1,346	1,838	3,184
Nontaxable securities	(184)	(92)	(276)
Other interest-earning assets	264	6,512	6,776
Total increase in interest income	\$ 20,689	\$ 28,721	\$ 49,410
Interest-bearing liabilities:			
Interest-bearing transaction accounts	(18)	—	(18)
Savings and money market accounts	3,188	18,948	22,136
Time deposits	7,775	6,569	14,344
FHLB advances	676	881	1,557
Other borrowings	2,035	582	2,617
Total increase in interest expense	\$ 13,656	\$ 26,980	\$ 40,636
Increase in net interest income	\$ 7,033	\$ 1,741	\$ 8,774

Net interest income for the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$80.1 million compared to \$71.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, an increase of \$8.8 million, or 12.3%. The increase in net interest income was comprised of a \$49.4 million, or 59.6%, increase in interest income, partially offset by a \$40.6 million, or 353.0%, increase in interest expense. The growth in interest income was primarily attributable to a 1.43% increase in the yield earned on average loans outstanding coupled with a \$289.6 million, or 20.4%, increase in average gross loans outstanding as of December 31, 2023 compared to December 31, 2022. The increase in average gross loans outstanding was substantially due to organic growth. The \$40.6 million increase in interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2023 was primarily related to a 2.41% increase in the rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities coupled with an increase of \$345.3 million, or 28.7%, in average interest-bearing liabilities as of December 31, 2023 compared to December 31, 2022. The increase in average interest-bearing liabilities from December 31, 2022 to December 31, 2023 was due to organic growth. For the year ended December 31, 2023, net interest margin and net interest spread were 3.81% and 2.92%, respectively, compared to 3.99% and 3.68%, respectively, for the same period in 2022.

Provision for Credit Losses

The provision for credit losses for the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$6.1 million compared to \$5.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. The provision was recorded primarily based on growth as well as current economic factors and increases for individually analyzed loans. In the year ended December 31, 2023, there were net charge offs of \$583,000. In the year ended December 31, 2022, there were net charge offs of \$293,000.

The allowance for credit losses as a percentage of gross loans was 1.29% and 1.27% at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Noninterest Income

Noninterest income for the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$8.9 million compared to \$8.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, an increase of \$197,000, or 2.3%, which primarily resulted from an increase in other operating income, a net gain on securities for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to a net loss on securities for the year ended December 31, 2022, in addition to an increase in swap fees during the year ended December 31, 2023. These increases were significantly offset as a result of a \$2.6 million gain on the sale of two branches during the year ended December 31, 2022.

The following table sets forth the major components of our noninterest income for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	Increase (Decrease)
	(dollars in thousands)		
Service charges on deposit accounts	\$ 1,790	\$ 1,863	\$ (73)
Swap fees	691	49	642
SBA/USDA fees	344	646	(302)
Bank card services and interchange fees	1,556	1,681	(125)
Mortgage banking activities	533	815	(282)
Net gain (loss) on securities	555	(632)	1,187
Gain on the sale of branches	—	2,600	(2,600)
Other operating income ⁽¹⁾	3,405	1,655	1,750
Total noninterest income	\$ 8,874	\$ 8,677	\$ 197

(1) Other operating income includes income and fees associated with miscellaneous services, increases in the cash surrender value of BOLI and BOLI benefit claims, and a fee related to the payoff of large loan.

Income from service charges on deposit accounts includes fees for overdraft charges, insufficient funds charges, account analysis service fees on commercial accounts, and monthly account service fees. These fees decreased \$73,000, or 3.9%, to \$1.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 from \$1.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. The year ended December 31, 2023 did not include fees from cash intensive businesses, which were collected during the year ended December 31, 2022 in the amount of \$78,000. This revenue stream ended during 2022 and is not expected to continue going forward. The sale of branches during October 2022 resulted in a slight reduction in service charges on deposit accounts.

Interest rate swap fees represent fees received when the Bank's customer enters into a back-to-back swap agreement and fair value adjustments. These fees increased \$642,000, or 1310.2%, to \$691,000 for the year ended December 31, 2023 from \$49,000 for the year ended December 31, 2022. The Bank participated in several interest rate swaps during the year ended December 31, 2023 and realized a net fair value adjustment as a loss during the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to a net fair value adjustment as a gain during the year ended December 31, 2022.

SBA/USDA fees primarily include gains on the sale of loans and servicing of the loans. These fees decreased \$302,000, or 46.7%, to \$344,000 for the year ended December 31, 2023, from \$646,000 for the year ended December 31, 2022. The decrease was primarily due to additional gains on the sales of loans during the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, along with a reduction in servicing income during the year ended December 31, 2023.

Bank card services and interchange fees are derived from debit cards and foreign ATM transactions. These fees decreased \$125,000, or 7.4%, to \$1.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, from \$1.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. This decrease was primarily the result of less transactional volume that generated a reduction in interchange fees during the year ended December 31, 2023. The sale of branches during October 2022 resulted in a slight reduction in bank card service fees.

Income from mortgage banking activities primarily includes origination fees and gains on the sale of mortgage loans originated for sale in the secondary market. Income from mortgage banking activities decreased \$282,000, or 34.6%, to \$533,000 for the year ended December 31, 2023 from \$815,000 for the year ended December 31, 2022. This decrease was the result of decreased volumes in the secondary market primarily based on reduced mortgage demand from increased interest rates.

Net gain on securities was \$555,000 for the year ended December 31, 2023, substantially as a result of market adjustments on equity securities. Net loss on securities was \$632,000 for the year ended December 31, 2022 as result of market adjustments on equity securities.

The Bank completed the sale of two branches during the third quarter of 2022 resulting in a \$2.6 million gain.

Other operating income increased \$1.8 million, or 105.7%, to \$3.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 from \$1.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. This increase was primarily due to a \$1.9 million fee related to the early payoff of a \$12.0 million loan. The Company recorded the fee in noninterest income instead of interest income as this was unusually large and atypical and would have an unusual impact on net interest margin. The year ended December 31, 2022 results included BOLI benefit claims which were not available during the year ended December 31, 2023.

Noninterest Expense

Noninterest expense for the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$41.9 million compared to \$39.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, an increase of \$2.3 million, or 5.7%, which primarily resulted from increases in salaries and employee benefits, other operating expenses and professional services. The increase was slightly offset by a decrease in equipment and occupancy expenses.

The following table sets forth the major components of our noninterest expense for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	Increase (Decrease)
	(dollars in thousands)		
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 25,665	\$ 24,597	\$ 1,068
Equipment and occupancy expenses	2,776	2,918	(142)
Professional services	2,244	1,775	469
Data processing fees	2,528	2,444	84
Other real estate income	(111)	(148)	37
Other operating expenses ⁽¹⁾	8,774	8,028	746
Total noninterest expense	\$ 41,876	\$ 39,614	\$ 2,262

- (1) Other operating expenses include items such as FDIC insurance, telephone expenses, marketing and advertising expense, debit card expenses, courier fees, directors' fees, travel and entertainment expenses, insurance, fraud and forgery losses, uninsured deposit program expenses, tax credit investment expenses and provision for unfunded credit commitments.

Salaries and employee benefits primarily include: (i) amounts paid to employees for base pay, incentive compensation, and bonuses; (ii) health and other related insurance paid by the Bank on behalf of our employees; and (iii) retirement plans provided for employees, including the 401(k) and non-qualified plans maintained for certain key employees. Salaries and employee benefits increased \$1.1 million, or 4.3%, from \$24.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2022 to \$25.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2023. The increase was substantially due to \$1.6 million in one-time retirement related expenses paid to our former CEO in May 2023, which was partially offset by a decrease in incentive plan expense as result of a reduction in employees and open positions.

Equipment and occupancy expenses consist of depreciation on property, premises, equipment and software, rent expense for leased facilities, maintenance agreements on equipment, property taxes, and other expenses related to maintaining owned or leased assets. Equipment and occupancy expense for the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$2.8 million compared to \$2.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, a decrease of \$142,000, or 4.9%. The decrease was primarily attributable to a reduction in depreciation expense and maintenance contracts, partially as a result of the sale of branches during October 2022, and somewhat offset by an increase in property taxes on the office locations.

Professional services expenses, which include legal fees, audit and accounting fees, and consulting fees, increased \$469,000, or 26.4%, to \$2.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to \$1.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. This increase was substantially the result of general increases, which was partially offset by a decrease in servicing expense on SBA/USDA loan sales. In addition, there were expenses associated with a resolved legal matter. Also, the Company incurred consulting fees associated with the sale of the branches during the year ended December 31, 2022, which were not incurred during the year ended December 31, 2023.

Data processing fees, which primarily consists of data processing services for core processing from a third-party vendor, increased \$84,000, or 3.4%, to \$2.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to \$2.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. The increase was primarily the result of additional software and general increases.

Other real estate net income decreased \$37,000, or 25.0%, to a net income of \$111,000 for the year ended December 31, 2023, from a net income of \$148,000 for the year ended December 31, 2022. This decrease was primarily the result of an increase in OREO expenses, significantly as a result of broker fees related to the sale of a \$2.9 million property. This was considerably offset by a recovery associated with another property that sold in 2020.

Other operating expenses increased \$746,000, or 9.3%, to \$8.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to \$8.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. The increase was primarily due to a full year of operating expenses related to a tax credit investment during the year ended December 31, 2023. The tax credit investment began in December 2022 and only incurred operating expense for that month. In addition, FDIC insurance and expenses associated with the uninsured deposit program increased during the year ended December 31, 2023. The increase was partially offset by a reduction in fraud and forgery losses. There were also smaller variations both positive and negative due to timing.

Financial Condition

Total assets grew \$401.5 million, or 19.6%, to \$2.4 billion at December 31, 2023 from \$2.0 billion at December 31, 2022.

Loans, net of unearned income, increased \$297.3 million, or 18.7%, to \$1.9 billion at December 31, 2023 from \$1.6 billion at December 31, 2022.

Securities portfolio increased \$23.4 million, or 13.4%, to \$198.6 million at December 31, 2023, compared to \$175.2 million at December 31, 2022.

Cash and cash equivalents grew \$82.2 million, or 48.8%, to \$250.7 million at December 31, 2023, from \$168.5 million at December 31, 2022.

Deposits grew \$297.4 million, or 17.3%, to \$2.0 billion at December 31, 2023 compared to \$1.7 billion at December 31, 2022. The majority of the growth was due to an increase of \$320.5 million in interest-bearing deposits, partially offset by an \$23.0 million decrease in noninterest-bearing deposits. Included in the increase was \$120.4 million in brokered deposits. Our total deposits, excluding brokered deposits, grew 11.0% for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Total stockholders' equity increased \$33.2 million, or 18.3%, to \$215.0 million at December 31, 2023, compared to \$181.7 million at December 31, 2022. The increase was substantially due to earnings growth.

Loan Portfolio

Loans represent the largest portion of earning assets, greater than the securities portfolio or any other asset category, and the quality and diversification of the loan portfolio is an important consideration when reviewing the Company's financial condition.

The Company originates residential real estate loans for the secondary market. The Company sells the residential real estate loans exclusively to two private investors who solely and independently make the credit decisions and set the closing conditions. The loans are closed in the Company's name but are immediately assigned to the designated investor. These loans have an average turn time to purchase of 30 days or less. These mortgage loans are designated on the Company's balance sheet as held for sale. This segment represents less than 0.026% of total loans based on the latest thirteen-month average.

We have three loan portfolio segments: real estate ("RE") which is divided into three classes, commercial and industrial ("C&I"), and consumer and other. A class is generally determined based on the initial measurement attribute, risk characteristic of the loan, and method for monitoring and assessing credit risk. Classes within the RE portfolio segment include construction and development or ("C&D"), residential mortgages, and commercial mortgages.

Our loan clients primarily consist of small to medium sized business, the owners and operators of these businesses, as well as other professionals, entrepreneurs and high net worth individuals. We believe owner-occupied and investment commercial real estate loans, residential construction loans and commercial business loans provide us with higher risk-adjusted returns, shorter maturities and more sensitivity to interest rate fluctuations, and are complemented by our relatively lower risk residential real estate loans to individuals.

The following describes risk characteristics relevant to each of the loan portfolio segments:

Real estate—The Company offers various types of real estate loan products, which are divided into the classes described below. All loans within this portfolio segment are particularly sensitive to the valuation of real estate:

- Construction and development, or C&D, loans include extensions of credit to real estate developers or investors where repayment is dependent on the sale of the real estate or income generated from the real estate collateral.
- Residential mortgages include 1-4 family first mortgage loans, which are repaid by various means such as a borrower's income, sale of the property, or rental income derived from the property. These include second liens or open-end residential real estate loans, such as home equity lines. These loans are typically repaid by the same means as 1-4 family first mortgages.
- Commercial mortgages include both owner-occupied commercial real estate loans and other commercial real estate loans, such as commercial loans secured by income producing properties. Owner-occupied commercial real estate loans made to operating businesses are long-term financing of land and buildings and are repaid by cash flows generated from business operations. Real estate loans for income-producing properties such as apartment buildings, office and industrial buildings, and retail shopping centers are repaid from rent income derived from the properties.

Commercial and industrial—This loan portfolio segment includes loans to commercial customers for use in normal business operations to finance working capital needs, equipment purchases, leases, or expansion projects. Loans are repaid by business cash flows. Collection risk in this portfolio is driven by the creditworthiness of the underlying borrower, particularly cash flows from the borrowers' business operations.

Consumer and other—This loan portfolio segment includes direct consumer installment loans, overdrafts and other revolving credit loans. Loans in this portfolio are sensitive to unemployment and other key consumer economic measures.

The following table presents the balance and associated percentage of the composition of loans, excluding loans held for sale on the dates indicated:

	December 31,			
	2023		2022	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
	(dollars in thousands)			
Real estate mortgages:				
Construction and development	\$ 242,960	12.9 %	\$ 255,736	16.1 %
Residential	224,603	11.9 %	167,891	10.5 %
Commercial	1,144,867	60.5 %	904,872	56.8 %
Commercial and industrial	269,961	14.3 %	256,553	16.1 %
Consumer and other	8,286	0.4 %	7,655	0.5 %
Gross Loans	1,890,677	100.0 %	1,592,707	100.0 %
Deferred loan fees	(6,169)		(5,543)	
Allowance for credit losses	(24,378)		(20,156)	
Loans, net	<u>\$ 1,860,130</u>		<u>\$ 1,567,008</u>	

Gross loans increased \$298.0 million, or 18.7%, to \$1.9 billion as of December 31, 2023 compared to \$1.6 billion as of December 31, 2022. Portfolio segments and classes remained relatively consistent since December 31, 2022.

The following table details maturities and sensitivity to interest rate changes of our gross loans by category at December 31, 2023:

	Due in One Year or Less	Due After One Year Through Five Years	Due After Five Years Through Fifteen Years	Due After Fifteen Years	Total
	(dollars in thousands)				
Real estate mortgages:					
Construction and development	\$ 92,350	\$ 109,559	\$ 31,261	\$ 9,790	\$ 242,960
Residential	10,927	120,488	55,947	37,241	224,603
Commercial	92,860	789,960	169,500	92,547	1,144,867
Commercial and industrial	97,729	136,398	35,834	—	269,961
Consumer and other	2,663	4,316	1,307	—	8,286
Gross Loans	<u>\$ 296,529</u>	<u>\$ 1,160,721</u>	<u>\$ 293,849</u>	<u>\$ 139,578</u>	<u>\$ 1,890,677</u>

Amount due after one year at
fixed interest rates

Real estate mortgages:

Construction and development	\$ 65,760
Residential	85,117
Commercial	627,075
Commercial and industrial	98,897
Consumer and other	3,279
Gross Loans	<u>\$ 880,128</u>

Amount due after one year at
variable interest rates

Real estate mortgages:

Construction and development	\$ 84,850
Residential	128,559
Commercial	424,932
Commercial and industrial	73,335
Consumer and other	2,344
Gross Loans	<u>\$ 714,020</u>

The majority of our fixed rate loans have a one to five-year maturity. This type of loan has historically been about 50% of total loans over the past three years because the majority of our commercial loans are priced with five-year balloons.

We are primarily involved in real estate, commercial, agricultural and consumer lending activities with customers throughout our markets in Alabama and Georgia. About 85.3% of our gross loans were secured by real property as of December 31, 2023, compared to 83.4% as of December 31, 2022. We believe that these loans are not concentrated in any one single property type and that they are geographically dispersed throughout our markets. Our debtors' ability to repay their loans is substantially dependent upon the economic conditions of the markets in which we operate, which consist primarily of wholesale/retail and related businesses.

Commercial real estate loans were 60.5% of total gross loans as of December 31, 2023 and represented 56.8% of total gross loans as of December 31, 2022. C&D loans were 12.9% of total gross loans as of December 31, 2023, and represented 16.1% of total gross loans as of December 31, 2022. The regulatory concentration ratio of the Company's commercial real estate loans to total risk-based Bank capital is 296.8% as of December 31, 2023 and

283.2% as of December 31, 2022. C&D loans represented 80.9% of total risk-based Bank capital as of December 31, 2023 compared to 98.0% as of December 31, 2022. The regulatory concentration ratios of commercial real estate loans and construction and development loans to total risk-based capital as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 were each below the 300%/100% concentration guidelines provided by regulators. Further, these loans are geographically diversified, primarily throughout our markets in Alabama and Georgia.

The Company has established concentration limits in its loan portfolio for commercial real estate loans by loan types, including collateral and industry, among others. The sector concentration is actively managed by the Senior Management team, including the Chief Executive Officer and President, Chief Risk/Credit Officer, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

The Company requires all business purpose loans to be underwritten by a centralized underwriting department located in Birmingham, Alabama. Industry-tested underwriting guidelines are used to assess a borrower's historical cash flow to determine debt service, and the Company further stress tests the debt service under higher interest rate scenarios. Financial and performance covenants are used in commercial lending to allow us to react to a borrower's deteriorating financial condition, should that occur.

Construction and Development. Loans for residential construction are for single-family properties to developers or investors. These loans are underwritten based on estimates of costs and the completed value of the project. Funds are advanced based on estimated percentage of completion for the project. Performance of these loans is affected by economic conditions as well as the ability to control the costs of the projects. This category also includes commercial construction projects.

Construction and development loans decreased \$12.8 million, or 5.0%, to \$243.0 million as of December 31, 2023 from \$255.7 million as of December 31, 2022. The majority of this decrease was due to a loan reclassification to residential in the Company's Huntsville, Alabama market.

Residential. We offer one-to-four family mortgage loans on both owner-occupied primary residences and investor-owned residences, which make up 53.5% of our residential loan portfolio. Our residential loans also include home equity lines of credit, which total \$22.7 million, or 10.1% of our residential portfolio as of December 31, 2023. By offering a full line of residential loan products, the owners of the small to medium sized businesses that we lend to use us, instead of a competitor, for financing a personal residence. We also offer multi-family loans, which comprise 35.6% of the portfolio. Other residential loans make up the remaining 0.8% of the portfolio.

Residential multi-family loans increased \$56.7 million, or 33.8%, to \$224.6 million as of December 31, 2023 from \$167.9 million as of December 31, 2022. The majority of this increase was due to a loan reclassification to multi-family residential in the Company's Huntsville market, along with growth in the Company's Atlanta, Georgia market.

Commercial Real Estate. The Company's commercial real estate loan portfolio includes loans for commercial property that is owned by real estate investors, construction loans to build owner-occupied properties, and loans to developers of commercial real estate investment properties and residential developments. Commercial real estate loans are subject to underwriting standards and processes similar to the Company's commercial loans. These loans are underwritten primarily based on projected cash flows for income-producing properties and collateral values for non-income-producing properties. The repayment of these loans is generally dependent on the successful operation of the property securing the loans or the sale or refinancing of the property. Real estate loans may be adversely affected by conditions in the real estate markets or in the general economy. The properties securing the Company's real estate portfolio are diversified by type and geographic location. The Company believes the diversity helps reduce the exposure to adverse economic events that may affect any single market or industry.

Commercial real estate loans increased \$240.0 million, or 26.5%, to \$1.1 billion as of December 31, 2023 from \$904.9 million as of December 31, 2022. The increase in commercial real estate loans during this period was mostly driven by general increases in lending activity, primarily in the Company's Auburn, Alabama and Georgia markets. As of December 31, 2023, the Company's commercial real estate portfolio was comprised of \$568.2 million in non-owner occupied commercial real estate loans and \$121.5 million in commercial construction loans.

Commercial and Industrial. Commercial and industrial loans are underwritten after evaluating and understanding the borrower's ability to operate profitably. Underwriting standards have been designed to determine whether the borrower possesses sound business ethics and practices, to evaluate current and projected cash flows to determine the ability of the borrower to repay their obligations, and to ensure appropriate collateral is obtained to secure the loan. Commercial and industrial loans are primarily made based on the identified cash flows of the borrower and, secondarily, on the underlying collateral provided by the borrower. Most commercial and industrial loans are secured by the assets being financed or other business assets, such as real estate, accounts receivable, or inventory, and typically include personal guarantees. Owner-occupied real estate is included in commercial and industrial loans, as the repayment of these loans is generally dependent on the operations of the commercial borrower's business rather than on income-producing properties or the sale of the properties.

Commercial and industrial loans increased \$13.4 million, or 5.2% to \$270.0 million as of December 31, 2023 from \$256.6 million as of December 31, 2022. The majority of this increase was due to loan growth primarily in the Company's Georgia markets.

Consumer and Other. The Company utilizes the central underwriting department for all consumer loans over \$200,000 in total credit exposure regardless of collateral type. Loans below this threshold are underwritten by the responsible loan officer in accordance with the Company's consumer loan policy. The loan policy addresses types of consumer loans that may be originated and the requisite collateral, if any, which must be perfected. We believe the relatively smaller individual dollar amounts of consumer loans that are spread over numerous individual borrowers minimize risk.

Consumer and other loans (non-real estate loans) increased \$631,000, or 8.2%, to \$8.3 million as of December 31, 2023 from \$7.7 million as of December 31, 2022.

Loan Participations

In the normal course of business, the Company periodically sells participating interests in loans to other banks and investors. All participations are sold on a proportionate (pro-rata) basis with all cash flows divided proportionately among the participants and no party has the right to pledge or exchange the entire financial asset without the consent of all the participants. Other than standard 90-day prepayment provisions and standard representations and warranties, participating interests are sold without recourse. We also purchase loan participations from time to time.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, loan participations sold to third-parties (which are not included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets) totaled \$127.8 million and \$107.9 million, respectively. We sell participations to manage our credit exposures to borrowers and concentration guidelines. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, we purchased loan participations totaling \$121.8 million and \$114.6 million, respectively. The variances come from purchases and sales of participations in the ordinary course of business.

Allowance for Credit Losses

As described previously under Recent Accounting Pronouncements, the Company adopted Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2016-13, Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments ("CECL") effective January 1, 2023.

For loans the allowance for credit losses is based on the Company's evaluation of the loan portfolio, past loan loss experience, current asset quality trends, known and inherent risks in the portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay (including the timing of future payment), the estimated value of any underlying collateral, composition of the loan portfolio, economic conditions, industry and peer bank loan quality indications and other pertinent factors, including regulatory recommendations. The process is inherently subjective and subject to significant change as it requires material estimates. The allowance is increased by a provision for credit losses, which is charged to expense, and reduced by charge offs, net of recoveries. In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the allowance for credit losses. Such agencies may require the Company to recognize adjustments to the allowance based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination.

Loans with similar risk characteristics are evaluated in pools and, depending on the nature of each identified pool, the Company utilizes a discounted cash flow, probability of default / loss given default, or remaining life method. The historical loss experience estimate by pool is then adjusted by forecast factors that are quantitatively related to the Company's historical credit loss experience, such as national unemployment rates and gross domestic product. Losses are predicted over a period of time determined to be reasonable and supportable, and at the end of the reasonable and supportable period losses are reverted to long term historical averages. The reasonable and supportable period and reversion period are re-evaluated each quarter by the Company and are dependent on the current economic environment among other factors.

The estimated credit losses for each loan pool are then adjusted for changes in qualitative factors not inherently considered in the quantitative analyses. The qualitative adjustments either increase or decrease the quantitative model estimation. The Company considers factors that are relevant within the qualitative framework which include the following: changes in lending policies and quality of loan reviews, changes in nature and volume of loans, changes in volume and trends of problem loans, changes in concentration risk, trends in underlying collateral values, changes in competition, legal and regulatory environment and changes in economic conditions.

Credit losses for loans that no longer share similar risk characteristics with the collectively evaluated pools are excluded from the collective evaluation and estimated on an individual basis. Specific allowances are estimated based on one of several methods, including the estimated fair value of the underlying collateral, observable market value of similar debt or the present value of expected cash flows.

The Company measures expected credit losses over the contractual term of a loan, adjusted for estimated prepayments. The contractual term excludes expected extensions, renewals and modifications unless there is a reasonable expectation that a loan modification will be executed. Credit losses are estimated on the amortized cost basis of loans. Accrued interest receivable on loans is excluded from the estimate of credit losses.

Credit Exposure

The Company also has off-balance sheet financial instruments, which include unfunded credit commitments and letters of credit. The Company minimizes these risks through underwriting guidelines and prudent risk management techniques. For off-balance sheet instruments, the allowance for credit losses is calculated in accordance with Topic 326, representing expected credit losses over the contractual period for which the Company is exposed to credit risk resulting from a contractual obligation to extend credit and considers the probability of a drawdown on the commitment and other factors. The allowance is reported as a component of other liabilities within the consolidated balance sheets. Adjustments to the allowance for credit losses for unfunded commitments are reported in the income statement as a component of other operating expense. At December 31, 2023, \$1.2 million in allowance for credit losses was recognized on off-balance sheet financial instruments.

The allowance for credit losses was \$24.4 million at December 31, 2023 compared to \$20.2 million at December 31, 2022, an increase of \$4.2 million, or 20.9%. Additional provisions were recorded based on overall growth in loans, current economic factors and increases for individually analyzed loans.

The following table provides an analysis of the allowance for credit losses as of the dates indicated.

	As of and for the Years Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
	(dollars in thousands)	
Average loans, net of unearned income	\$ 1,711,006	\$ 1,421,376
Loans, net of unearned income	1,884,508	1,587,164
Allowance for credit losses at beginning of the period	20,156	14,844
Impact of adoption of ASC 326	(1,285)	—
Charge offs:		
Construction and development	3	66
Residential	—	7
Commercial	—	—
Commercial and industrial	686	479
Consumer and other	8	26
Total charge offs	697	578
Recoveries:		
Construction and development	—	—
Residential	41	50
Commercial	—	—
Commercial and industrial	54	205
Consumer and other	19	30
Total recoveries	114	285
Net charge offs	\$ 583	\$ 293
Provision for credit losses	\$ 6,090	\$ 5,605
Balance at end of period	<u>\$ 24,378</u>	<u>\$ 20,156</u>
Allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments at beginning of the period	\$ —	\$ —
Impact of adoption of ASC 326	1,285	—
Credit for credit losses on unfunded commitments	(46)	—
Balance at the end of the period	<u>\$ 1,239</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Ratio of allowance to end of period loans	1.29 %	1.27 %
Ratio of net charge offs to average loans	0.03 %	0.02 %

Net charge offs for the year ended December 31, 2023 totaled \$583,000, an increase of \$290,000 compared to net charge offs of \$293,000 for the year ended December 31, 2022.

The following table presents the allocation of net charge offs (recoveries) to average gross loans by major loan category:

	December 31, 2023			December 31, 2022		
	NCO (Recovery)	Average Balance	NCO (Recovery) to Average Loans	NCO (Recovery)	Average Balance	NCO (Recovery) to Average Loans
(dollars in thousands)						
Real estate mortgages:						
Construction and development	\$ 3	\$ 225,780	0.00 %	\$ 66	\$ 197,676	0.03 %
Residential	(41)	213,718	(0.02)%	(43)	155,762	(0.03)%
Commercial	—	1,002,690	0.00 %	—	825,100	0.00 %
Commercial and industrial	632	260,750	0.24 %	274	233,704	0.12 %
Consumer and other	(11)	8,068	(0.14)%	(4)	9,134	(0.04)%
Total average gross loans	<u>\$ 583</u>	<u>\$1,711,006</u>	<u>0.03 %</u>	<u>\$ 293</u>	<u>\$1,421,376</u>	<u>0.02 %</u>

The following table presents the allocation of the allowance for credit losses for each respective loan category with the corresponding percentage of loans in each category to total loans:

	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Amount	Percentage of loans in each category to gross loans	Amount	Percentage of loans in each category to gross loans
(dollars in thousands)				
Real estate mortgages:				
Construction and development	\$ 5,448	12.9 %	\$ 4,081	16.1 %
Residential	3,049	11.9 %	1,292	10.5 %
Commercial	11,329	60.5 %	9,070	56.8 %
Commercial and industrial	4,466	14.3 %	5,642	16.1 %
Consumer and other	86	0.4 %	71	0.5 %
Total	<u>\$ 24,378</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>\$ 20,156</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>

Nonperforming Loans

Loans are considered delinquent when principal or interest payments are past due 30 days or more. Delinquent loans may remain on accrual status between 30 days and 90 days past due. Loans on which the accrual of interest has been discontinued are designated as nonaccrual loans. Typically, the accrual of interest on loans is discontinued when principal or interest payments are past due 90 days or when, in the opinion of management, there is a reasonable doubt as to collectability in the normal course of business. When loans are placed on nonaccrual status, all interest previously accrued but not collected is reversed against current period interest income. Income on nonaccrual loans is subsequently recognized only to the extent that cash is received and the loan's principal balance is deemed collectible. Loans are restored to accrual status when loans become well-secured and management believes full collectability of principal and interest is probable.

Loans that do not share risk characteristics are evaluated on an individual basis. Loans evaluated individually are not also included in the collective evaluation. Depending on a particular loan's circumstances, the Company measures impairment of a loan based upon the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the loan's observable market price, or the fair value of the collateral less estimated costs to sell if the loan is collateral dependent. A loan is considered collateral dependent when repayment of the loan is based solely on the liquidation of the collateral. Fair value, where possible, is determined by independent appraisals, typically on an annual basis. Between appraisal periods, the fair value may be adjusted based on specific events, such as if deterioration of quality of the collateral comes to the Company's attention as part of its problem loan monitoring

process, or if discussions with the borrower lead us to believe the last appraised value no longer reflects the actual market for the collateral. The impairment amount on a collateral-dependent loan is charged off to the allowance if deemed not collectible and the impairment amount on a loan that is not collateral-dependent is set up as a specific reserve.

Assets acquired through, or in lieu of, loan foreclosure are held for sale and are initially recorded at fair value less estimated selling costs. Any write-down to fair value at the time of transfer to other real estate owned is charged to the allowance for credit losses. Subsequent to foreclosure, valuations are periodically performed by management and the assets are carried at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less estimated costs to sell. Costs of improvements are capitalized, whereas costs related to holding other real estate owned and subsequent write-downs to the value are expensed. Any gains and losses realized at the time of disposal are reflected in income.

Real estate, which the Company acquires as a result of foreclosure or by deed-in-lieu of foreclosure, is classified as foreclosed assets until sold and is initially recorded at fair value less costs to sell when acquired, establishing a new carrying value. Foreclosed assets totaled \$33,000 at December 31, 2023, consisting of one property, located in Wedowee, Alabama. The Company sold a \$2.9 million property in December 2023 and incurred selling expenses but no loss.

Nonperforming loans include nonaccrual loans and loans past due 90 days or more. Nonperforming assets consist of nonperforming loans plus OREO and collateral taken in foreclosure or similar proceedings.

Total nonperforming loans decreased \$1.1 million from December 31, 2022 to December 31, 2023. The net decrease was primarily the result of two loans that were paid-off, one loan that was charged-off and another loan that was moved back to accruing status.

Nonperforming Assets

The following table sets forth the allocation of the Company's nonperforming assets among different asset categories as of the dates indicated. Nonperforming assets consist of nonperforming loans plus OREO and repossessed property. Nonperforming loans include nonaccrual loans and loans past due 90 days or more.

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
	(dollars in thousands)	
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 1,017	\$ 2,245
Past due loans 90 days or more and still accruing interest	160	—
Total nonperforming loans	1,177	2,245
OREO	33	2,930
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 1,210	\$ 5,175
Allowance for credit losses	\$ 24,378	\$ 20,156
Gross loans outstanding at the end of period	\$ 1,890,677	\$ 1,592,707
Allowance for credit losses to gross loans	1.29%	1.27%
Allowance for credit losses to nonperforming loans	2071.20%	897.82%
Nonperforming loans to gross loans	0.06%	0.14%
Nonperforming assets to gross loans and OREO	0.06%	0.32%
Nonaccrual loans by category:		
Real estate mortgages:		
Construction and development	\$ —	\$ 67
Residential	252	565
Commercial	765	1,278
Commercial and industrial	—	312
Consumer and other	—	23
Total	\$ 1,017	\$ 2,245

Securities Portfolio

The securities portfolio serves the following purposes: (i) it provides liquidity to supplement cash flows from the loan and deposit activities of customers; (ii) it can be used as an interest rate risk management tool since it provides a large base of assets and the Company can change the maturity and interest rate characteristics more readily than the loan portfolio to better match changes in the deposit base and other Company funding sources; (iii) it is an alternative interest-earning asset when loan demand is weak or when deposits grow more rapidly than loans; and (iv) it provides a source of pledged assets for securing certain deposits and borrowed funds, as may be required by law or by specific agreement with a depositor or lender.

The securities portfolio consists of securities classified as available for sale and held to maturity. All available for sale securities are reported at fair value. Securities available for sale consist primarily of state and municipal securities and mortgage-backed securities. All held to maturity securities are recorded at amortized cost. Securities held to maturity consist of state and municipal securities. We determine the appropriate classification at the time of purchase.

The following table summarizes the fair value of the securities portfolio as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
	(dollars in thousands)			
December 31, 2023				
Securities Available for Sale				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 9,721	\$ —	\$ (949)	\$ 8,772
U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises (GSEs)	2,446	37	(215)	2,268
State and municipal securities	45,220	21	(4,172)	41,069
Corporate debt securities	12,517	—	(1,258)	11,259
Asset based securities	19,112	54	(479)	18,687
Mortgage-backed GSE residential/multifamily and non-GSE	101,306	164	(4,525)	96,945
Total securities available for sale	<u>\$ 190,322</u>	<u>\$ 276</u>	<u>\$ (11,598)</u>	<u>\$ 179,000</u>
Securities Held to Maturity				
State and municipal securities	19,632	—	(3,399)	16,233
Total securities held to maturity	<u>\$ 19,632</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (3,399)</u>	<u>\$ 16,233</u>
Total securities	<u>\$ 209,954</u>	<u>\$ 276</u>	<u>\$ (14,997)</u>	<u>\$ 195,233</u>
December 31, 2022				
Securities Available for Sale				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 9,764	\$ —	\$ (1,180)	\$ 8,584
U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises (GSEs)	2,009	—	(221)	1,788
State and municipal securities	56,204	100	(6,379)	49,925
Corporate debt securities	12,526	—	(899)	11,627
Asset based securities	14,079	—	(742)	13,337
Mortgage-backed GSE residential/multifamily and non-GSE	75,892	3	(5,612)	70,283
Total securities available for sale	<u>\$ 170,474</u>	<u>\$ 103</u>	<u>\$ (15,033)</u>	<u>\$ 155,544</u>
Securities Held to Maturity				
State and municipal securities	19,652	—	(4,287)	15,365
Total securities held to maturity	<u>\$ 19,652</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (4,287)</u>	<u>\$ 15,365</u>
Total securities	<u>\$ 190,126</u>	<u>\$ 103</u>	<u>\$ (19,320)</u>	<u>\$ 170,909</u>

Certain securities have fair values less than amortized cost and, therefore, contain unrealized losses. At December 31, 2023, we evaluated the securities that had an unrealized loss for credit impairment and determined all declines in value to be temporary. We anticipate full recovery of amortized cost with respect to these securities by maturity, or sooner in the event of a more favorable market interest rate environment. We do not intend to sell these securities and it is not probable that we will be required to sell them before recovery of the amortized cost basis, which may be at maturity.

The following tables set forth certain information regarding contractual maturities and the weighted average yields of our investment securities as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022. Weighted average yield is calculated by taking the sum of each category of securities multiplied by the respective yield for a given maturity, and dividing by the sum of the securities for the same maturity. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities if borrowers have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	Due in One Year or Less		Due After One Year Through Five Years		Due After Five Years Through Ten Years		Due After Ten Years		Total	
	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Yield	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Yield	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Yield	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Yield	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Yield

(dollars in thousands)

December 31, 2023

Securities Available for Sale

U.S. Treasury securities	\$ —	— %	\$ 6,197	1.31 %	\$ 3,524	1.48 %	\$ —	— %	\$ 9,721	1.38 %
U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises (GSEs)	—	—	—	—	1,699	6.34	747	1.54	2,446	4.88
State and municipal securities	482	1.90	1,595	1.85	3,833	2.12	39,310	1.99	45,220	2.00
Corporate debt securities	—	—	3,015	4.85	9,502	4.94	—	—	12,517	4.92
Asset based securities	—	—	864	2.20	3,979	3.41	14,269	6.64	19,112	5.76
Mortgage-backed GSE residential/multifamily and non-GSE	9,847	7.63	29,493	6.29	6,943	4.34	55,023	4.83	101,306	5.50
Total securities available for sale	\$ 10,329	7.36 %	\$ 41,164	5.17 %	\$ 29,480	3.89 %	\$ 109,349	4.03 %	\$ 190,322	4.43 %

Securities Held to Maturity

State and municipal securities	—	—	—	—	7,743	2.39	11,889	2.37	19,632	2.37
Total securities held to maturity	\$ —	— %	\$ —	— %	\$ 7,743	2.39 %	\$ 11,889	2.37 %	\$ 19,632	2.37 %
Total securities	\$ 10,329	7.36 %	\$ 41,164	5.17 %	\$ 37,223	3.58 %	\$ 121,238	3.86 %	\$ 209,954	4.24 %

	Due in One Year or Less		Due After One Year Through Five Years		Due After Five Years Through Ten Years		Due After Ten Years		Total	
	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Yield	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Yield	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Yield	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Yield	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Yield

(dollars in thousands)

December 31, 2022

Securities Available for Sale

U.S. Treasury securities	\$ —	— %	\$ 1,992	1.33 %	\$ 7,772	1.39 %	\$ —	— %	\$ 9,764	1.38 %
U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises (GSEs)	—	—	—	—	1,262	4.63	747	1.54	2,009	3.48
State and municipal securities	—	—	2,093	1.86	3,276	2.10	50,835	2.29	56,204	2.26
Corporate debt securities	—	—	3,022	4.84	9,504	4.94	—	—	12,526	4.92
Asset based securities	—	—	1,231	2.16	2,654	1.65	10,194	4.77	14,079	3.96
Mortgage-backed GSE residential/multifamily and non-GSE	5,768	6.53 %	27,472	4.83	7,455	4.58	35,197	3.37	75,892	4.26
Total securities available for sale	\$ 5,768	6.53 %	\$ 35,810	4.37 %	\$ 31,923	3.41 %	\$ 96,973	2.94 %	\$ 170,474	3.45 %

Securities Held to Maturity

State and municipal securities	—	—	—	—	5,310	2.38	14,342	2.37	19,652	2.37
Total securities held to maturity	\$ —	— %	\$ —	— %	\$ 5,310	2.38 %	\$ 14,342	2.37 %	\$ 19,652	2.37 %
Total securities	\$ 5,768	6.53 %	\$ 35,810	4.37 %	\$ 37,233	3.27 %	\$ 111,315	2.87 %	\$ 190,126	3.34 %

Bank Owned Life Insurance

We maintain investments in BOLI policies to help control employee benefit costs, as a protection against loss of certain key employees and as a tax planning strategy. We are the sole owner and beneficiary of the BOLI policies. At December 31, 2023, BOLI totaled \$29.9 million compared to \$29.2 million at December 31, 2022. The increase represents an increase in the cash surrender value.

Deposits

Deposits represent the Company's primary and most vital source of funds. We offer a variety of deposit products including demand deposits accounts, interest-bearing products, savings accounts and certificate of deposits. The Bank also acquires brokered deposits, QwickRate internet certificates of deposit, and reciprocal deposits through the IntraFi network. The reciprocal deposits include both the Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service ("CDARS") and Insured Cash Sweep program. The Company is a member of the IntraFi network, which effectively allows depositors to receive FDIC insurance on amounts greater than the FDIC insurance limit, which is currently \$250,000. IntraFi allows institutions to break large deposits into smaller amounts and place them in a network of other IntraFi institutions to ensure full FDIC insurance is gained on the entire deposit. Generally, internet and reciprocal deposits are not brokered deposits for regulatory purposes.

Our strong asset growth requires us to place a greater emphasis on both interest and noninterest-bearing deposits. Deposit accounts are added by loan production cross-selling, customer referrals, marketing advertisements, mobile and online banking and our involvement within our communities.

Total deposits at December 31, 2023 were \$2.0 billion, representing an increase of \$297.4 million, or 17.3%, compared to \$1.7 billion at December 31, 2022. As of December 31, 2023, 21.7% of total deposits were comprised of noninterest-bearing demand accounts, 48.6% of interest-bearing non-maturity accounts and 29.7% of time deposits. Brokered deposits represented 11.4% of total deposits.

The following table summarizes our deposit balances as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	December 31,			
	2023		2022	
	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total
	(dollars in thousands)			
Noninterest-bearing transaction	\$ 437,959	21.7%	\$ 460,977	26.8%
Interest-bearing transaction	946,347	46.9%	837,127	48.6%
Savings	35,412	1.7%	49,235	2.9%
Time deposits, \$250,000 and under	500,406	24.8%	307,145	17.8%
Time deposits, over \$250,000	98,065	4.9%	66,259	3.9%
Total deposits	<u>\$ 2,018,189</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 1,720,743</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

The following tables set forth the maturity of time deposits as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	December 31, 2023				
	Maturity Within:				
	Three Months	Three Months Through 12 Months	Over 12 Months Through 3 Years	Over 3 Years	Total
	(dollars in thousands)				
Time deposits, less than \$100,000	\$ 47,117	\$ 155,751	\$ 76,776	\$ 18,751	\$ 298,395
Time deposits, \$100,000 through \$250,000	76,980	112,809	11,560	662	202,011
Time deposits, over \$250,000	42,646	53,105	2,013	301	98,065
Total time deposits	<u>\$ 166,743</u>	<u>\$ 321,665</u>	<u>\$ 90,349</u>	<u>\$ 19,714</u>	<u>\$ 598,471</u>

December 31, 2022					
Maturity Within:					
Three Months	Three Months Through 12 Months	Over 12 Months Through 3 Years	Over 3 Years	Total	
(dollars in thousands)					
Time deposits, less than \$100,000	\$ 35,256	\$ 78,290	\$ 59,178	\$ 1,705	\$ 174,429
Time deposits, \$100,000 through \$250,000	15,096	48,578	67,921	1,121	132,716
Time deposits, over \$250,000	9,237	28,898	27,823	301	66,259
Total time deposits	<u>\$ 59,589</u>	<u>\$ 155,766</u>	<u>\$ 154,922</u>	<u>\$ 3,127</u>	<u>\$ 373,404</u>

Time deposits issued in amounts of more than \$250,000 represent the type of deposit most likely to affect the Company's future earnings because of interest rate sensitivity. The effective cost of these funds is generally higher than other time deposits because the funds are usually obtained at premium rates of interest.

The following table presents the average balance and average rate paid on each of the following deposit categories as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	December 31,			
	2023		2022	
	Average Balance	Average Rate Paid	Average Balance	Average Rate Paid
(dollars in thousands)				
Noninterest-bearing transaction	\$ 436,571	—%	\$ 496,486	—%
Interest-bearing transaction	90,231	0.09%	109,786	0.09%
Money markets	808,880	3.47%	689,217	0.85%
Savings	42,471	0.20%	65,613	0.19%
Time deposits	480,871	3.57%	263,021	1.07%
Total deposits	<u>\$ 1,859,024</u>	<u>2.44%</u>	<u>\$ 1,624,123</u>	<u>0.55%</u>

Our uninsured deposits, which are the portion of deposit accounts that exceed the FDIC insurance limit of \$250,000, were \$615.7 million and \$601.0 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The following table presents the maturities of our time deposits in excess of the insurance limit of \$250,000 as of December 31, 2023.

December 31, 2023	
(dollars in thousands)	
Three months	\$ 29,542
Over 3 months through 6 months	16,624
Over 6 months through 12 months	31,865
Over 12 months	2,552
Total	<u>\$ 80,583</u>

Borrowed Funds

In addition to deposits, we utilize advances from the FHLB and other borrowings as a supplementary funding source to finance our operations.

FHLB Advances. The FHLB allows us to borrow, on both short and long-term, collateralized by a blanket floating lien on first mortgage loans and commercial real estate loans as well as FHLB stock. At December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, we had borrowing capacity from the FHLB of \$162.7 million and \$99.5 million, respectively. We had \$70.0 million in FHLB borrowings as of December 31, 2023 and \$31.0 million as of December 31, 2022. All our outstanding FHLB advances have fixed rates of interest.

The following table sets forth our FHLB borrowings as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
	(dollars in thousands)	
Amount outstanding at end of period	\$ 70,000	\$ 31,000
Weighted average interest rate at end of period	5.02 %	3.43 %
Maximum month-end balance	\$ 70,000	\$ 35,000
Average balance outstanding during the period	\$ 39,830	\$ 25,264
Weighted average interest rate during the period	4.64 %	1.15 %

Lines of Credit. The Bank has uncollateralized, uncommitted federal funds lines of credit with multiple banks as a source of funding for liquidity management. The total amount of the lines of credit was \$99.2 million and \$87.2 million as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively. The Bank had \$10.0 million outstanding as of December 31, 2023, which was subsequently repaid on January 2, 2024. There was \$89.2 million and \$87.2 million available as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively.

Federal Reserve Bank Discount Window. The Bank has the ability to borrow funds from the Federal Reserve Bank utilizing the discount window, as an instrument that allows us to borrow on a short-term basis to meet temporary liquidity shortages. The Bank had borrowing capacity of \$295.7 million as a source of funding as of December 31, 2023 and had \$10.0 million outstanding as of December 31, 2023, which was subsequently repaid on January 10, 2024. There was \$285.7 million available as of December 31, 2023.

Federal Reserve Bank Bank Term Funding Program (“BTFP”). On March 12, 2023, the Federal Reserve Bank, Department of Treasury and the FDIC issued a joint statement outlining actions taken to protect the U.S. economy by strengthening public confidence in the banking system as a result of and in response to recently announced bank closures. Among other actions, the Federal Reserve Board announced that it would make available additional funding to eligible depository institutions through the creation of a new BTFP. The BTFP provides eligible depository institutions an additional source of liquidity. The Bank had borrowing capacity of \$11.3 million as a source of funding as of December 31, 2023 and had \$7.0 million outstanding as of December 31, 2023, which was subsequently repaid on January 16, 2024. There was \$4.3 million available as of December 31, 2023.

First Horizon Line of Credit. During 2019, the Company obtained the \$25.0 million Line of Credit with First Horizon, which was extended in July 2022 and matures in August 2024. The Line of Credit is collateralized by 100% of the capital stock of the Bank. The Line of Credit includes various financial and nonfinancial covenants. The Line of Credit has a variable interest rate linked to the WSJ Prime Rate with an initial interest rate of 4.75% per annum (but in no event less than 3.00% per annum), and requires quarterly interest payments. The balance outstanding under the Line of Credit as of December 31, 2023 was \$0.

Subordinated Debt Securities

On February 7, 2022, the Company issued \$48.0 million of Fixed-to-Floating Rate Subordinated Notes due February 2032 (the “Notes”). The Notes bear interest at 3.50% per annum, payable quarterly in arrears. From and including February 7, 2027, to but excluding the maturity date or early redemption date, the interest rate will reset quarterly to a Three-Month Term Secured Overnight Financing Rate plus 205 basis points, payable quarterly in arrears. The Company will be entitled to redeem the Notes, in whole or in part, on any interest payment on or after February 7, 2027, and to redeem the Notes in whole upon certain other events.

On October 26, 2022, the Company issued \$40.0 million of Fixed-to-Floating Rate Subordinated Notes due October 2032 (the “2032 Notes”). The 2032 Notes bear interest at 7.0% per annum, payable quarterly in arrears. From and including October 26, 2027, to but excluding the maturity date or early redemption date, the interest rate will reset quarterly to a Three-Month Term Secured Overnight Financing Rate plus 306 basis points, payable quarterly in arrears. The Company will be entitled to redeem the 2032 Notes, in whole or in part, on any interest payment on or after October 26, 2027, and to redeem the 2032 Notes in whole upon certain other events.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity

Liquidity refers to the measure of our ability to meet the cash flow requirements of depositors and borrowers, while at the same time meeting our operating, capital and strategic cash flow needs, all at a reasonable cost. We continuously monitor our liquidity position to ensure that assets and liabilities are managed in a manner that will meet all short-term and long-term cash requirements. We manage our liquidity position to meet the daily cash flow needs of customers, while maintaining an appropriate balance between assets and liabilities to meet the return on investment objectives of our shareholders.

Interest rate sensitivity involves the relationships between rate-sensitive assets and liabilities and is an indication of the probable effects of interest rate fluctuations on the Company’s net interest income. Interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities are those with yields or rates that are subject to change within a future time period due to maturity or changes in market rates. A model is used to project future net interest income under a set of possible interest rate movements. The Company’s Asset Liability Committee, or ALCO, reviews this information to determine if the projected future net interest income levels would be acceptable. The Company attempts to stay within acceptable net interest income levels.

Our liquidity position is supported by management of liquid assets and access to alternative sources of funds. Our liquid assets include cash, interest-bearing deposits in correspondent banks, federal funds sold, and the fair value of unpledged investment securities. Other available sources of liquidity include wholesale deposits, and additional borrowings from correspondent banks, FHLB advances, federal reserve bank borrowings and the Line of Credit.

Our short-term and long-term liquidity requirements are primarily met through cash flow from operations, redeployment of prepaying and maturing balances in our loan and investment portfolios, and increases in customer deposits. Other alternative sources of funds will supplement these primary sources to the extent necessary to meet additional liquidity requirements on either a short-term or long-term basis.

The Company and the Bank are separate corporate entities. The Company’s liquidity depends primarily upon dividends received from the Bank and capital and debt issued by the Company. The Company relies on its liquidity to pay interest and principal on Company indebtedness, company operating expenses, and dividends to Company shareholders.

During the first quarter of 2023, numerous regional banks encountered liquidity stresses and the failure of a few high-profile financial institutions created stress in the banking sector. These institutions appeared to face stress particularly surrounding uninsured deposits. Our percentage of deposits that were uninsured as of December 31, 2023, was approximately 30.5%. We believe this percentage would place the Company’s level of uninsured deposits below peer average and peer median. We attribute this lower level of uninsured deposits to having a deposit base with less concentrated deposits than those of the institutions that failed, especially when considering our commercial

banking focus. This is due primarily to our focus on banking small businesses, which allows us to accumulate larger quantities of insured commercial accounts than a bank that is focused on larger clients. In addition, the Company also utilizes an uninsured deposit program.

Capital Requirements

We are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal and state banking regulators. Failure to meet regulatory capital requirements may result in certain mandatory and possible additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on our financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for “prompt corrective action” (described below), we must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of our assets, liabilities and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting policies. The capital amounts and classifications are subject to qualitative judgments by the federal banking regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors.

As of December 31, 2023, both the Company and the Bank exceeded all the minimum bank regulatory capital requirements to which the Company and the Bank were subject.

The table below summarizes the minimum capital requirements applicable to the Company and the Bank from a regulatory perspective, as well as the Company’s and the Bank’s capital ratios as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

Basel III capital guidelines require the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios of total capital, Tier 1 capital, and common equity Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets, and of Tier 1 capital to average assets. In addition, under Basel III, the Bank is subject to a capital conservation buffer, which requires it to maintain common equity Tier 1 capital of 2.50% above minimum capital requirements for the common equity Tier 1 ratio, Tier 1 risk-based ratio and total risk-based ratio to avoid limitations on distributions and discretionary bonus payments.

In addition, the Federal Deposit Insurance Act requires, among other things, that the federal banking regulators take prompt corrective action with respect to FDIC-insured depository institutions that do not meet certain minimum capital requirements. Under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act’s prompt corrective action regime, insured depository institutions are divided into five capital categories: well capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized, and critically undercapitalized. A depository institution is defined to be well capitalized if it has a common equity tier 1 capital ratio (“CET1 capital”) of at least 6.5%, a leverage ratio of at least 5%, a tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of at least 8%, and a total risk-based capital ratio of at least 10%, and it is not subject to a directive, order or written agreement to meet and maintain specific capital levels. Bank holding companies are not subject to prompt corrective action.

The Company and the Bank exceeded all regulatory capital requirements under Basel III and the Bank met all the minimum capital adequacy requirements to be considered “well capitalized” for prompt corrective action purposes as of the dates reflected in the table below. As a bank holding company with less than \$3.0 billion in total consolidated assets, the Company is eligible to be treated as a “small bank holding company” under the Federal Reserve’s Small Bank Holding Company and Savings and Loan Holding Company Policy Statement. As a result, the Company’s capital adequacy is evaluated at the bank level and on a parent-only basis, and it is not subject to consolidated capital standards for regulatory purposes. The ratios set forth below as to the Company are for illustrative purposes in the event the Company were to become subject to consolidated capital standards for regulatory purposes. The column styled “Required for Capital Adequacy Purposes” includes the 2.50% capital conservation buffer.

	Actual		Required for Capital Adequacy Purposes		Minimums To Be “Well Capitalized” Under Prompt Corrective Action	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
(dollars in thousands)						
As of December 31, 2023						
Tier 1 capital (to average assets)						
Company	\$ 205,582	8.99%	\$ 91,503	4.00%	\$ —	—
Bank	\$ 274,850	12.01%	\$ 91,503	4.00%	\$ 114,379	5.00%
CET 1 capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Company	\$ 205,582	9.20%	\$ 156,378	7.00%	\$ —	—
Bank	\$ 274,850	12.30%	\$ 156,378	7.00%	\$ 145,209	6.50%
Tier 1 capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Company	\$ 205,582	9.20%	\$ 189,888	8.50%	\$ —	—
Bank	\$ 274,850	12.30%	\$ 189,888	8.50%	\$ 178,718	8.00%
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Company	\$ 319,199	14.29%	\$ 234,568	10.50%	\$ —	—
Bank	\$ 300,467	13.45%	\$ 234,568	10.50%	\$ 223,398	10.00%

	Actual		Required for Capital Adequacy Purposes		Minimums To Be “Well Capitalized” Under Prompt Corrective Action	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
(dollars in thousands)						
As of December 31, 2022						
Tier 1 capital (to average assets)						
Company	\$ 174,679	8.82%	\$ 79,182	4.00%	\$ —	—
Bank	\$ 240,815	12.17%	\$ 79,182	4.00%	\$ 98,977	5.00%
CET 1 capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Company	\$ 174,679	8.86%	\$ 138,018	7.00%	\$ —	—
Bank	\$ 240,815	12.21%	\$ 138,018	7.00%	\$ 128,160	6.50%
Tier 1 capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Company	\$ 174,679	8.86%	\$ 167,593	8.50%	\$ —	—
Bank	\$ 240,815	12.21%	\$ 167,593	8.50%	\$ 157,735	8.00%
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Company	\$ 282,835	14.34%	\$ 207,027	10.50%	\$ —	—
Bank	\$ 260,971	13.24%	\$ 207,027	10.50%	\$ 197,169	10.00%

Contractual Obligations

The following tables contain supplemental information regarding our total contractual obligations at December 31, 2023.

	Payments Due as of December 31, 2023			
	Within One Year	One to Five Years	After Five Years	Total
(dollars in thousands)				
Time deposits	\$ 488,408	\$ 110,036	\$ 27	\$ 598,471
FHLB advances	58,000	12,000	—	70,000
Subordinated notes	—	—	86,679	86,679
Other borrowings	26,994	—	—	26,994
Total contractual obligations	\$ 573,402	\$ 122,036	\$ 86,706	\$ 782,144

We believe that we will be able to meet our contractual obligations as they come due through the maintenance of adequate cash levels. We expect to maintain adequate cash levels through profitability, loan and securities repayment and maturity activity and continued deposit gathering activities. We have in place various borrowing mechanisms for both short-term and long-term liquidity needs.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We are a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of our customers. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit. Those instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the consolidated balance sheets. The Company'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 to our customers is represented by the contractual or notional amount of those instruments. Commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit are not recorded as an asset or liability by the Company until the instrument is exercised. The contractual or notional amounts of those instruments reflect the extent of involvement we have in particular classes of financial instruments.

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The Company uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as they do for on-balance sheet instruments. The amount and nature of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by the Company upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the potential borrower.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Company to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. Those guarantees are primarily issued to support public and private short-term borrowing arrangements. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. The Company holds collateral supporting those commitments for which collateral is deemed necessary.

The following table summarizes commitments we have made as of the dates presented.

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
	(dollars in thousands)	
Commitments to extend credit	\$ 501,935	\$ 550,315
Standby letters of credit	2,846	5,632
Total	<u>\$ 504,781</u>	<u>\$ 555,947</u>

Interest Rate Sensitivity and Market Risk

As a financial institution, our primary component of market risk is interest rate volatility. Our interest rate risk policy provides management with the guidelines for effective funds management, and we have established a measurement system for monitoring our net interest rate sensitivity position. We have historically managed our sensitivity position within our established guidelines.

Fluctuations in interest rates will ultimately impact both the level of income and expense recorded on most of our assets and liabilities, and the market value of all interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, other than those which have a short term to maturity. Interest rate risk is the potential of economic losses due to future interest rate changes. These economic losses can be reflected as a loss of future net interest income and/or a loss of current fair market values. The objective is to measure the effect on net interest income and to adjust the balance sheet to minimize the inherent risk while at the same time maximizing income.

We manage our exposure to interest rates by adjusting our balance sheet assets and liabilities in the ordinary course of business. Based upon the nature of our operations, we are not subject to foreign exchange or commodity price risk.

Our exposure to interest rate risk is managed by ALCO in accordance with policies approved by the Bank's board of directors. ALCO formulates strategies based on appropriate levels of interest rate risk. In determining the appropriate level of interest rate risk, ALCO considers the impact on earnings and capital of the current outlook on interest rates, potential changes in interest rates, regional economies, liquidity, business strategies and other factors. ALCO meets regularly to review, among other things, the sensitivity of assets and liabilities to interest rate changes, the book and market values of assets and liabilities, commitments to originate loans and the maturities of investments and borrowings. Additionally, ALCO reviews liquidity, cash flow flexibility, maturities of deposits and consumer and commercial deposit activity. Management also employs methodologies to manage interest rate risk, which include an analysis of the relationships between interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities and an interest rate risk simulation model and shock analyses.

We use interest rate risk simulation models and shock analyses to test the interest rate sensitivity of net interest income and fair value of equity, and the impact of changes in interest rates on other financial metrics.

Contractual maturities and re-pricing opportunities of loans are incorporated in the models. The average lives of non-maturity deposit accounts are based on decay assumptions and are incorporated into the models. All of the assumptions used in our analyses are inherently uncertain and, as a result, the models cannot precisely measure future net interest income or precisely predict the impact of fluctuations in market interest rates on net interest income. Actual results will differ from the models' simulated results due to the timing, magnitude and frequency of interest rate changes as well as changes in market conditions and the application and timing of various management strategies.

On a quarterly basis, we run a simulation model for a static balance sheet and other scenarios. These models test the impact on net interest income from changes in market interest rates under various scenarios. Under the static model, rates are shocked instantaneously and ramped rates change over a 12-month and 24-month horizon based upon parallel and non-parallel yield curve shifts. Parallel shock scenarios assume instantaneous parallel movements in the yield curve compared to a flat yield curve scenario. Non-parallel simulation involves analysis of interest income and expense under various changes in the shape of the yield curve. Our internal policy regarding interest rate risk simulations currently specifies that for parallel shifts of the yield curve, estimated net interest income at risk for the subsequent one-year period should not decline by more than 10% for a 100 basis point shift, 15% for a 200 basis point shift, 20% for a 300 basis point shift, and 25% for a 400 basis point shift.

The following tables summarize the simulated change in net interest income over a 12-month horizon as of the dates indicated:

Change in Interest Rates (Basis Points)	Percent Change in Net Interest Income	
	December 31,	
	2023	2022
+400	6.00	20.45
+300	4.90	15.30
+200	3.60	10.23
+100	1.90	5.20
-100	(3.60)	(6.04)
-200	(6.10)	(12.88)
-300	(8.50)	(20.44)
-400	(12.30)	(27.53)

Inflation and increases in interest rates may result from fiscal stimulus and monetary stimulus, and the Federal Reserve has indicated it is willing to permit inflation to run moderately above its 2% target for some time. Increases in interest rates have caused consumers to shift their funds to more interest-bearing instruments and to increase the competition for and costs of deposits. Customers movement of bank deposits into other investment assets or from transaction deposits to higher interest-bearing time deposits have caused our funding costs to increase. Additionally,

any such loss of funds could result in lower loan originations and growth, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. Increases in market interest rates may reduce demand for loans, including residential mortgage loan originations. At the same time, increases in rates will increase the rates we charge on variable rate loans and may increase our net interest margin. Higher interest rates would decrease the values of our existing fixed rate securities investments and could potentially adversely affect the values and liquidity of collateral securing our loans. The effects of increased rates will depend on the rates of changes in our costs of funds and interest earned on our loans and investments and the shape of the yield curve.

Impact of Inflation

The consolidated financial statements and related consolidated financial data presented herein have been prepared in accordance with GAAP and practices within the banking industry which require the measurement of financial position and operating results in terms of historical dollars without considering the changes in the relative purchasing power of money over time due to inflation. Unlike most industrial companies, virtually all the assets and liabilities of a financial institution are monetary in nature. As a result, interest rates have a more significant impact on a financial institution's performance than the effects of general levels of inflation.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our accounting and reporting policies conform to GAAP and conform to general practices within our industry. To prepare financial statements in conformity with GAAP, management makes estimates, assumptions and judgments based on available information. These estimates, assumptions and judgments affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. These estimates, assumptions and judgments are based on information available as of the date of the financial statements and, as this information changes, actual results could differ from the estimates, assumptions and judgments reflected in the financial statements. In particular, management has identified several accounting policies that, due to the estimates, assumptions and judgments inherent in those policies, are critical to understanding our financial statements.

The following is a discussion of the critical accounting policies and significant estimates that we believe require us to make the most complex or subjective decisions or assessments. Additional information about these policies can be found in Note 1 of the Company's consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2023, included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Allowance for Credit Losses on Loans. The allowance for credit losses is based on the Company's evaluation of the loan portfolios, past loan loss experience, current asset quality trends, known and inherent risks in the portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay (including the timing of future payment), the estimated value of any underlying collateral, composition of the loan portfolio, economic conditions, industry and peer bank loan quality indications and other pertinent factors, including regulatory recommendations. The process is inherently subjective and subject to significant change as it requires material estimates. The allowance is increased by a provision for credit losses, which is charged to expense, and reduced by charge offs, net of recoveries. In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the allowance for credit losses. Such agencies may require the Company to recognize adjustments to the allowance based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination.

Loans with similar risk characteristics are evaluated in pools and, depending on the nature of each identified pool, the Company utilizes a discounted cash flow, probability of default / loss given default, or remaining life method. The historical loss experience estimate by pool is then adjusted by forecast factors that are quantitatively related to the Company's historical credit loss experience, such as national unemployment rates and gross domestic product. Losses are predicted over a period of time determined to be reasonable and supportable, and at the end of the reasonable and supportable period losses are reverted to long term historical averages. The reasonable and supportable period and reversion period are re-evaluated each quarter by the Company and are dependent on the current economic environment among other factors.

The estimated credit losses for each loan pool are then adjusted for changes in qualitative factors not inherently considered in the quantitative analyses. The qualitative adjustments either increase or decrease the quantitative

model estimation. The Company considers factors that are relevant within the qualitative framework which include the following: changes in lending policies and quality of loan reviews, changes in nature and volume of loans, changes in volume and trends of problem loans, changes in concentration risk, trends in underlying collateral values, changes in competition, legal and regulatory environment and changes in economic conditions.

Credit losses for loans that no longer share similar risk characteristics with the collectively evaluated pools are excluded from the collective evaluation and estimated on an individual basis. Specific allowances are estimated based on one of several methods, including the estimated fair value of the underlying collateral, observable market value of similar debt or the present value of expected cash flows.

The Company measures expected credit losses over the contractual term of a loan, adjusted for estimated prepayments. The contractual term excludes expected extensions, renewals and modifications unless there is a reasonable expectation that a troubled debt restructuring will be executed. Credit losses are estimated on the amortized cost basis of loans. Accrued interest receivable on loans is excluded from the estimate of credit losses.

Allowance for Credit Losses on Securities. Effective January 1, 2023, the Company estimates and recognizes an allowance for credit losses for held to maturity debt securities pursuant to ASU No. 2016-13. The Company has a zero-loss expectation for its held to maturity securities portfolio, except for U.S. State and Municipal securities, and therefore it is not required to estimate an allowance for credit losses related to these securities. For held to maturity securities that do not have a zero-loss expectation, the allowance for credit losses is based on the security's amortized cost, excluding interest receivable, and represents the portion of the amortized cost that the Company does not expect to collect over the life of the security. The allowance for credit losses is determined using average industry credit ratings and historical loss experience, and is initially recognized upon acquisition of the securities, and subsequently remeasured on a recurring basis. The Company evaluates available for sale debt securities that experienced a decline in fair value below amortized cost for credit impairment. In performing an assessment of whether any decline in fair value is due to a credit loss, the Company considers the extent to which the fair value is less than the amortized cost, changes in credit ratings, any adverse economic conditions, as well as all relevant information at the individual security level, such as credit deterioration of the issuer, explicit or implicit guarantees by the federal government or collateral underlying the security. If it is determined that the decline in fair value was due to credit losses, an allowance for credit losses is recorded, limited to the amount the fair value is less than the amortized cost basis. The non-credit related decrease in the fair value, such as a decline due to changes in market interest rates, is recorded in other comprehensive income, net of tax. The Company recognizes a credit impairment if the Company has the intent to sell the security, or it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost. Prior to the adoption of ASU No. 2016-13 Management evaluated available for sale and held to maturity debt securities for other-than-temporary-impairment on at least a quarterly basis, and more frequently when economic or market conditions warrant such an evaluation.

Valuation of Foreclosed Assets. Foreclosed assets acquired through, or in lieu of, loan foreclosure are held for sale and are initially recorded at fair value less selling costs. Any write-down to fair value at the time of transfer to foreclosed assets is charged to the allowance for loan losses. Subsequent to foreclosure, valuations are periodically performed by management and the assets are carried at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. Costs of improvements are capitalized, whereas costs relating to holding foreclosed assets and subsequent write-downs to the value are expensed. The valuation of foreclosed assets is a significant estimate and is regularly evaluated by management for accuracy by taking into consideration periodic independent appraisals adjusted for estimated costs to sell. Because current economic conditions can change and future events are inherently difficult to predict, the valuation of the Company's foreclosed assets could significantly and quickly change, particularly when updated appraisal valuations are obtained on individual properties.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

The information required for this item is included in "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Interest Rate Sensitivity and Market Risk" and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data



REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders
Southern States Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiary
Anniston, Alabama

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Southern States Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiary (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in stockholders’ equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2023, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the financial statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2023, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC'.

We have served as the Company’s auditor since 2007.

Birmingham, Alabama
March 14, 2024

SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

(In thousands, except share amounts)

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 19,710	\$ 15,260
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	134,846	90,198
Federal funds sold	96,095	63,041
Total cash and cash equivalents	250,651	168,499
Securities available for sale, at fair value (\$190,322 amortized cost, \$0 allowance for credit losses at December 31, 2023; \$170,474 amortized cost, \$0 allowance for credit losses at December 31, 2022)	179,000	155,544
Securities held to maturity, at amortized cost (\$16,233 at fair value, \$0 allowance for credit losses at December 31, 2023; \$15,365 at fair value, \$0 allowance for credit losses at December 31, 2022)	19,632	19,652
Other equity securities, at fair value	3,649	4,444
Restricted equity securities, at cost	5,684	3,134
Loans held for sale	450	1,047
Loans, net of unearned income	1,884,508	1,587,164
Less allowance for credit losses	24,378	20,156
Loans, net	1,860,130	1,567,008
Premises and equipment, net	26,426	27,345
Accrued interest receivable	8,711	6,963
Bank owned life insurance	29,884	29,186
Annuities	15,036	15,478
Foreclosed assets	33	2,930
Goodwill	16,862	16,862
Core deposit intangible	899	1,226
Other assets	29,616	25,886
Total assets	\$ 2,446,663	\$ 2,045,204
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Liabilities:		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing	\$ 437,959	\$ 460,977
Interest-bearing	1,580,230	1,259,766
Total deposits	2,018,189	1,720,743
Other borrowings	26,994	(19)
FHLB advances	70,000	31,000
Subordinated notes	86,679	86,314
Accrued interest payable	1,519	584
Other liabilities	28,318	24,863
Total liabilities	2,231,699	1,863,485

Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 2,000,000 shares authorized; 0 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022	—	—
Common stock, \$5 par value, 30,000,000 shares authorized; 8,841,349 and 8,706,920 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively	44,479	43,714
Capital surplus	78,361	76,785
Retained earnings	102,523	73,764
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(8,379)	(11,048)
Unvested restricted stock	(466)	(477)
Vested restricted stock units	(1,554)	(1,019)
Total stockholders' equity	214,964	181,719
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 2,446,663	\$ 2,045,204

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	For the Years Ended	
	2023	2022
Interest income:		
Loans, including fees	\$ 114,662	\$ 74,936
Taxable securities	6,806	3,622
Nontaxable securities	977	1,253
Other interest and dividends	9,815	3,039
Total interest income	132,260	82,850
Interest expense:		
Deposits	45,368	8,906
Other borrowings	6,780	2,606
Total interest expense	52,148	11,512
Net interest income	80,112	71,338
Provision for credit losses	6,090	5,605
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	74,022	65,733
Noninterest income:		
Service charges on deposit accounts	1,790	1,863
Swap fees	691	49
SBA/USDA fees	344	646
Mortgage origination fees	533	815
Net gain (loss) on securities	555	(632)
Other operating income	4,961	5,936
Total noninterest income	8,874	8,677
Noninterest expenses:		
Salaries and employee benefits	25,665	24,597
Equipment and occupancy expenses	2,776	2,918
Data processing fees	2,528	2,444
Regulatory assessments	1,198	925
Other operating expenses	9,709	8,730
Total noninterest expenses	41,876	39,614
Income before income taxes	41,020	34,796
Income tax expense	9,068	7,725
Net income	\$ 31,952	\$ 27,071
Basic earnings per share	\$ 3.63	\$ 3.08
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 3.53	\$ 3.02

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In thousands)

	For the Years Ended	
	2023	2022
Net income	\$ 31,952	\$ 27,071
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Unrealized holding gains (losses) on securities available for sale arising during the period, net of (tax) benefit of (\$935) and \$4,624, respectively	2,660	(13,161)
Reclassification adjustment for losses on securities available for sale realized in net income, net of benefit of \$3 and \$0, respectively	9	—
Other comprehensive income (loss)	2,669	(13,161)
Comprehensive income	\$ 34,621	\$ 13,910

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(In thousands, except share amounts)

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Unvested Restricted Stock	Vested Restricted Stock Units	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Par Value	Shares	Par Value						
Balance, December 31, 2021	—	\$ —	9,012,857	\$ 45,064	\$ 80,640	\$ 49,858	\$ 2,113	\$ (477)	\$ —	\$ 177,198
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	27,071	—	—	—	27,071
Exercise of common stock options	—	—	15,300	78	144	—	—	—	—	222
Issuance of restricted stock	—	—	24,265	121	379	—	—	(500)	—	—
Vesting of restricted stock units	—	—	—	179	840	—	—	—	(1,019)	—
Repurchase of common stock under the stock repurchase program	—	—	(345,502)	(1,728)	(5,630)	—	—	—	—	(7,358)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	412	—	—	500	—	912
Common stock dividends paid	—	—	—	—	—	(3,165)	—	—	—	(3,165)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(13,161)	—	—	(13,161)
Balance, December 31, 2022	—	\$ —	8,706,920	\$ 43,714	\$ 76,785	\$ 73,764	\$ (11,048)	\$ (477)	\$ (1,019)	\$ 181,719
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	31,952	—	—	—	31,952
Issuance of common stock	—	—	4,875	24	85	—	—	—	—	109
Exercise of common stock options	—	—	143,644	718	736	—	—	—	—	1,454
Issuance of restricted stock	—	—	23,534	118	565	—	—	(683)	—	—
Forfeiture of restricted stock	—	—	(7,135)	(36)	(141)	—	—	177	—	—
Vested restricted stock units	—	—	—	157	741	—	—	—	(898)	—
Issuance of restricted stock units	—	—	12,713	—	—	—	—	—	363	363
Repurchase of common stock under the stock repurchase program	—	—	(43,202)	(216)	(763)	—	—	—	—	(979)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	353	—	—	517	—	870
Common stock dividends paid	—	—	—	—	—	(3,193)	—	—	—	(3,193)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,669	—	—	2,669
Balance, December 31, 2023	—	\$ —	8,841,349	\$ 44,479	\$ 78,361	\$ 102,523	\$ (8,379)	\$ (466)	\$ (1,554)	\$ 214,964

SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

	For the Years Ended	
	2023	2022
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 31,952	\$ 27,071
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and software amortization	1,168	1,252
Net (gain) loss on securities	(555)	632
Net amortization of securities	592	905
Amortization of core deposit intangible	327	274
Provision for credit losses	6,090	5,605
Deferred income taxes	(2,939)	(2,696)
Net loss on sale of foreclosed assets	20	—
Loss on sale of premises, equipment and software	—	1,047
Stock-based compensation	870	912
Net decrease in loans held for sale	597	1,353
Income from bank owned life insurance	(698)	(624)
Increase in interest receivable	(1,748)	(2,793)
Increase in interest payable	935	452
Net other operating activities	2,743	5,476
	<u>39,354</u>	<u>38,866</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of securities available for sale	(49,675)	(51,797)
Proceeds from sale of securities available for sale	10,532	—
Proceeds from sale of other equity securities	800	4,311
Proceeds from maturities, calls, and paydowns of securities available for sale	18,698	9,599
Net purchase of restricted equity securities	(2,550)	(534)
Purchase of annuities	—	(2,622)
Purchase of bank owned life insurance	—	(7,021)
Net increase in loans	(296,739)	(337,157)
Proceeds from sale of foreclosed assets	403	—
Proceeds from bank owned life insurance	—	660
Purchase of premises, equipment and software	(249)	(2,600)
	<u>(318,780)</u>	<u>(387,161)</u>

FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Net increase in deposits	297,446	164,292
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	1,563	222
Proceeds from issuance of restricted stock units	363	—
Repurchase of common stock	(979)	(7,358)
Net proceeds of FHLB advances	39,000	5,050
Net proceeds (repayment) of other borrowings	27,013	(12,517)
Net proceeds of subordinated notes	365	86,314
Common stock dividends paid	(3,193)	(3,165)
	<u>361,578</u>	<u>232,838</u>
Net cash provided by financing activities		
	82,152	(115,457)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	168,499	283,956
	<u>250,651</u>	<u>168,499</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE

Cash paid during the year for:

Interest	\$ 51,213	\$ 11,060
Income taxes	\$ 12,956	\$ 9,516

NONCASH TRANSACTIONS

Transfers of loans to foreclosed assets	\$ 43	\$ —
Internally financed sales of foreclosed assets	\$ 2,517	\$ —

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

**SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Business

Southern States Bancshares, Inc. (the “Company”) is a bank holding company whose principal activity is the ownership and management of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Southern States Bank (the “Bank”). The Bank is a commercial bank headquartered in Anniston, Calhoun County, Alabama. The Bank also operates branch offices in Birmingham, Opelika, Auburn, Huntsville, Sylacauga, Wedowee, and Roanoke, Alabama as well as Columbus, Carrollton, Dallas, and Newnan, Georgia. The Bank also has two loan production offices (LPO) located in Atlanta, Georgia. The Bank provides a full range of banking services in its primary market areas and the surrounding areas.

Basis of Presentation and Accounting Estimates

The audited consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiary. Significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

In preparing the audited consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the balance sheet date 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, the valuation of foreclosed assets, financial instruments, deferred taxes and investment securities. In connection with the determination of the estimated losses on loans and the valuation of foreclosed assets, management obtains independent appraisals for significant collateral.

The determination of the adequacy of the allowance for credit losses is based on estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant changes in the economic environment and market conditions.

The Company’s loans are generally secured by specific items of collateral including real property, consumer assets, and business assets. Although the Company has a diversified loan portfolio, a substantial portion of its borrowers’ ability to honor their contracts is dependent on local economic conditions.

While management uses available information to recognize losses on loans, further reductions in the carrying amounts of loans may be necessary based on changes in local economic conditions.

In addition, regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the estimated losses on loans. Such agencies may require the Company to recognize additional losses based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination. Because of these factors, it is reasonably possible that the estimated losses on loans may change materially in the near term. However, the amount of the change that is reasonably possible cannot be estimated.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Cash Flows

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, cash items in process of collection, amounts due from banks, interest-bearing deposits in banks and federal funds sold. Cash flows from loans held for sale, loans, restricted equity securities, and deposits are reported net.

The Company maintains amounts due from banks which, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts.

The Bank may be required to maintain reserve balances in cash or on deposit with a correspondent bank for the Federal Reserve Bank, based on a percentage of deposits. The total of those reserve balances was \$0 at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Securities

The Company classifies its securities into one of two categories based upon management's intent and ability to hold the securities: (i) securities held to maturity or (ii) securities available for sale. Securities classified as held to maturity are stated at cost adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts. Purchase premiums and discounts are recognized in interest income using the interest method over the terms of the securities. The Company has the ability, and it is management's intention, to hold such securities to maturity. Securities classified as available for sale are recorded at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported in other comprehensive income (loss). Purchase premiums and discounts are recognized in interest income using the interest method over the terms of the securities. Gains and losses on the sale of securities available for sale are recorded on the trade date and are determined using the specific identification method.

Management uses a systematic methodology to determine its allowance for credit losses for held to maturity debt securities. The allowance for credit losses is a valuation account that is deducted from the amortized cost basis to present the net amount expected to be collected on the held to maturity portfolio. Management considers the effects of past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts on the collectability of the portfolio. The Company's estimate of its allowance for credit losses involves a high degree of judgment; therefore, management's process for determining expected credit losses may result in a range of expected credit losses. Management monitors the held to maturity portfolio to determine whether a valuation account would need to be recorded. As of December 31, 2023, the Company had \$19,632 of held to maturity securities and no related valuation account.

For available for sale debt securities in an unrealized loss position, the Company will first assess whether (i) it intends to sell or (ii) it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell the debt security before recovery of its amortized cost basis. If either case is applicable, any previously recognized allowances are charged off and the debt security's amortized cost is written down to fair value through income. If neither case is applicable, the debt security is evaluated to determine whether the decline in fair value has resulted from credit losses or other factors. In making this assessment, the Company considers the extent to which fair value is less than amortized cost, any changes to the rating of the debt security by a rating agency and any adverse conditions specifically related to the debt security, among other factors. If this assessment indicates that a credit loss exists, the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the debt security are compared to the amortized cost basis of the debt security. If the present value of cash flows expected to be collected is less than the amortized cost basis, a credit loss exists and an allowance for credit losses is recorded for the credit loss, limited by the amount by which the fair value is less than the amortized cost basis. Any impairment that has not been recorded through allowance for credit losses is recognized in other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax. Adjustments to the allowance are reported in the income statement as a component of credit loss expense. Available for sale debt securities are charged off against the allowance or, in the absence of any allowance, written down through income when deemed uncollectible by the Company or when either of the aforementioned criteria regarding intent or requirement to sell is met.

The Company excludes the accrued interest receivable balance from the amortized cost basis in measuring expected credit losses on debt securities and does not record an allowance for credit losses on accrued interest receivable. The accrued interest receivable on securities was \$1,147 and \$1,106 at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively.

Other Equity Securities

The mutual funds owned by the Company are classified as equity securities and are carried at fair value with any periodic changes in value recorded through the statement of income.

Restricted Equity Securities

Restricted equity securities are investments that are restricted in marketability. The Company, as a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) system, is required to maintain an investment in capital stock of the FHLB based upon its assets or outstanding advances. The Company has also purchased stock in First National Banker's Bankshares, Inc. (FNBB), and Pacific Coast Banker's Bank (PCBB), both correspondent banks. These securities are carried at cost and periodically evaluated for impairment based on ultimate recoverability of par value.

SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Loans Held For Sale

Loans originated and intended for sale in the secondary market are carried at the lower of cost or fair value (LOCOM). For loans carried at LOCOM, gains and losses on loan sales (sales proceeds minus carrying value) are recorded in noninterest income, and direct loan origination costs and fees are deferred at origination of the loan and are recognized in noninterest income upon sale of the loan. The estimated fair value of loans held for sale is based on independent third party quoted prices.

Loans

Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or pay-off are reported at their outstanding principal balances less deferred fees and costs on originated loans and the allowance for credit losses. Interest income is accrued on the outstanding principal balance. Loan origination fees, net of certain direct origination costs, are deferred and recognized as an adjustment of the related loan yield over the life of the loan, using the straight-line method without anticipating prepayments.

The accrual of interest on loans is discontinued when, in management's opinion, the borrower may be unable to meet payments as they become due, or at the time the loan is 90 days past due, unless the loan is well-secured and in the process of collection. In all cases, loans are placed on nonaccrual or charged off at an earlier date if collection of principal and interest is considered doubtful. All interest accrued but not collected for loans that are placed on nonaccrual or charged off is reversed against interest income or charged to the allowance; unless management believes that the accrual of interest is recoverable through the liquidation of collateral. Interest income on nonaccrual loans is recognized on the cash basis, until the loans are returned to accrual status. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and the loan has been performing according to the contractual terms generally for a period of not less than six months.

Allowance for Credit Losses

As described below under Recent Accounting Pronouncements, the Company adopted Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2016-13, Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments (CECL) effective January 1, 2023.

The allowance for credit losses is based on the Company's evaluation of the loan portfolios, past loan loss experience, current asset quality trends, known and inherent risks in the portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay (including the timing of future payment), the estimated value of any underlying collateral, composition of the loan portfolio, economic conditions, industry and peer bank loan quality indications and other pertinent factors, including regulatory recommendations. The process is inherently subjective and subject to significant change as it requires material estimates. The allowance is increased by a provision for credit losses, which is charged to expense, and reduced by charge offs, net of recoveries. In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the allowance for credit losses. Such agencies may require the Company to recognize adjustments to the allowance based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination.

Loans with similar risk characteristics are evaluated in pools and, depending on the nature of each identified pool, the Company utilizes a discounted cash flow, probability of default / loss given default, or remaining life method. The historical loss experience estimate by pool is then adjusted by forecast factors that are quantitatively related to the Company's historical credit loss experience, such as national unemployment rates and gross domestic product. Losses are predicted over a period of time determined to be reasonable and supportable, and at the end of the reasonable and supportable period losses are reverted to long term historical averages. The reasonable and supportable period and reversion period are re-evaluated each quarter by the Company and are dependent on the current economic environment among other factors.

The estimated credit losses for each loan pool are then adjusted for changes in qualitative factors not inherently considered in the quantitative analyses. The qualitative adjustments either increase or decrease the quantitative model estimation. The Company considers factors that are relevant within the qualitative framework which include the following: changes in lending policies and quality of loan reviews, changes in nature and volume of loans, changes in volume and trends of problem loans, changes in concentration risk, trends in underlying collateral values, changes in competition, legal and regulatory environment and changes in economic conditions.

SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Allowance for Credit Losses (Continued)

Credit losses for loans that no longer share similar risk characteristics with the collectively evaluated pools are excluded from the collective evaluation and estimated on an individual basis. Specific allowances are estimated based on one of several methods, including the estimated fair value of the underlying collateral, observable market value of similar debt or the present value of expected cash flows.

The Company measures expected credit losses over the contractual term of a loan, adjusted for estimated prepayments. The contractual term excludes expected extensions, renewals and modifications unless there is a reasonable expectation that a loan modification will be executed. Credit losses are estimated on the amortized cost basis of loans. Accrued interest receivable on loans is excluded from the estimate of credit losses. The accrued interest receivable on loans was \$7,377 and \$5,720 at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively.

Off-Balance Sheet Credit Exposure

The Company also has off-balance sheet financial instruments, which include unfunded credit commitments and letters of credit. The Company minimizes these risks through underwriting guidelines and prudent risk management techniques. For off-balance sheet instruments, the allowance for credit losses is calculated in accordance with Topic 326, representing expected credit losses over the contractual period for which the Company is exposed to credit risk resulting from a contractual obligation to extend credit. No allowance is recognized if the Company has the unconditional right to cancel the obligation. The allowance is reported as a component of other liabilities within the consolidated balance sheets. Adjustments to the allowance for credit losses for unfunded commitments are reported in the income statement as a component of other operating expense. At December 31, 2023, \$1,239 in allowance for credit losses has been recognized on off-balance sheet financial instruments.

Modifications to Borrowers Experiencing Financial Difficulty

The Company periodically provides modifications to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty. These modifications include either payment deferrals, term extensions, interest rate reductions, principal forgiveness or combinations of modification types. The determination of whether the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty is made on the date of the modification. When principal forgiveness is provided, the amount of principal forgiveness is charged off against the allowance for credit losses with a corresponding reduction in the amortized cost basis of the loan. A modified loan is tracked for at least 12 months following the modifications granted. The Company has no unfunded commitments to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty for which the Company has modified their loans as of December 31, 2023.

Troubled Debt Restructurings

Prior to the adoption of ASU 2016-13 and ASU 2022-02, a loan is considered a troubled debt restructuring (TDR) based on individual facts and circumstances. The Company designates loan modifications as TDRs when for economic or legal reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulties, it grants a concession to the borrower that it would not otherwise consider. These concessions may include rate reductions, principal forgiveness, extension of maturity date and other actions intended to minimize potential losses.

In determining whether a borrower is experiencing financial difficulties, the Company considers if the borrower is in payment default or would be in payment default in the foreseeable future without the modification, the borrower declared or is in the process of declaring bankruptcy, the borrower's projected cash flows will not be sufficient to service any of its debt, or the borrower cannot obtain funds from sources other than the Company at a market rate for debt with similar risk characteristics.

In determining whether the Company has granted a concession, the Company assesses, if it does not expect to collect all amounts due, whether the current value of the collateral will satisfy the amounts owed, whether additional collateral or guarantees from the borrower will serve as adequate compensation for other terms of the restructuring, and whether the borrower otherwise has access to funds at a market rate for debt with similar risk characteristics.

SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Premises and Equipment

Land is carried at cost. Premises and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation computed on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets or the expected terms of the leases, if shorter. Expected terms include lease option periods to the extent that the exercise of such options is reasonably assured. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred while major additions and improvements are capitalized. Gains and losses on dispositions are reflected in income. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Years
Buildings	10-39
Furniture and equipment	3-7

Leases

The Bank leases various premises and equipment. At the inception of the contract, the Bank determines if an arrangement is or contains a lease and will recognize on the balance sheet a lease asset for its right to use the underlying asset (“ROU”) and a lease liability for the corresponding lease obligation for contracts longer than a year. Both the asset and liability are initially measured at the present value of the future minimum lease payments over the lease term. In determining the present value of lease payments, the Bank uses our incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for the leases.

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 Company - put presumptively beyond the reach of the transferor and its creditors, even in bankruptcy or other receivership, (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 Company does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets through an agreement to repurchase them before their maturity or the ability to unilaterally cause the holder to return specific assets.

Foreclosed Assets

Assets acquired through, or in lieu of, loan foreclosure are held for sale and are initially recorded at fair value less estimated selling costs. Any write-down to fair value at the time of transfer to foreclosed assets is charged to the allowance for credit losses. Subsequent to foreclosure, valuations are periodically performed by management and the assets are carried at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less estimated costs to sell. Costs of improvements are capitalized, whereas costs related to holding foreclosed assets and subsequent write-downs to the value are expensed. Any gains and losses realized at the time of disposal are reflected in income.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the amount paid over the fair value of the net assets at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is subject to an annual evaluation of impairment. If desired, the Company can assess qualitative factors to determine if comparing the carrying value of the reporting unit to its fair value is necessary. Should the fair value be less than the carrying value, an impairment write-down would be taken. Based on its assessment of qualitative factors, the Company determined that no impairment exists at December 31, 2023.

Goodwill is not amortized but is evaluated for impairment on a quarterly basis or whenever an event occurs or circumstances change to indicate that it is more likely than not that an impairment loss has been incurred (i.e., a triggering event). The Company performed a goodwill impairment test in December 2023. The qualitative factors considered in determining if fair value of the unit was less than the carrying amount were economic conditions related to the change in the interest rate environment. A quantitative assessment of goodwill impairment included determining the estimated fair value of Company using a market-based approach. It was determined there was no impairment.

**SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Core Deposit Intangible

A core deposit intangible is initially recognized based on a valuation, of acquired deposits, performed as of the acquisition date. The core deposit intangible is amortized over the average remaining life of the acquired customer deposits, or approximately 7 years. The intangible asset is reviewed annually for events or circumstances that could negatively impact the recoverability of the intangible. These events could include loss of core deposits, increased competition, or adverse changes in the economy. To the extent this intangible asset is deemed unrecoverable, an impairment charge would be recorded. The Company maintains steady deposit growth across our markets and continues to attract new customer deposits. The intangible asset was evaluated for impairment as of December 31, 2023 and based on that evaluation there was no impairment.

Accounting Policy for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging* (ASC 815), provides the disclosure requirements for derivatives and hedging activities with the intent to provide users of financial statements with an enhanced understanding of: (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how the entity accounts for derivative instruments and related hedged items, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. Further, qualitative disclosures are required that explain the Company's objectives and strategies for using derivatives, as well as quantitative disclosures about the fair value of and gains and losses on derivative instruments, and disclosures about credit-risk-related contingent features in derivative instruments.

As required by ASC 815, the Company records all derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value of derivatives depends on the intended use of the derivative, whether the Company has elected to designate a derivative in a hedging relationship and apply hedge accounting and whether the hedging relationship has satisfied the criteria necessary to apply hedge accounting. Derivatives designated and qualifying as a hedge of the exposure to changes in the fair value of an asset, liability, or firm commitment attributable to a particular risk, such as interest rate risk, are considered fair value hedges. Derivatives designated and qualifying as a hedge of the exposure to variability in expected future cash flows, or other types of forecasted transactions, are considered cash flow hedges. Derivatives may also be designated as hedges of the foreign currency exposure of a net investment in a foreign operation. Hedge accounting generally provides for the matching of the timing of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk in a fair value hedge or the earnings effect of the hedged forecasted transactions in a cash flow hedge. The Company may enter into derivative contracts that are intended to economically hedge certain of its risks, even though hedge accounting does not apply or the Company elects not to apply hedge accounting.

In accordance with the FASB's fair value measurement guidance in ASU 2011-04, the Company made an accounting policy election to measure the credit risk of its derivative financial instruments that are subject to master netting agreements on a net basis by counterparty portfolio

Income Taxes

Income tax accounting guidance results in two components of income tax expense: current and deferred. Current income tax expense reflects taxes to be paid or refunded for the current period by applying the provisions of the enacted tax law to the taxable income or excess of deductions over revenues. The Company determines deferred income taxes using the liability (or balance sheet) method. Under this method, the net deferred tax asset or liability is based on the tax effects of the differences between the book and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and enacted changes in tax rates and laws are recognized in the period in which they occur.

SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Income Taxes (continued)

Deferred income tax expense results from changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities between periods. Deferred tax assets are recognized if it is more likely than not, based on the technical merits, that the tax position will be realized or sustained upon examination. The term more likely than not means a likelihood of more than 50 percent; the terms examined and upon examination also include resolution of the related appeals or litigation processes, if any. A tax position that meets the more likely than not recognition threshold is initially and subsequently measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that has a greater than 50 percent likelihood of being realized upon settlement with a taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information. The determination of whether or not a tax position has met the more likely than not recognition threshold considers the facts, circumstances, and information available at the reporting date and is subject to management's judgment. Deferred tax assets may be reduced by deferred tax liabilities and a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of evidence available, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of a deferred tax asset will not be realized. Management believes that the Company will generate sufficient operating earnings to realize the deferred tax benefits.

Stock Compensation Plans

Stock compensation accounting guidance requires that the compensation cost relating to share-based payment transactions be recognized in financial statements. That cost will be measured based on the grant date fair value of the equity or liability instruments issued. The stock compensation accounting guidance covers a wide range of share-based compensation arrangements including stock options and warrants, restricted stock plans, performance-based awards, share appreciation rights, and employee share purchase plans.

The stock compensation accounting guidance requires that compensation cost for all stock awards be calculated and recognized over the employees' service period, generally defined as the vesting period. For awards with graded-vesting, compensation cost is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for the entire award. A Black-Scholes model is used to estimate the fair value of stock options, while the estimated market price of the Company's common stock at the date of grant is used for restricted stock awards, restricted stock units and stock grants.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

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 (loss).

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair values of financial instruments are estimates using relevant market information and other assumptions, as more fully disclosed in Note 17. Fair value estimates involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment. Changes in assumptions or in market conditions could significantly affect the estimates.

Revenue Recognition

On January 1, 2019, the Company adopted ASC 606 and all subsequent amendments (collectively ASC 606) which (1) creates a single framework for recognizing revenue from contracts with customers that fall within its scope and (2) revises when it is appropriate to recognize a gain (loss) from the transfer of nonfinancial assets, such as foreclosed assets. The majority of the Company's revenues come from interest income and other sources, including loans and securities that are outside the scope of ASC 606. With the exception of gains/losses on sale of foreclosed assets, the Company's services that fall within the scope of ASC 606 are presented within noninterest income and are recognized as revenue as the Company satisfies its obligations to the customer. Services within the scope of ASC 606 reported in noninterest income include service charges on deposit accounts, bank card services and interchange fees, and ATM fees.

SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

On January 1, 2023, the Company adopted ASU 2022-02, “Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures”, this standard eliminated the previous accounting guidance for troubled debt restructurings and added additional disclosure requirements for gross charge offs by year of origination. It also prescribes guidance for reporting modifications of loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty. The Company adopted these standards as required on January 1, 2023 using the modified retrospective method for all financial assets measured at amortized cost and off-balance sheet credit exposures.

In June 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2016-13, Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. The ASU introduces a new credit loss methodology, Current Expected Credit Losses (CECL), which requires earlier recognition of credit losses, while also providing additional transparency about credit risk. Since its original issuance in 2016, the FASB has issued several updates to the original ASU. The CECL methodology utilizes a lifetime “expected credit loss” measurement objective for the recognition of credit losses for loans, off-balance sheet credit exposures, and other receivables at the time the financial asset is originated or acquired. The expected credit losses are adjusted each period for changes in expected lifetime credit losses. The methodology replaces the multiple existing impairment methods in current GAAP, which generally require that a loss be incurred before it is recognized. For available for sale securities where fair value is less than cost, credit-related impairment, if any, is recognized through an allowance for credit losses and adjusted each period for changes in credit risk. The Company adopted ASU 2016-13 on January 1, 2023 with no material impact on the consolidated financial statements. The Company has not restated comparative information for 2022 and, therefore, the comparative information for 2022 is reported under the old methodology and is not comparable to the information presented for 2023.

NOTE 2. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share reflect additional potential common shares that would have been outstanding if dilutive potential common shares had been issued, as well as any adjustment to income that would result from the assumed issuance. Potential common shares that may be issued by the Company relate to outstanding stock options issued and the vesting of restricted stock units, as well as any adjustment to income that would result from the assumed issuance. Potential common shares that may be issued by the Company relate to outstanding stock options and restricted stock units.

	For the Years Ended	
	2023	2022
Basic Earnings Per Share:		
Net Income	\$ 31,952	\$ 27,071
Weighted average common shares outstanding	8,809,590	8,774,860
Basic earnings per share	\$ 3.63	\$ 3.08
Diluted Earnings Per Share:		
Net income allocated to common shareholders	\$ 31,938	\$ 27,053
Weighted average common shares outstanding	8,809,590	8,774,860
Net dilutive effect of:		
Assumed exercises of stock options and vesting of restricted stock units	228,564	174,809
Average shares and dilutive potential common shares	9,038,154	8,949,669
Dilutive earnings per share	\$ 3.53	\$ 3.02

SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 3. SECURITIES

The amortized cost and fair value of securities at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 are summarized as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
December 31, 2023				
Securities Available for Sale				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 9,721	\$ —	\$ (949)	\$ 8,772
U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises (GSEs)	2,446	37	(215)	2,268
State and municipal securities	45,220	21	(4,172)	41,069
Corporate debt securities	12,517	—	(1,258)	11,259
Asset based securities	19,112	54	(479)	18,687
Mortgage-backed GSE residential/multifamily and non-GSE	101,306	164	(4,525)	96,945
Total securities available for sale	<u>\$ 190,322</u>	<u>\$ 276</u>	<u>\$ (11,598)</u>	<u>\$ 179,000</u>
Securities Held to Maturity				
State and municipal securities	19,632	—	(3,399)	16,233
Total securities held to maturity	<u>\$ 19,632</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (3,399)</u>	<u>\$ 16,233</u>
Total securities	<u>\$ 209,954</u>	<u>\$ 276</u>	<u>\$ (14,997)</u>	<u>\$ 195,233</u>
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
December 31, 2022				
Securities Available for Sale				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 9,764	\$ —	\$ (1,180)	\$ 8,584
U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises (GSEs)	2,009	—	(221)	1,788
State and municipal securities	56,204	100	(6,379)	49,925
Corporate debt securities	12,526	—	(899)	11,627
Asset based securities	14,079	—	(742)	13,337
Mortgage-backed GSE residential/multifamily and non-GSE	75,892	3	(5,612)	70,283
Total securities available for sale	<u>\$ 170,474</u>	<u>\$ 103</u>	<u>\$ (15,033)</u>	<u>\$ 155,544</u>
Securities Held to Maturity				
State and municipal securities	19,652	—	(4,287)	15,365
Total securities held to maturity	<u>\$ 19,652</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (4,287)</u>	<u>\$ 15,365</u>
Total securities	<u>\$ 190,126</u>	<u>\$ 103</u>	<u>\$ (19,320)</u>	<u>\$ 170,909</u>

Securities with a carrying value of \$27,477 and \$32,222 at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively, were pledged to secure public deposits and for other purposes as required or permitted by law.

SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 3. SECURITIES (Continued)

The amortized cost and fair value of securities available for sale and securities held to maturity as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 by contractual maturity are shown below. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities in mortgage-backed securities because the mortgages underlying the securities may be called or repaid with or without penalty. Therefore, these securities are not included by maturity in the following summary:

	December 31,			
	2023		2022	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Securities Available for Sale				
Due in less than one year	\$ 482	\$ 476	\$ —	\$ —
Due from one year to five years	11,671	10,855	8,338	7,818
Due after five to ten years	22,537	20,439	24,468	22,047
Due after ten years	54,326	50,285	61,776	55,396
Mortgage-backed securities	101,306	96,945	75,892	70,283
Total securities available for sale	<u>\$ 190,322</u>	<u>\$ 179,000</u>	<u>\$ 170,474</u>	<u>\$ 155,544</u>
Securities Held to Maturity				
Due in less than one year	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Due from one year to five years	—	—	—	—
Due after five to ten years	7,743	6,483	5,310	4,255
Due after ten years	11,889	9,750	14,342	11,110
Mortgage-backed securities	—	—	—	—
Total securities held to maturity	<u>\$ 19,632</u>	<u>\$ 16,233</u>	<u>\$ 19,652</u>	<u>\$ 15,365</u>
Total securities	<u>\$ 209,954</u>	<u>\$ 195,233</u>	<u>\$ 190,126</u>	<u>\$ 170,909</u>

Gains and losses on sales and change in value of securities available for sale and other equity securities held at fair value for the years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 consist of the following:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Gross gains	\$ 792	\$ 331
Gross losses	(237)	(963)
Net realized gain (loss)	<u>\$ 555</u>	<u>\$ (632)</u>

Restricted equity securities as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 consist of the following:

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	\$ 4,759	\$ 2,209
First National Banker's Bankshares, Inc. stock	675	675
Pacific Coast Banker's Bank stock	250	250
Total restricted equity securities	<u>\$ 5,684</u>	<u>\$ 3,134</u>

SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 3. SECURITIES (Continued)

The following table shows the gross unrealized losses and fair value of securities, aggregated by category and length of time that securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

	Less Than Twelve Months		Over Twelve Months		Total Unrealized Losses
	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	
December 31, 2023					
Securities Available for Sale					
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (949)	\$ 8,772	\$ (949)
U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises (GSEs)	—	—	(215)	1,451	(215)
State and municipal securities	—	—	(4,172)	40,663	(4,172)
Corporate debt securities	—	—	(1,258)	11,259	(1,258)
Asset based securities	(11)	1,102	(468)	6,904	(479)
Mortgage-backed GSE residential/multifamily and non-GSE	(268)	24,708	(4,257)	56,083	(4,525)
Total securities available for sale	\$ (279)	\$ 25,810	\$ (11,319)	\$ 125,132	\$ (11,598)
Securities Held to Maturity					
State and municipal securities	—	—	(3,399)	16,233	(3,399)
Total securities held to maturity	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (3,399)	\$ 16,233	\$ (3,399)
Total securities	\$ (279)	\$ 25,810	\$ (14,718)	\$ 141,365	\$ (14,997)
	Less Than Twelve Months		Over Twelve Months		
	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Total Unrealized Losses
December 31, 2022					
Securities Available for Sale					
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ (119)	\$ 1,873	\$ (1,061)	\$ 6,711	\$ (1,180)
U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises (GSEs)	—	—	(221)	1,788	(221)
State and municipal securities	(2,561)	26,504	(3,818)	19,012	(6,379)
Corporate debt securities	(507)	8,497	(392)	3,130	(899)
Asset based securities	(178)	6,497	(564)	6,840	(742)
Mortgage-backed GSE residential/multifamily and non-GSE	(3,598)	52,260	(2,014)	16,107	(5,612)
Total securities available for sale	\$ (6,963)	\$ 95,631	\$ (8,070)	\$ 53,588	\$ (15,033)
Securities Held to Maturity					
State and municipal securities	(2,072)	8,153	(2,215)	7,211	(4,287)
Total securities held to maturity	\$ (2,072)	\$ 8,153	\$ (2,215)	\$ 7,211	\$ (4,287)
Total securities	\$ (9,035)	\$ 103,784	\$ (10,285)	\$ 60,799	\$ (19,320)

The unrealized losses on 228 securities at December 31, 2023 were caused by interest rate changes. Because the Company does not intend to sell the securities and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the securities before recovery of the amortized cost bases, at maturity, the Company does not consider these securities to be credit impaired at December 31, 2023.

SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 3. SECURITIES (Continued)

At December 31, 2023, no allowance for credit losses has been recognized on available for sale debt securities in an unrealized loss position as the Company does not believe any of the debt securities are credit impaired. This is based on the Company's analysis of the risk characteristics, including credit ratings, and other qualitative factors related to available for sale debt securities. The issuers of these debt securities continue to make timely principal and interest payments under the contractual terms of the securities. The Company does not intend to sell these debt securities and it is more likely than not that the Company will not be required to sell the debt securities before recovery of their amortized cost, which may be at maturity. The unrealized losses are due to increases in market interest rates over the yields available at the time the debt securities were purchased. Management measures expected credit losses on held to maturity securities on a collective basis by major security type with each type sharing similar risk characteristics and considers historical credit loss information that is adjusted for current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts. With regard to securities issued by states and political subdivisions, management considers (i) issuer bond ratings, (ii) historical loss rates for given bond ratings, (iii) whether issuers continue to make timely principal and interest payments under the contractual terms of the securities, and (iv) internal forecasts. Historical loss rates associated with securities having similar grades as those in our portfolio have generally not been significant. Furthermore, as of December 31, 2023, there were no past due principal or interest payments associated with these securities. Based upon (i) the issuer's strong bond ratings and (ii) a zero historical loss rate, no allowance for credit losses has been recorded for held to maturity state and municipal securities as such amount is not material at December 31, 2023. All debt securities in an unrealized loss position as of December 31, 2023 continue to perform as scheduled and the Company does not believe there is a possible credit loss or that an allowance for credit loss on these debt securities is necessary.

NOTE 4. LOANS

Portfolio Segments and Classes

The composition of loans, excluding loans held for sale, is summarized as follows:

	December 31,			
	2023		2022	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Real estate mortgages:				
Construction and development	\$ 242,960	12.9%	\$ 255,736	16.1%
Residential	224,603	11.9%	167,891	10.5%
Commercial	1,144,867	60.5%	904,872	56.8%
Commercial and industrial	269,961	14.3%	256,553	16.1%
Consumer and other	8,286	0.4%	7,655	0.5%
Gross Loans	1,890,677	100.0%	1,592,707	100.0%
Deferred loan fees	(6,169)		(5,543)	
Allowance for credit losses	(24,378)		(20,156)	
Loans, net	<u>\$ 1,860,130</u>		<u>\$ 1,567,008</u>	

For purposes of the disclosures required pursuant to ASC 310, the loan portfolio was disaggregated into segments and then further disaggregated into classes for certain disclosures. A portfolio segment is defined as the level at which an entity develops and documents a systematic method for determining its allowance for credit losses. There are three loan portfolio segments that include real estate, commercial and industrial, and consumer and other. A class is generally determined based on the initial measurement attribute, risk characteristic of the loan, and an entity's method for monitoring and assessing credit risk. Commercial and industrial is a separate commercial loan class. Classes within the real estate portfolio segment include construction and development, residential mortgages, and commercial mortgages. Consumer loans and other are a class in itself.

SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 4. LOANS (Continued)

Portfolio Segments and Classes (Continued)

The following describe risk characteristics relevant to each of the portfolio segments and classes:

Real estate - As discussed below, the Company offers various types of real estate loan products. All loans within this portfolio segment are particularly sensitive to the valuation of real estate:

- Loans for real estate construction and development are repaid through cash flow related to the operations, sale or refinance of the underlying property. This portfolio class includes extensions of credit to real estate developers or investors where repayment is dependent on the sale of the real estate or income generated from the real estate collateral.
- Residential mortgages include 1-4 family first mortgage loans which are repaid by various means such as a borrower's income, sale of the property, or rental income derived from the property. Also included in residential mortgages are real estate loans secured by farmland, second liens, or open end real estate loans, such as home equity lines. These loans are typically repaid in the same means as 1-4 family first mortgages.
- Commercial real estate mortgage loans include both owner-occupied commercial real estate loans and other commercial real estate loans such as commercial loans secured by income producing properties. Owner-occupied commercial real estate loans made to operating businesses are long-term financing of land and buildings and are repaid by cash flows generated from business operations. Real estate loans for income-producing properties such as apartment buildings, hotels, office and industrial buildings, and retail shopping centers are repaid by cash flows from rent income derived from the properties.

Commercial and industrial - The commercial loan portfolio segment includes commercial and industrial loans. These loans include those loans to commercial customers for use in normal business operations to finance working capital needs, equipment purchases, leases, or expansion projects. Loans are repaid by business cash flows. Collection risk in this portfolio is driven by the creditworthiness of the underlying borrower, particularly cash flows from the borrowers' business operations.

Consumer and other - The consumer loan portfolio segment includes direct consumer installment loans, overdrafts and other revolving credit loans. Loans in this portfolio are sensitive to unemployment and other key consumer economic measures which affects borrowers' incomes and cash for repayment.

Credit Risk Management

The Chief Credit Officer, Officers Loan Committee and Directors Loan Committee are each involved in the credit risk management process and assess the accuracy of risk ratings, the quality of the portfolio and the estimation of inherent credit losses in the loan portfolio. This comprehensive process also assists in the prompt identification of problem credits. The Company has taken a number of measures to manage the portfolios and reduce risk, particularly in the more problematic portfolios.

The Company employs a credit risk management process with defined policies, accountability and routine reporting to manage credit risk in the loan portfolio segments. Credit risk management is guided by a comprehensive Loan Policy that provides for a consistent and prudent approach to underwriting and approvals of credits. Within the Board approved Loan Policy, procedures exist that elevate the approval requirements as credits become larger and more complex. All loans are individually underwritten, risk-rated, approved, and monitored.

Responsibility and accountability for adherence to underwriting policies and accurate risk ratings lies in each portfolio segment. For the consumer portfolio segment, the risk management process focuses on managing customers who become delinquent in their payments. For the commercial and real estate portfolio segments, the risk management process focuses on underwriting new business and, on an ongoing basis, monitoring the credit of the portfolios. To ensure problem credits are identified on a timely basis, several specific portfolio reviews occur each year to assess the larger adversely rated credits for proper risk rating and accrual status

Credit quality and trends in the loan portfolio segments are measured and monitored regularly. Detailed reports, by product, collateral, accrual status, etc., are reviewed by the Chief Credit Officer and reported to the Board of Directors.

SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 4. LOANS (Continued)

Credit Risk Management (Continued)

A description of the general characteristics of the risk categories used by the Company is as follows:

- **Pass** - A pass loan is a strong credit with no existing or known potential weaknesses deserving of management's close attention.
- **Special Mention** - A loan that has potential weaknesses that deserve management's close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the loan or in the institution's credit position at some future date. These loans are not adversely classified and do not expose an institution to sufficient risk to warrant adverse classification.
- **Substandard** - Substandard loans are inadequately protected by the current sound worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans so classified must have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the institution will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.
- **Doubtful** - Loans classified Doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified Substandard with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently known facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable and improbable.
- **Loss** - Loans classified Loss are considered uncollectible and of such little value that their continuance as bankable assets is not warranted. This classification does not mean that the loan has absolutely no recovery or salvage value but rather it is not practical or desirable to defer writing off this basically worthless asset even though partial recovery may be effected in the future.

SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 4. LOANS (Continued)

Credit Risk Management (Continued)

The following table summarizes the risk category of the Company's loan portfolio based upon the most recent analysis on the year of origination as of December 31, 2023:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>Prior</u>	<u>Revolving Loans</u>	<u>Total</u>
Real Estate Mortgages:								
Construction and development								
Pass	\$ 48,141	\$ 139,291	\$ 39,679	\$ 1,721	\$ 1,969	\$ 5,214	\$ 2,516	\$ 238,531
Special Mention	—	—	—	—	—	4,429	—	4,429
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>48,141</u>	<u>139,291</u>	<u>39,679</u>	<u>1,721</u>	<u>1,969</u>	<u>9,643</u>	<u>2,516</u>	<u>242,960</u>
Current period gross write-off	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Residential								
Pass	51,135	54,610	23,808	42,071	6,496	12,883	33,132	224,135
Special Mention	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	81
Substandard	—	118	—	—	153	62	54	387
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>51,216</u>	<u>54,728</u>	<u>23,808</u>	<u>42,071</u>	<u>6,649</u>	<u>12,945</u>	<u>33,186</u>	<u>224,603</u>
Current period gross write-off	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial								
Pass	232,834	328,006	256,007	99,067	63,906	125,007	14,685	1,119,512
Special Mention	—	350	2,840	2,623	414	4,490	—	10,717
Substandard	660	432	7,811	—	—	5,735	—	14,638
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>233,494</u>	<u>328,788</u>	<u>266,658</u>	<u>101,690</u>	<u>64,320</u>	<u>135,232</u>	<u>14,685</u>	<u>1,144,867</u>
Current period gross write-off	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial and industrial								
Pass	68,482	51,368	20,626	21,390	4,758	7,257	88,074	261,955
Special Mention	126	—	—	2,711	172	—	1,873	4,882
Substandard	—	1,210	20	—	219	—	1,675	3,124
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>68,608</u>	<u>52,578</u>	<u>20,646</u>	<u>24,101</u>	<u>5,149</u>	<u>7,257</u>	<u>91,622</u>	<u>269,961</u>
Current period gross write-off	424	51	167	44	—	—	—	686
Consumer and other								
Pass	2,291	1,111	292	149	316	1,275	2,852	8,286
Special Mention	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>2,291</u>	<u>1,111</u>	<u>292</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>316</u>	<u>1,275</u>	<u>2,852</u>	<u>8,286</u>
Current period gross write-off	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	8
Gross Loans								
Pass	402,883	574,386	340,412	164,398	77,445	151,636	141,259	1,852,419
Special Mention	207	350	2,840	5,334	586	8,919	1,873	20,109
Substandard	660	1,760	7,831	—	372	5,797	1,729	18,149
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 403,750</u>	<u>\$ 576,496</u>	<u>\$ 351,083</u>	<u>\$ 169,732</u>	<u>\$ 78,403</u>	<u>\$ 166,352</u>	<u>\$ 144,861</u>	<u>\$ 1,890,677</u>
Current period gross write-off	<u>\$ 424</u>	<u>\$ 57</u>	<u>\$ 169</u>	<u>\$ 44</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 697</u>

SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 4. LOANS (Continued)

Credit Risk Management (Continued)

The following table summarizes the risk category of the Company's loan portfolio based upon the most recent analysis performed as of December 31, 2022, prior to the adoption of ASU 2016-13:

	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
As of December 31, 2022					
Real estate mortgages:					
Construction and development	\$ 251,130	\$ 4,539	\$ 67	\$ —	\$ 255,736
Residential	165,388	1,787	716	—	167,891
Commercial	883,082	18,532	3,258	—	904,872
Commercial and industrial	247,948	8,322	283	—	256,553
Consumer and other	7,604	28	23	—	7,655
Total	<u>\$ 1,555,152</u>	<u>\$ 33,208</u>	<u>\$ 4,347</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,592,707</u>

Collateral Dependent Loans

The Company classifies a loan as collateral dependent when the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty, and expected repayment is to be provided substantially through the operation or sale of collateral. The following table summarizes collateral dependent loans, which are individually evaluated to determine expected credit losses.

	Real Estate	Other	Total	ACL
As of December 31, 2023				
Real estate mortgages:				
Construction and development	\$ 210	\$ —	\$ 210	\$ 31
Residential	980	—	980	72
Commercial	15,514	—	15,514	162
Commercial and industrial	—	3,131	3,131	1,100
Consumer and other	—	11	11	1
Total	<u>\$ 16,704</u>	<u>\$ 3,142</u>	<u>\$ 19,846</u>	<u>\$ 1,366</u>

SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 4. LOANS (Continued)

Past Due Loans

A loan is considered past due if any required principal and interest payments have not been received as of the date such payments were required to be made under the terms of the loan agreement. Generally, management places a loan on nonaccrual when there is a clear indication that the borrower's cash flow may not be sufficient to meet payments as they become due, which is generally when a loan is 90 days past due. The following tables present the aging of the recorded investment in loans as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022:

	Past Due Status (Accruing Loans)						Nonaccrual with ACL	Nonaccrual without ACL	Total
	Current	30-59 Days	60-89 Days	90+ Days	Total Past Due				
As of December 31, 2023									
Real estate mortgages:									
Construction and development	\$ 242,315	\$ 591	\$ 54	\$ —	\$ 645	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 242,960	
Residential	223,195	1,106	—	51	1,157	23	228	224,603	
Commercial	1,140,587	3,245	160	109	3,514	324	442	1,144,867	
Commercial and industrial	269,598	265	98	—	363	—	—	269,961	
Consumer and other	8,259	17	10	—	27	—	—	8,286	
Total	\$ 1,883,954	\$ 5,224	\$ 322	\$ 160	\$ 5,706	\$ 347	\$ 670	\$ 1,890,677	
As of December 31, 2022									
Real estate mortgages:									
Construction and development	\$ 255,575	\$ —	\$ 94	\$ —	\$ 94	\$ —	\$ 67	\$ 255,736	
Residential	167,108	147	72	—	219	30	534	167,891	
Commercial	900,895	2,634	65	—	2,699	351	927	904,872	
Commercial and industrial	254,824	1,379	38	—	1,417	277	35	256,553	
Consumer and other	7,570	62	—	—	62	16	7	7,655	
Total	\$ 1,585,972	\$ 4,222	\$ 269	\$ —	\$ 4,491	\$ 674	\$ 1,570	\$ 1,592,707	

The Company recognized \$62 and \$100 of interest income on nonaccrual loans during the years ended December 31, 2023, and December 31, 2022, respectively.

Allowance for Credit Losses

The following tables detail activity in the allowance for credit losses by portfolio segment as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022. As described in Note 1, the Company adopted ASU 2016-13 on January 1, 2023, which replaced the existing incurred loss methodology with an expected credit loss methodology (referred to as CECL). Under the incurred loss methodology, reserves for credit losses were recognized only when the losses were probable or had been incurred; under CECL, the Company is required to recognize the full amount of expected credit losses for the lifetime of the loan, based on historical experience, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Allocation of a portion of the allowance to one category of loans does not preclude its availability to absorb losses in other categories.

We maintain an allowance for credit losses on unfunded loan commitments and letters of credit to provide for the risk of loss inherent in these arrangements. The allowance for credit losses is computed using a methodology similar to that used to determine the allowance for credit losses for loans, modified to take into account the probability of a drawdown on the commitment. The allowance for credit losses on unfunded loan commitments is classified as a liability account on the consolidated balance sheet within other liabilities, while corresponding provision for these credit losses is recorded as a component of other operating expense. The allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments as the result of the adoption of ASC 326 was \$1,285. At December 31, 2023, \$1,239 in allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments was included in other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets.

SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 4. LOANS (Continued)

Allowance for Credit Losses (Continued)

	Real Estate	Commercial	Consumer	Total
Allowance for credit losses:				
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 14,443	\$ 5,642	\$ 71	\$ 20,156
Impact of adoption of ASC 326	(1,164)	(120)	(1)	(1,285)
Provision (credit) for credit losses	6,509	(424)	5	6,090
Loans charged off	(3)	(686)	(8)	(697)
Recoveries of loans previously charged off	41	54	19	114
Ending balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 19,826	\$ 4,466	\$ 86	\$ 24,378

Allowance for Loans Losses - Incurred Loss Methodology

	Real Estate	Commercial	Consumer	Total
Allowance for loan losses:				
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ 11,554	\$ 3,166	\$ 124	\$ 14,844
Provision (credit) for loan losses	2,912	2,750	(57)	5,605
Loans charged off	(73)	(479)	(26)	(578)
Recoveries of loans previously charged off	50	205	30	285
Ending balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 14,443	\$ 5,642	\$ 71	\$ 20,156

Ending balance - individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 258	\$ 248	\$ 8	\$ 514
Ending balance - collectively evaluated for impairment	14,148	5,394	63	19,605
Ending balance - loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	37	—	—	37
Total ending balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 14,443	\$ 5,642	\$ 71	\$ 20,156

Loans:				
Ending balance - individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 8,652	\$ 313	\$ 34	\$ 8,999
Ending balance - collectively evaluated for impairment	1,318,705	256,240	7,621	1,582,566
Ending balance - loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	1,142	—	—	1,142
Total ending balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 1,328,499	\$ 256,553	\$ 7,655	\$ 1,592,707

Impaired Loans - Incurred Loss Methodology

A loan held for investment is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that we will be unable to collect all amounts due (both principal and interest) according to the terms of the loan agreement. The following tables detail our impaired loans, by portfolio class as of December 31, 2022.

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NOTE 4. LOANS (Continued)

Impaired Loans - Incurred Loss Methodology (Continued)

	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
December 31, 2022					
With no related allowance recorded:					
Real estate mortgages:					
Construction and development	\$ 372	\$ 372	\$ —	\$ 397	\$ 21
Residential	1,129	1,129	—	1,169	59
Commercial	7,323	7,323	—	7,282	622
Commercial and industrial	36	36	—	42	3
Consumer and other	18	18	—	24	1
Total with no related allowance recorded	<u>8,878</u>	<u>8,878</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>8,914</u>	<u>\$ 706</u>
With an allowance recorded:					
Real estate mortgages:					
Construction and development	92	92	39	95	\$ 6
Residential	255	326	90	265	12
Commercial	623	623	166	630	21
Commercial and industrial	277	277	248	298	14
Consumer and other	16	16	8	16	1
Total with an allowance recorded	<u>1,263</u>	<u>1,334</u>	<u>551</u>	<u>1,304</u>	<u>54</u>
Total impaired loans:	<u>\$ 10,141</u>	<u>\$ 10,212</u>	<u>\$ 551</u>	<u>\$ 10,218</u>	<u>\$ 760</u>

Modifications to Borrowers Experiencing Financial Difficulty

On January 1, 2023, the Company adopted ASU 2022-02, “Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures”, this standard eliminated the previous accounting guidance for troubled debt restructurings and added additional disclosure requirements for gross charge offs by year of origination. It also prescribes guidance for reporting modifications of loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty.

From time to time, we may modify certain loans to borrowers who are experiencing financial difficulty. In some cases, these modifications may result in new loans. Loan modifications to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty may be in the form of a principal forgiveness, an interest rate reduction, a payment delay, a term extension, or a combination thereof, among other things.

The table below details the amortized cost basis at the end of the reporting period for loans made to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that were modified during the year ended December 31, 2023.

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NOTE 4. LOANS (Continued)

Modifications to Borrowers Experiencing Financial Difficulty (Continued)

	Term Extension	Term Extension and Rate Adjustment	Total	Percentage of Total Loans
Real estate mortgages:				
Construction and development	\$ 89	\$ 117	\$ 206	— %
Residential	—	—	—	— %
Commercial	—	—	—	— %
Commercial and industrial	—	—	—	— %
Consumer and other	—	—	—	— %
Total	\$ 89	\$ 117	\$ 206	— %

The Company had no modified loans during the year ended December 31, 2023 that subsequently defaulted. For purposes of this disclosure, the term default is defined as the earlier of being placed on nonaccrual status or reaching 90 days past due and still accruing with respect to principle and/or interest payments. The Company has no unfunded commitments to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty for which the Company has modified their loans as of December 31, 2023.

Troubled Debt Restructurings

As of December 31, 2022, impaired loans included \$2,124 in loans that were classified as Troubled Debt Restructurings (TDRs). The restructuring of a loan is considered a TDR if both (i) the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties and (ii) the Company has granted a concession.

In assessing whether a borrower is experiencing financial difficulties, the Company considers information currently available regarding the financial condition of the borrower. This information includes, but is not limited to, whether (i) the borrower is currently in payment default on any of its debt; (ii) a payment default is probable in the foreseeable future without the modification; (iii) the borrower has declared or is in the process of declaring bankruptcy and (iv) the borrower's projected cash flow is sufficient to satisfy contractual payments due under the original terms of the loan without a modification.

The Company considers all aspects of the modification to loan terms to determine whether or not a concession has been granted to the borrower. Key factors considered by the Company include the borrower's ability to access funds at a market rate for debt with similar risk characteristics, the significance of the modification relative to unpaid principal balance or collateral value of the debt, and the significance of a delay in the timing of payments relative to the original contractual terms of the loan. The most common concessions granted by the Company generally include one or more modifications to the terms of the debt, such as (i) a reduction in the interest rate for the remaining life of the debt, (ii) an extension of the maturity date at an interest rate lower than the current market rate for new debt with similar risk, (iii) a temporary period of interest-only payments, and (iv) a reduction in the contractual payment amount for either a short period or remaining term of the loan.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company had \$1,292 in loans considered restructured that are not on nonaccrual status. Of the nonaccrual loans at December 31, 2022, \$832 met the criteria for a TDR. A loan is placed back on accrual status when both principal and interest are current, and it is probable that the Company will be able to collect all amounts due (both principal and interest) according to the terms of the loan agreement.

Recorded investment prior to modification reflects the Company's recorded investment immediately before the modification. Recorded investment after modification represents the Company's recorded investment at the end of the year. The following table summarizes the loans that were modified as a TDR during the year ended December 31, 2022.

SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
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NOTE 4. LOANS (Continued)

Troubled Debt Restructurings (Continued)

	Troubled Debt Restructurings			
		Recorded	Recorded	
	Number	Investment	Investment	Impact on the
	of Loans	Prior to	After	Allowance for
		Modification	Modification	Loan Losses
December 31, 2022				
Real estate mortgages:				
Construction and development	—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Residential	2	170	164	—
Commercial	1	359	352	116
Commercial and industrial	1	11	11	—
Consumer and other	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>4</u>	<u>\$ 540</u>	<u>\$ 527</u>	<u>\$ 116</u>

The Company considers a loan to have defaulted when it becomes 90 or more days delinquent under the modified terms, has been transferred to nonaccrual status subsequent to the modification or has been transferred to foreclosed assets. As of December 31, 2022, no loans modified in a TDR during the twelve months, subsequently defaulted.

NOTE 5. FORECLOSED ASSETS

A summary of foreclosed assets is presented as follows:

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 2,930	\$ 2,930
Acquired through settlement of loans	43	—
Sales proceeds	(403)	—
Transfers to loans	(2,517)	—
Net loss on sales of foreclosed assets	(20)	—
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 33</u>	<u>\$ 2,930</u>

The carrying amount of other real estate owned categorized as residential real estate at December 31, 2023 and 2022 was \$0 and \$60, respectively.

NOTE 6. PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Premises and equipment is summarized as follows:

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
Land and land improvements	\$ 8,720	\$ 8,720
Building	23,120	23,090
Furniture and equipment	5,292	5,163
	<u>37,132</u>	<u>36,973</u>
Accumulated depreciation	(10,706)	(9,628)
Total premises and equipment	<u>\$ 26,426</u>	<u>\$ 27,345</u>

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NOTE 7. LEASES

The Company leases certain office facilities under long-term operating lease agreements. The leases expire at various dates through 2028 and some include renewal options. Many of these leases require the payment of property taxes, insurance premiums, maintenance, utilities and other costs. In many cases, rentals are subject to increase in relation to a cost-of-living index. The Company accounts for lease and non-lease components together as a single lease component. The Company determines if an arrangement is a lease at inception. The Company's lease terms may include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise that option.

Rental expense included in the consolidated statements of income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 is \$254 and \$252, respectively.

The Company determines if an arrangement is a lease at inception of the contract and assesses the appropriate classification as operating or financing. Operating leases with terms greater than one year are included in right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheets. Agreements with both lease and non-lease components are accounted for as a single lease component, with only the lease component capitalized. Operating right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are included on the balance sheet in premises and equipment and other liabilities, respectively, and are recognized at the commencement date based on the present value of lease payments over the term using the interest rate implicit in the contract, when available, or the Company's incremental collateralized borrowing rate with similar terms.

The table below summarizes information related to the Company's operating leases as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023:

Operating lease right-of-use assets	\$	538
Operating lease liabilities	\$	545
Weighted average remaining operating lease term		3.9 years
Weighted average operating lease discount rate		4.5 %

Future obligations over the primary and renewal option terms of the Company's long-term operating leases as of December 31, 2023, were as follows:

2024	\$	179
2025		124
2026		127
2027		130
2028		37
Thereafter		—
Total Lease Payments		596
Less: Interest		(51)
Operating Lease Liability	\$	545

SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NOTE 8. DEPOSITS

Major classifications of deposits are as follows:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Noninterest-bearing transaction	\$ 437,959	\$ 460,977
Interest-bearing transaction	946,347	837,127
Savings	35,412	49,235
Time deposits, \$250,000 and under	500,406	307,145
Time deposits, over \$250,000	98,065	66,259
Total	<u>\$ 2,018,189</u>	<u>\$ 1,720,743</u>

Brokered deposits totaled \$230,858 at December 31, 2023 and \$110,503 at December 31, 2022. The scheduled maturities of time deposits at December 31, 2023 are as follows:

2024	\$ 488,408
2025	61,911
2026	28,438
2027	11,322
2028	8,365
Thereafter	27
Total	<u>\$ 598,471</u>

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, overdrawn transaction accounts reclassified to loans totaled \$174 and \$137, respectively.

SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NOTE 9. BORROWINGS

Borrowings consist of the following:

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
Short-term variable \$25,000 line of credit with interest due quarterly at the WSJ Prime Rate, maturity August 2024.	\$ (6)	\$ (19)
Short-term fixed rate Federal Home Loan Bank advances with interest and principal payments due at various maturity dates through 2024 and interest rates ranging from 0.31% to 5.57%.	58,000	31,000
Short-term fixed rate federal funds with principal and interest due January 2024 at a fixed interest rate of 8.0%.	10,000	—
Short-term Federal Reserve Bank discount window advance with principal and interest due February 2024 at a fixed interest rate of 5.5%.	10,000	—
Short-term Bank Term Funding Program from the Federal Reserve Bank advance with principal and interest due December 2024 at a fixed interest rate of 4.97%.	7,000	—
Short-term fixed rate Federal Home Loan Bank advances with interest and principal payments due at various maturity dates through 2025 and interest rate of 5.51%.	12,000	—
Subordinated notes with interest due quarterly at an initial fixed rate of 3.5% until February 7, 2027, then will reset quarterly to a Three-Month Term Secured Overnight Financing Rate plus 205 basis points through maturity on February 7, 2032.	47,318	47,097
Subordinated notes with interest due quarterly at an initial fixed rate of 7.0% until October 26, 2027, then will reset quarterly to a Three-Month Term Secured Overnight Financing Rate plus 306 basis points through maturity on October 26, 2032.	39,361	39,217
	<u>\$ 183,673</u>	<u>\$ 117,295</u>

Contractual maturities of other borrowings as of December 31, 2023 are as follows:

2024	\$ 84,994
2025	12,000
2026	—
2027	—
2028	—
Thereafter	86,679
Total	<u>\$ 183,673</u>

The short-term variable \$25,000 line of credit from First Horizon Bank is collateralized by 100% of the capital stock of the Bank.

Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta are secured by a blanket floating lien on qualifying commercial mortgages of \$185,449, residential mortgages of \$41,751, and on qualifying home equity lines of credit of \$5,476. At December 31, 2023, the Company had \$70,000 in outstanding advances and approximately \$162,676 was available for borrowing on lines with the FHLB.

At December 31, 2023, the Company has accommodations which allow the purchase of federal funds from several correspondent banks on an overnight basis at prevailing overnight market rates. These accommodations are subject to various restrictions as to their term and availability, and in most cases, must be repaid in less than a month. Under these arrangements, the Company had \$89,200 available as of December 31, 2023. The Company had \$10,000 and \$0 outstanding as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
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NOTE 9. BORROWINGS (Continued)

The Company has the ability to borrow funds from the Federal Reserve Bank utilizing the discount window, as an instrument that allows institutions to borrow money on a short-term basis to meet temporary liquidity shortages. The Company had borrowing capacity under this arrangement of \$295,676 as of December 31, 2023 and had \$10,000 outstanding as of December 31, 2023. There was \$285,676 available as of December 31, 2023.

On March 12, 2023, the Federal Reserve Bank, Department of Treasury and the FDIC issued a joint statement outlining actions taken to protect the U.S. economy by strengthening public confidence in the banking system as a result of and in response to recently announced bank closures. Among other actions, the Federal Reserve Board announced that it would make available additional funding to eligible depository institutions through the creation of a new BTFP. The BTFP provides eligible depository institutions an additional source of liquidity. Borrowings are funded based on a percentage of the principal of eligible collateral posted, as defined within the terms of the program. Interest is payable at a fixed rate over the term of the borrowing and there are no prepayment penalties. The Company had borrowing capacity under this arrangement of \$11,265 as of December 31, 2023 and had \$7,000 outstanding as of December 31, 2023. There was \$4,265 available as of December 31, 2023. On January 24, 2024, the Federal Reserve Board announced that the BTFP will cease on March 11, 2024.

Subordinated Notes

On February 7, 2022, the Company issued \$48,000 of Fixed-to-Floating Rate Subordinated Notes due February 2032 (the "Notes"). The Notes bear interest at 3.50% per annum, payable quarterly in arrears. From and including February 7, 2027, to but excluding the maturity date or early redemption date, the interest rate will reset quarterly to a Three-Month Term Secured Overnight Financing Rate plus 205 basis points, payable quarterly in arrears. The Company will be entitled to redeem the Notes, in whole or in part, on any interest payment on or after February 7, 2027, and to redeem the Notes in whole upon certain other events. Issuance costs related to the Notes totaled \$1,093 and have been netted against the subordinated notes liability on the balance sheet. At December 31, 2023, the remaining balance of the debt issuance cost was \$682. The debt issuance costs are being amortized using the straight line method over sixty months and are recorded as a component of interest expense.

On October 26, 2022, the Company issued \$40,000 of Fixed-to-Floating Rate Subordinated Notes due October 2032 (the "2032 Notes"). The 2032 Notes bear interest at 7.0% per annum, payable quarterly in arrears. From and including October 26, 2027, to but excluding the maturity date or early redemption date, the interest rate will reset quarterly to a Three-Month Term Secured Overnight Financing Rate plus 306 basis points, payable quarterly in arrears. The Company will be entitled to redeem the 2032 Notes, in whole or in part, on any interest payment on or after October 26, 2027, and to redeem the 2032 Notes in whole upon certain other events. Issuance costs related to the 2032 Notes totaled \$832 and have been netted against the subordinated notes liability on the balance sheet. At December 31, 2023, the remaining balance of the debt issuance cost was \$639. The debt issuance costs are being amortized using the straight line method over sixty months and are recorded as a component of interest expense.

**SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
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NOTE 10. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

Risk Management Objective of Using Derivatives

The Company is exposed to certain risk arising from both its business operations and economic conditions. The Company principally manages its exposures to a wide variety of business and operational risks through management of its core business activities. The Company manages economic risks, including interest rate, liquidity, and credit risk primarily by managing the amount, sources, and duration of its assets and liabilities and the use of derivative financial instruments. Specifically, the Company enters into derivative financial instruments to manage exposures that arise from business activities that result in the receipt or payment of future known and uncertain cash amounts, the value of which are determined by interest rates.

Non-designated Hedges

Derivatives not designated as hedges are not speculative and result from a service the Company provides to certain customers. The Company executes interest rate swaps with commercial banking customers to facilitate their respective risk management strategies. Those interest rate swaps are simultaneously hedged by offsetting derivatives that the Company executes with a third party, such that the Company minimizes its net risk exposure resulting from such transactions. As the interest rate derivatives associated with this program do not meet the strict hedge accounting requirements, changes in the fair value of both the customer derivatives and the offsetting derivatives are recognized directly in earnings.

Tabular Disclosure of Fair Values of Derivative Instruments on the Balance Sheet

The table below presents the fair value of the Company's derivative financial instruments including the effects of offsetting as well as their classification on the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022. As of December 31, 2023, the Company has posted cash collateral of \$6,330. The amount of loss recognized in income on derivatives as a fair value adjustment and fee income, for the year ended December 31, 2023, were \$24 and \$715, respectively.

	December 31, 2023			December 31, 2022			
	Derivatives not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Notional Amount	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Derivatives not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Notional Amount	Balance Sheet Location
Interest Rate Products	\$ 104,180	Other Assets	\$ 7,691	Interest Rate Products	\$ 73,631	Other Assets	\$ 8,870
Interest Rate Products	104,180	Other Liabilities	(7,726)	Interest Rate Products	73,361	Other Liabilities	(8,882)

Credit-risk-related Contingent Features

Applicable for OTC derivatives with dealers

The Company has agreements with each of its derivative counterparties that contain a provision where if the Company defaults on any of its indebtedness, including default where repayment of the indebtedness has not been accelerated by the lender, then the Company could also be declared in default on its derivative obligations.

The Company has agreements with certain of its derivative counterparties that contain a provision where if the company fails to maintain its status as a well / adequate capitalized institution, then the Company could be required to post additional collateral.

As of December 31, 2023, the fair value of derivatives in a net liability position, which includes accrued interest but excludes any adjustment for nonperformance risk, related to these agreements was \$7,864. If the Company had breached any of these provisions at December 31, 2023, it could have been required to settle its obligations under the agreements at their termination value of \$7,864, less the required collateral of \$6,330.

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NOTE 11. EMPLOYEE AND DIRECTOR BENEFITS

Incentive Stock Compensation

The Company maintains the 2017 Incentive Stock Compensation Plan which allows for the grants to directors and employees of incentive and nonqualified stock options depending on the eligibility of the recipient. In addition, it allows for the grants of restricted stock and restricted stock units. The grants, including the terms of the award, are determined by the Compensation Committee, and approved by the Board of Directors. As of December 31, 2023, there are 319,575 equity units available to be granted.

Incentive Stock Options

Pertinent information related to the options is as follows:

	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Year Ended December 31, 2023		
Options outstanding, beginning of year	518,259	\$ 15.72
Granted	27,839	29.73
Exercised	(180,141)	13.07
Forfeited	(40,242)	21.61
Options outstanding, end of year	<u>325,715</u>	<u>\$ 17.65</u>
Weighted average remaining contractual life		<u>5.32 years</u>
Exercisable, end of year	<u>269,045</u>	<u>\$ 16.39</u>
Year Ended December 31, 2022		
Options outstanding, beginning of year	501,492	\$ 15.37
Granted	32,067	20.61
Exercised	(15,300)	14.43
Forfeited	—	—
Options outstanding, end of year	<u>518,259</u>	<u>\$ 15.72</u>
Weighted average remaining contractual life		<u>5.72 years</u>
Exercisable, end of year	<u>405,125</u>	<u>\$ 14.66</u>

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(in thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 11. EMPLOYEE AND DIRECTOR BENEFITS (Continued)

Incentive Stock Options (Continued)

Exercisable options at December 31, 2023 were as follows:

Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (dollars in thousands)
\$ 10.00	35,000	\$ 10.00	2.06	\$ 675
14.00	17,000	14.00	3.30	260
14.00	7,500	14.00	3.63	115
14.00	5,000	14.00	3.97	76
14.50	37,500	14.50	4.06	554
14.50	8,000	14.50	4.92	118
16.00	49,377	16.00	5.11	656
22.75	12,000	22.75	5.80	78
20.10	43,316	20.10	6.07	398
20.10	19,378	20.10	6.12	178
14.98	6,000	14.98	6.77	86
18.34	6,000	18.34	6.98	66
20.03	14,956	20.03	7.12	138
20.61	8,018	20.61	8.12	70
	<u>269,045</u>	<u>\$ 16.39</u>	<u>4.92</u>	<u>\$ 3,467</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company recognized \$353 and \$412, respectively, in stock-based compensation expense related to stock option awards. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, there is \$484 and \$513, respectively, of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested share-based compensation arrangements granted under the plan. The cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.49 years.

The fair value of each stock option award is estimated on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes-Merton valuation model that uses the assumptions noted in the following table. Expected volatilities are based on an average of traded community banks. The Company considers historical data and peer group data to estimate option exercise and employee termination within the valuation model; separate groups of employees that have similar historical exercise behavior are considered separately for valuation purposes. The expected term of options granted is based on the short-cut method and represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant.

The following weighted average assumptions were used in the calculations for 2023 and 2022 as follows:

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
Dividend yield	1.22%	1.75%
Weighted average volatility	76.02%	77.33%
Expected life in years	6.57 years	6.50 years
Risk-free interest rate	3.92%	1.93%
Weighted average grant-date fair value	\$ 19.14	\$ 12.47

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NOTE 11. EMPLOYEE AND DIRECTOR BENEFITS (Continued)

Restricted Stock

The Company awarded 23,534 shares of restricted stock during 2023 and 24,265 in 2022. The restriction is based upon continuous service and the shares will vest equally over three to five years. Nonvested restricted stock consists of the following:

	Number	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Year Ended December 31, 2023		
Nonvested, beginning of year	39,295	\$ 20.05
Granted	23,534	29.02
Forfeited	(7,135)	24.78
Vested	(24,949)	21.71
Nonvested, end of year	<u>30,745</u>	<u>\$ 24.47</u>
Year Ended December 31, 2022		
Nonvested, beginning of year	39,314	\$ 19.50
Granted	24,265	20.61
Forfeited	—	—
Vested	(24,284)	19.71
Nonvested, end of year	<u>39,295</u>	<u>\$ 20.05</u>

As of December 31, 2023, there was \$466 of unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested restricted stock awards. Expense for restricted stock awards of \$517 and \$500 was recorded for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Restricted Stock Units

On December 21, 2022, the Company amended the 2017 Incentive Stock Compensation Plan to allow for the grant of restricted stock units. The restriction is based upon continuous service until retirement and the units will vest over three years. Nonvested restricted stock units consists of the following:

	Number	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Year Ended December 31, 2023		
Nonvested, beginning of year	71,429	\$ 28.52
Granted	—	—
Vested	(31,478)	28.52
Forfeited	(12,711)	28.52
Nonvested, end of year	<u>27,240</u>	<u>\$ 28.52</u>
Year Ended December 31, 2022		
Nonvested, beginning of year	—	\$ —
Granted	107,144	28.52
Vested	(35,715)	28.52
Nonvested, end of year	<u>71,429</u>	<u>\$ 28.52</u>

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NOTES TO AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 11. EMPLOYEE AND DIRECTOR BENEFITS (Continued)

Restricted Stock Units (Continued)

As of December 31, 2023, there was \$1,269 of unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested restricted stock units. Expense for restricted stock units of \$652 and \$773 was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan

The Company sponsors a supplemental executive retirement plan (SERP) providing for death and retirement benefits for certain executive officers. In connection with the SERP plan, the Company has purchased annuity contracts and bank owned life insurance from various insurance entities. The Company is the annuity owner throughout the term of the contract and as such, the annuity payments are paid directly to the Company. The Company in turn will make the benefit payments to the executives upon retirement over the executives' life using the funds received from the annuity contracts. The Company will accrue the total obligation under the SERP over the executive's future service period to the date full eligibility for the benefit is attained. The amounts to be accrued shall result in an accrued amount at the full eligibility date equal to the then present value of all of the future benefits expected to be paid.

The Company has recorded a liability as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, amounting to \$5,095 and \$4,399, respectively, for the present value of the future benefits to be paid under the SERP, which is recorded in other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets. Expense related to the SERP totaled \$821 and \$821 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Bank Owned Life Insurance

Investments in bank owned life insurance programs are recorded at their respective cash surrender values. The cash surrender value and net interest earned on the related policies amounted to \$29,884 and \$698, respectively, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023 and \$29,186 and \$624, respectively, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022.

NOTE 12. INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense consists of the following:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Current	\$ 12,007	\$ 10,421
Deferred	(2,939)	(2,696)
Income tax expense	\$ 9,068	\$ 7,725

The Company's income tax expense differs from the amounts computed by applying the federal income tax statutory rates to income before income taxes. A reconciliation of the differences as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Income tax expense at federal statutory rate	\$ 8,614	\$ 7,307
State income tax	1,530	1,268
Tax exempt income	(80)	(253)
Investment tax credit	(675)	(675)
Other	(321)	78
Income tax expense	\$ 9,068	\$ 7,725

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NOTE 12. INCOME TAXES (Continued)

The components of deferred income taxes are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
Deferred income tax assets:		
Funded credit loss reserves	\$ 6,371	\$ 5,268
Unfunded credit loss reserves	324	—
Deferred compensation	1,445	1,269
Intangible assets created from asset purchase	22	28
Loans purchased at a premium	18	34
Restricted stock	317	248
Deferred origination fees	1,612	1,348
Net loss on fair market adjustments	7	130
Employee retention credit	1,016	—
Unrealized loss on securities available for sale	2,944	3,882
Other	36	—
	<u>14,112</u>	<u>12,207</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Loans purchased at a discount	90	96
Depreciation	174	239
Intangible assets created from stock purchase	235	321
Investment tax credit	230	142
Other	—	27
	<u>729</u>	<u>825</u>
Net deferred income tax asset	<u>\$ 13,383</u>	<u>\$ 11,382</u>

The Company and its subsidiary are subject to U.S. federal income tax, as well as income tax within the States of Alabama and Georgia. The Company is no longer subject to examination by taxing authorities for years before 2020.

The deferred income tax asset is recorded in other assets on the consolidated balance sheets.

NOTE 13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Loan Commitments

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

The Company's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. The Company uses the same credit policies in making commitments as it does for on-balance sheet instruments. A summary of the Company's commitments is as follows:

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NOTE 13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Continued)

Loan Commitments (Continued)

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
Commitments to extend credit	\$ 501,935	\$ 550,315
Standby letters of credit	2,846	5,632
Total	<u>\$ 504,781</u>	<u>\$ 555,947</u>

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by the Company upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the customer. Collateral held varies, but may include accounts receivable, inventory, property and equipment, residential real estate, and income-producing commercial properties.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Company 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. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loans to customers. Collateral held varies and is required in instances which the Company deems necessary.

The Company has not been required to perform on any standby letters of credit, and the Company has not incurred any losses on financial standby letters of credit for the twelve months ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

Contingencies

In the normal course of business, the Company is involved in various legal proceedings. In the opinion of management, any liability resulting from such proceedings would not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

NOTE 14. CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT

The Company originates primarily commercial, commercial real estate, residential real estate, and consumer loans to customers in Alabama and Georgia. The ability of the majority of the Company's customers to honor their contractual loan obligations is dependent on the economy in these areas.

Eighty-five percent of the Company's loan portfolio is concentrated in real estate. A substantial portion of these loans are secured by real estate in the Company's primary market area. In addition, a substantial portion of the other real estate owned is located in those same markets. Accordingly, the ultimate collectibility of the loan portfolio and the recovery of the carrying amount of the other real estate owned are susceptible to changes in market conditions in the Company's primary market area. The other concentrations of credit by type of loan are set forth in Note 4.

The Company, according to regulatory restrictions, may not generally extend credit to any single borrower or group of related borrowers on a secured basis in excess of 20% of capital, as defined, or approximately \$59,684 or on an unsecured basis in excess of 10% of capital, as defined, or approximately \$29,842.

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NOTE 15. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

As of December 31, 2023, the Company had 8,841,349 shares of common stock issued and outstanding and does not have any non-voting shares issued and outstanding.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company had 8,706,920 shares of common stock issued and outstanding and does not have any non-voting shares issued and outstanding.

NOTE 16. REGULATORY MATTERS

The Bank is subject to certain restrictions on the amount of dividends that may be declared without prior regulatory approval. At December 31, 2023, approximately \$71,277 of retained earnings was available for dividend declaration without regulatory approval.

The Bank is also subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal and state 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 effect on the Bank's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of its assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. Capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios of total capital, Tier 1 capital, and common equity Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets, and of Tier 1 capital to average assets. In addition, the Bank is subject to a capital conservation buffer, which requires it to maintain common equity Tier 1 capital of 2.50% above minimum requirements for the common equity Tier 1 ratio, Tier 1 risk-based ratio and total risk-based ratio to avoid limitations on distributions and discretionary bonus payments. The capital conservation buffer is included in the minimum capital requirements in the following tables. Management believes, as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, that the Bank met all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

As of December 31, 2023, the Company and the Bank believe they are each well capitalized on a consolidated basis for bank regulatory purposes as their respective capital ratios exceed minimum total, Tier 1 and CET1 risk-based capital ratios and Tier 1 leverage capital ratios as set forth in the following table. As a bank holding company with less than \$3,000,000 in total consolidated assets, the Company is eligible to be treated as a "small bank holding company" under the Federal Reserve's Small Bank Holding Company and Savings and Loan Holding Company Policy Statement. As a result, the Company's capital adequacy is evaluated at the bank level and on a parent-only basis, and it is not subject to consolidated capital standards for regulatory purposes. The ratios set forth below as to the Company are for illustrative purposes in the event it were to become subject to consolidated capital standards for regulatory purposes. The column styled "Required for Capital Adequacy Purposes" includes the 2.50% capital conservation buffer.

The Bank is also subject to capital requirements under the FDIC's prompt corrective action regime. As of December 31, 2023, the Bank was well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action.

Community Bank Leverage Ratio Framework

As part of the directive under the Economic Growth Act, in September 2019, the FDIC and other federal bank regulatory agencies approved the Community Bank Leverage Ratio ("CBLR") framework. This optional framework became effective January 1, 2020, and is available to the Company and the Bank as an alternative to the Basel III risk-based capital framework. The CBLR framework provides for a simple measure of capital adequacy for certain community banking organizations. Specifically, depository institutions and depository institution holding companies that have less than \$10,000,000 in total consolidated assets and meet other qualifying criteria, including a Tier 1 leverage ratio of greater than 9.00%, are considered qualifying community banking organizations and are eligible to opt into the CBLR framework, and replace the applicable Basel III risk-based capital requirements. As of December 31, 2023, the Company and the Bank qualify for the CBLR framework. Management does not intend to utilize the CBLR framework.

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NOTE 16. REGULATORY MATTERS (Continued)

	Actual		Required for Capital Adequacy Purposes		Minimums To Be “Well Capitalized” Under Prompt Corrective Action	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
As of December 31, 2023						
Tier 1 capital (to average assets)						
Company	\$ 205,582	8.99 %	\$ 91,503	4.00 %	\$ —	—
Bank	\$ 274,850	12.01 %	\$ 91,503	4.00 %	\$ 114,379	5.00 %
CET 1 capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Company	\$ 205,582	9.20 %	\$ 156,378	7.00 %	\$ —	—
Bank	\$ 274,850	12.30 %	\$ 156,378	7.00 %	\$ 145,209	6.50 %
Tier 1 capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Company	\$ 205,582	9.20 %	\$ 189,888	8.50 %	\$ —	—
Bank	\$ 274,850	12.30 %	\$ 189,888	8.50 %	\$ 178,718	8.00 %
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Company	\$ 319,199	14.29 %	\$ 234,568	10.50 %	\$ —	—
Bank	\$ 300,467	13.45 %	\$ 234,568	10.50 %	\$ 223,398	10.00 %
As of December 31, 2022						
Tier 1 capital (to average assets)						
Company	\$ 174,679	8.82 %	\$ 79,182	4.00 %	\$ —	—
Bank	\$ 240,815	12.17 %	\$ 79,182	4.00 %	\$ 98,977	5.00 %
CET 1 capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Company	\$ 174,679	8.86 %	\$ 138,018	7.00 %	\$ —	—
Bank	\$ 240,815	12.21 %	\$ 138,018	7.00 %	\$ 128,160	6.50 %
Tier 1 capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Company	\$ 174,679	8.86 %	\$ 167,593	8.50 %	\$ —	—
Bank	\$ 240,815	12.21 %	\$ 167,593	8.50 %	\$ 157,735	8.00 %
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Company	\$ 282,835	14.34 %	\$ 207,027	10.50 %	\$ —	—
Bank	\$ 260,971	13.24 %	\$ 207,027	10.50 %	\$ 197,169	10.00 %

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NOTE 17. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Determination of Fair Value

The Company uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and liabilities and to determine fair value disclosures. In accordance with the *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* topic (FASB ASC 820), the fair value of a financial instrument is 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. Fair value is best determined based upon quoted market prices. However, in many instances, there are no quoted market prices for the Company's various financial instruments. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. Accordingly, the fair value estimates may not be realized in an immediate settlement of the instrument.

The fair value guidance provides a consistent definition of fair value, which focuses on exit price in an orderly transaction (that is, not a forced liquidation or distressed sale) between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. If there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability, a change in valuation technique or the use of multiple valuation techniques may be appropriate. In such instances, determining the price at which willing market participants would transact at the measurement date under current market conditions depends on the facts and circumstances and requires the use of significant judgment. The fair value is a reasonable point within the range that is most representative of fair value under current market conditions.

Fair Value Hierarchy

In accordance with this guidance, the Company groups its financial assets and financial liabilities generally measured at fair value in three levels, based on the markets in which the assets and liabilities are traded and the reliability of the assumptions used to determine fair value.

Level 1 - Valuation is based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date. Level 1 assets and liabilities generally include debt and equity securities that are traded in an active exchange market. Valuations are obtained from readily available pricing sources for market transactions involving identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Valuation is based on inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. The valuation may be based on 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 for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 - Valuation is based on unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. Level 3 assets and liabilities include financial instruments whose value is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation.

A financial instrument's categorization within the valuation hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company in estimating fair value disclosures for financial instruments:

Cash and Cash Equivalents: The carrying amounts of cash and due from banks, interest-bearing deposits in banks, and federal funds sold make up cash and cash equivalents. The carrying amount of these short-term instruments approximate fair value.

Securities and Other Equity Securities: Where quoted prices are available in an active market, management classifies the securities within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. Level 1 securities include highly liquid government bonds and exchange-traded equities.

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NOTE 17. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

Fair Value Hierarchy (Continued)

If quoted market prices are not available, management estimates fair values using pricing models and discounted cash flows that consider standard input factors such as observable market data, benchmark yields, interest rate volatilities, broker/dealer quotes, and credit spreads. Examples of such instruments, which would generally be classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy, include GSE obligations, and state and municipal securities. Mortgage-backed securities are included in Level 2 if observable inputs are available. In certain cases where there is limited activity or less transparency around inputs to the valuation, those securities would be classified in Level 3.

Restricted Equity Securities: The carrying amount of restricted equity securities with no readily determinable fair value approximates fair value based on the redemption provisions of the issuers which is cost.

Loans Held for Sale: The carrying amounts of loans held for sale approximates fair value.

Loans: The carrying amount of variable-rate loans that reprice frequently and have no significant change in credit risk approximates fair value. The fair values of fixed rate loans is estimated based on discounted contractual cash flows using interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers with similar credit quality.

Bank Owned Life Insurance: The carrying amount of bank owned life insurance approximates fair value.

Annuities: The carrying amounts of annuities approximate their fair values.

Deposits: The fair values disclosed for transaction deposits are, by definition, equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date (that is, their carrying amounts). Fair values for fixed rate certificates of deposit are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies market interest rates on comparable instruments to a schedule of aggregated expected monthly maturities on time deposits.

Other Borrowings: The fair value of fixed rate other borrowings is based on discounted contractual cash flows using interest rates currently being offered for borrowings of similar maturities. The fair values of the Company's variable rate other borrowings approximate their carrying values.

FHLB Advances: The fair value of FHLB advances is based on discounted contractual cash flows using interest rates currently being offered for borrowings of similar maturities.

Subordinated Notes: The carrying amounts of the subordinated notes approximate fair value.

Accrued Interest: The carrying amounts of accrued interest approximate fair value.

Trading Assets and Liabilities: The Company has derivative instruments in the form of interest rate swap agreements accounted for as trading assets and liabilities and carried at fair value. The fair value of these instruments is based on information obtained from a third party financial institution. The Company reflects these instruments within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy.

Off-Balance Sheet Credit-Related Instruments: Fair values for off-balance sheet, credit-related financial instruments are based on fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the counterparties' credit standing.

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The only assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are our securities available for sale and swaps. There were no transfers between levels during the period. Information related to the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

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NOTE 17. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis (Continued)

	Fair Value Measurements At Reporting Date Using:			
	Fair Value	Quoted Prices In Active Markets For Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
December 31, 2023				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 8,772	\$ —	\$ 8,772	\$ —
U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises (GSEs)	2,268	—	2,268	—
State and municipal securities	41,069	—	41,069	—
Corporate debt securities	11,259	—	11,259	—
Asset based securities	18,687	—	18,687	—
Mortgage-backed GSE residential/multifamily and non-GSE	96,945	—	96,945	—
Other equity securities	3,649	3,649	—	—
Interest Rate Products - asset	7,691	—	7,691	—
Interest Rate Products - liabilities	(7,726)	—	(7,726)	—
December 31, 2022				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 8,584	\$ —	\$ 8,584	\$ —
U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises (GSEs)	1,788	—	1,788	—
State and municipal securities	49,925	—	49,925	—
Corporate debt securities	11,627	—	11,627	—
Asset based securities	13,337	—	13,337	—
Mortgage-backed GSE residential/multifamily and non-GSE	70,283	—	70,283	—
Other equity securities	4,444	3,674	—	770
Interest Rate Products - asset	8,870	—	8,870	—
Interest Rate Products - liabilities	(8,882)	—	(8,882)	—

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

The Company may be required, from time to time, to measure certain assets at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. These include assets that are measure at the lower of cost or market that were recognized at fair value below cost at the end of the period. Assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis are included in the table below as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	Fair Value Measurements At Reporting Date Using:			
	Fair Value	Quoted Prices In Active Markets For Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
December 31, 2023				
Individually analyzed loans	\$ 3,095	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,095
Foreclosed assets	33	—	—	33
Totals	<u>\$ 3,128</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 3,128</u>

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NOTE 17. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis (Continued)

	Fair Value	Quoted Prices In Active Markets For Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
December 31, 2022				
Impaired loans	\$ 1,020	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,020
Foreclosed assets	2,930	—	—	2,930
Totals	<u>\$ 3,950</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 3,950</u>

Individually Analyzed Loans

Loans considered individually analyzed under ASU 2016-13, Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments, are loans for which, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all principal and interest payments due in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Individually analyzed loans can be measured based on the present value of expected payments using the loan’s original effective rate as the discount rate, the loan’s observable market price, or the fair value of the collateral less estimated selling costs if the loan is collateral dependent. As of December 31, 2022 under the incurred methodology ASC 310-10-35, Receivables, these loans were known as impaired loans.

The fair value of individually analyzed loans are primarily measured based on the value of the collateral securing these loans. Impaired loans are typically classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Collateral may be real estate and/or business assets including equipment, inventory, and/or accounts receivable. The Company determines the value of the collateral based on independent appraisals performed by qualified licensed appraisers. These appraisals may utilize a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including comparable sales and the income approach. Appraised values are discounted for costs to sell and may be discounted further based on management’s historical knowledge, changes in market conditions from the date of the most recent appraisal, and/or management’s expertise and knowledge of the customer and the customer’s business. Such discounts by management are subjective and are typically significant unobservable inputs for determining fair value. Impaired loans are reviewed and evaluated on at least a quarterly basis for additional impairment and adjusted accordingly, based on the same factors discussed above.

Foreclosed Assets

Foreclosed assets, consisting of properties/assets obtained through foreclosure or in satisfaction of loans, are initially recorded at fair value less estimated costs to sell upon transfer of the loans to foreclosed assets. Subsequently, foreclosed assets are carried at the lower of carrying value or fair value less estimated costs to sell. Fair values are generally based on third party appraisals of the property/assets and are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The appraisals are sometimes further discounted based on management’s historical knowledge, and/or changes in market conditions from the date of the most recent appraisal, and/or management’s expertise and knowledge of the customer and the customer’s business. Such discounts are typically significant unobservable inputs for determining fair value. In cases where the carrying amount exceeds the fair value, less estimated costs to sell, a loss is recognized in noninterest expense.

Quantitative Disclosures for Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

The table below includes a rollforward of the balance sheet amounts for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 (including the change in fair value) for financial instruments classified by the Company within Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

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NOTE 17. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
Carrying value, beginning of period	\$ 770	\$ 4,247
Purchases	—	—
Reinvestments	13	150
Redemptions	(800)	(3,306)
Net realized gains	17	(321)
Carrying value, end of period	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 770</u>

For Level 3 assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2023, the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements are presented below.

	Carrying Amount	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Input	Weighted Average of Input
Recurring:				
Other equity securities	\$ —	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate (%)	N/A

For Level 3 assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2022, the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements are presented below.

	Carrying Amount	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Input	Weighted Average of Input
Recurring:				
Other equity securities	\$ 770	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate (%)	N/A

For Level 3 assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis as of December 31, 2023, the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements are presented below.

	Carrying Amount	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Input	Weighted Average of Input
Nonrecurring:				
Individually analyzed loans	\$ 3,095	Appraisal	Appraisal discounts (%)	15-20%
Foreclosed assets	\$ 33	Appraisal	Appraisal discounts (%)	10-15%

For Level 3 assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis as of December 31, 2022, the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements are presented below.

	Carrying Amount	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Input	Weighted Average of Input
Nonrecurring:				
Impaired loans	\$ 1,020	Appraisal	Appraisal discounts (%)	15-20%
Foreclosed assets	\$ 2,930	Appraisal	Appraisal discounts (%)	10-15%

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NOTE 17. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amount and estimated fair value of the Company's financial instruments were as follows:

	December 31, 2023			
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 250,651	\$ 250,651	\$ —	\$ —
Securities available for sale	179,000	—	179,000	—
Other equity securities	3,649	3,649	—	—
Loans held for sale	450	—	450	—
Trading assets	7,691	—	7,691	—
Loans, net	1,860,130	—	1,824,800	3,095
Bank owned life insurance	29,884	—	29,884	—
Annuities	15,036	—	15,036	—
Accrued interest receivable	8,711	—	8,711	—
Restricted equity securities	5,684	—	—	5,684
Financial liabilities:				
Deposits	\$ 2,018,189	\$ —	\$ 2,016,506	\$ —
Trading liabilities	7,726	—	7,726	—
FHLB advances	70,000	—	70,029	—
Other borrowings	26,994	—	26,994	—
Subordinated notes	86,679	—	86,679	—
Accrued interest payable	1,519	—	1,519	—

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NOTE 17. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

	December 31, 2022			
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 168,499	\$ 168,499	\$ —	\$ —
Securities available for sale	155,544	—	155,544	—
Other equity securities	4,444	3,674	—	770
Loans held for sale	1,047	—	1,047	—
Trading assets	8,870	—	8,870	—
Loans, net	1,567,008	—	1,529,646	1,020
Bank owned life insurance	29,186	—	29,186	—
Annuities	15,478	—	15,478	—
Accrued interest receivable	6,963	—	6,963	—
Restricted equity securities	3,134	—	—	3,134
Financial liabilities:				
Deposits	\$ 1,720,743	\$ —	\$ 1,714,249	\$ —
Trading liabilities	8,882	—	8,882	—
FHLB advances	31,000	—	30,788	—
Other borrowings	(19)	—	(19)	—
Subordinated notes	86,314	—	86,314	—
Accrued interest payable	584	—	584	—

NOTE 18. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

The majority of revenue-generating transactions are excluded from the scope of ASC 606, including revenue generated from financial instruments, such as securities and loans; SBA fees; and gains on sales of mortgage loans. Revenue-generating transactions that are within the scope of ASC 606, classified within noninterest income, are described as follows:

Service charges on deposit accounts – represent service fees for monthly activity and maintenance on customer accounts. Attributes can be transaction-based, item-based or time-based. Revenue is recognized when the Company’s performance obligation is completed which is generally monthly for maintenance services or when a transaction is processed. Payment for such performance obligations are generally received at the time the performance obligations are satisfied.

Interchange Income – bank card related fees primarily includes interchange income from client use of consumer and business debit cards. Interchange income is a fee paid by a merchant bank to the card-issuing bank through the interchange network. Interchange fees are set by the credit card associations and are based on cardholder purchase volumes. The Company records interchange income as transactions occur. This income is included in other noninterest income on the consolidated statements of income.

Gains and Losses from the Sale of Foreclosed Assets – the performance obligation in the sale of foreclosed assets typically will be the delivery of control over the asset to the buyer. If the Company is not financing the sale, the transaction price is typically identified in the purchase and sale agreement. However, if the Company provides seller financing, the Company must determine a transaction price, depending on if the sale contract is at market terms and taking into account the credit risk inherent in the arrangement.

SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 18. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS (Continued)

Other non-interest income primarily includes income on bank owned life insurance contracts, both transaction-based fees and account maintenance fees. Transaction based fees are recognized at the time the transaction is executed as that is the point in time the Company fulfills the customer's request. Other account maintenance fees are recognized over time, usually on a monthly basis, as the Company's performance obligation for services is satisfied.

NOTE 19. PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following information presents the condensed balance sheets of Southern States Bancshares, Inc. as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the condensed statements of income and cash flows for the years then ended.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Assets:		
Cash	\$ 14,967	\$ 19,405
Investment in subsidiary	284,232	247,856
Other assets	3,529	1,529
Total assets	<u>302,728</u>	<u>268,790</u>
Liabilities and stockholders' equity:		
Other borrowings	\$ (6)	\$ (19)
Subordinated notes	86,679	86,314
Other liabilities	1,091	776
Total liabilities	87,764	87,071
Stockholders' equity	214,964	181,719
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 302,728</u>	<u>\$ 268,790</u>

SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 19. PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (Continued)

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF INCOME	For the Years Ended	
	2023	2022
Income		
Dividend income from subsidiary	\$ 3,150	\$ 3,167
Dividend income from equity securities	(5)	136
Gain on equity securities	574	—
	<u>3,719</u>	<u>3,303</u>
Expense		
Interest expense	4,903	2,315
Other	2,100	2,258
	<u>7,003</u>	<u>4,573</u>
Loss before income tax benefits and equity in undistributed earnings of subsidiary	(3,284)	(1,270)
Income tax benefits	<u>1,530</u>	<u>827</u>
Loss before equity in undistributed earnings of subsidiary	(1,754)	(443)
Equity in undistributed earnings of subsidiary	<u>33,706</u>	<u>27,514</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 31,952</u>	<u>\$ 27,071</u>

SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 19. PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (Continued)

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW

	For the Years Ended	
	2023	2022
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 31,952	\$ 27,071
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Equity in undistributed earnings of subsidiary	(33,706)	(27,514)
Stock-based compensation	870	912
(Decrease) increase in accrued interest payable	(3)	3
Net other operating (expenses) income	(589)	275
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(1,476)	747
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Investment in equity securities	(1,094)	(237)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,094)	(237)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net proceeds (repayment) of note payable	13	(12,517)
Net proceeds of subordinated notes	365	86,314
Issuance of common stock	1,563	222
Issuance of restricted stock units	363	—
Purchase of common stock	(979)	(7,358)
Capital contribution to subsidiary	—	(45,000)
Common stock dividends paid	(3,193)	(3,165)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(1,868)	18,496
Net (decrease) increase in cash	(4,438)	19,006
Cash at beginning of year	19,405	399
Cash at end of year	\$ 14,967	\$ 19,405

SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the ordinary course of business, the Company conducts transactions with its directors and executive officers, including companies in which such directors and executive officers have a beneficial interest. It is the Company's policy to comply with federal regulations that require that loan and deposit transactions with directors and executive officers be made on substantially the same terms as those prevailing at the time for comparable loans and deposits to other persons.

Deposits from related parties held by the Company at December 31, 2023 and 2022 totaled \$11,446 and \$10,586, respectively.

Changes in related party loans for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 5,691	\$ 7,323
Additions for new directors	8,025	—
Advances	2,999	625
Repayments	(3,101)	(2,257)
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 13,614</u>	<u>\$ 5,691</u>

NOTE 21. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On February 27, 2024, we entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the "Agreement") to acquire Century Bank of Georgia ("Century Bank"). Under the terms of the Agreement, CBB Bancorp, the parent company of Century Bank ("CBB Bancorp") will merge with and into us, with us surviving and Century Bank will merge with and into the Bank, with the Bank surviving (the "Merger").

Under the terms and subject to the conditions of the Agreement, the holders of CBB Bancorp will have the right to elect to receive either 1.550 shares of our common stock or \$45.63 in cash. Shareholder elections for cash are subject to proration such that no more than 10% of the shares outstanding of CBB Bancorp will receive the cash consideration.

The Merger is subject to customary closing conditions, including regulatory approval and approval by the CBB Bancorp shareholders, and is expected to close in the third quarter of 2024. Century Bank operates two branches in the Northwest Georgia markets of Cartersville and Rockmart. For additional information about the Merger, please see the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Southern States Bancshares, Inc. on February 28, 2024.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, an evaluation was performed by the Company, under the supervision and with the participation of its management, including its Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer) and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures. The term “disclosure controls and procedures,” as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive and principal financial officers or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management was required to apply judgment in evaluating its controls and procedures. Based on this evaluation, the Company’s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Management’s annual report on internal control over financial reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act). Our internal control system is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements in accordance with GAAP. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations and can only provide reasonable assurance with respect to financial reporting.

As of December 31, 2023, management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting established in “Internal Control — Integrated Framework,” issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (“COSO”) of the Treadway Commission in 2013. Based on the assessment management determined that we maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC, an independent registered public accounting firm, audited our consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, included in this Report. Their report is included in “Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.” This Report does not include an attestation report of Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC on our internal control over financial reporting due to a transition period established by rules of the SEC for an Emerging Growth Company.

Changes in internal control over financial reporting

There were no changes in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the fourth quarter of 2023 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections.

Not applicable.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference from our Definitive Proxy Statement for our 2024 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference from our Definitive Proxy Statement for our 2024 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table shows information about our common stock that may be issued under the 2017 Incentive Stock Compensation Plan, as amended (the “Incentive Plan”) as of December 31, 2023.

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (1)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (2)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (3)) (3)
Equity compensation plans approved by the security holders	450,893	\$ 20.39	319,575
Equity compensation plans not approved by the security holders	—	—	—
Total	450,893	\$ 20.39	319,575

(1) This column reflects the maximum number of shares of common stock that may be issued under outstanding and unvested options, restricted stock and restricted stock units at December 31, 2023.

(2) This column reflects the weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options granted under the Incentive Plan as of December 31, 2023.

(3) This column reflects the total number of shares of common stock remaining available for issuance under the Incentive Plan.

The Incentive Plan is the only plan under which our equity securities are authorized for issuance. The Incentive Plan was approved by our shareholder prior to our initial public offering. Please read Note 11 to our consolidated financial statements, entitled “Employee and Director Benefits” for a description of the Incentive Plan.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference from our Definitive Proxy Statement for our 2024 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference from our Definitive Proxy Statement for our 2024 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference from our Definitive Proxy Statement for our 2024 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

The Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm is Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC (PCAOB Firm ID NO. 669) located in Birmingham, Alabama.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this Report:

(1) The following consolidated financial statements are incorporated by reference from “Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data”:

[Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022](#)
[Consolidated Statements of Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022](#)
[Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022](#)
[Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022](#)
[Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022](#)
[Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements](#)

(2) All supplemental financial statement schedules are omitted because they are either not applicable or not required, or because the required information is contained in the consolidated financial statements or the notes thereto which is included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(3) Exhibits required to be filed are included in Item 15(b) below.

NUMBER DESCRIPTION

- | | |
|------|--|
| 2.1# | <u>Agreement and Plan of Merger by and between Southern States Bancshares, Inc. and East Alabama Financial Group, Inc., dated as of May 7, 2019 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on July 15, 2021, file number 333-257915).</u> |
| 2.2# | <u>Agreement and Plan of Merger by and between Southern States Bancshares, Inc. and CBB Bancorp, dated as of February 27, 2024 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Southern States Bancshares Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 28, 2024, file number 001-40727).</u> |
| 3.1 | <u>Certificate of Incorporation of Southern States Bancshares, Inc., as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on July 15, 2021, file number 333-257915).</u> |
| 3.2 | <u>Amended and Restated Bylaws of Southern States Bancshares, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on July 15, 2021, file number 333-257915).</u> |
| 4.1 | <u>Description of Capital Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 18, 2022, file number 001-40727).</u> |
| 4.2 | <u>Specimen common stock certificate (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on July 15, 2021, file number 333-257915).</u> |
| 4.3 | <u>Indenture, dated February 7, 2022, by and between Southern States Bancshares, Inc. and UMB Bank, N.A., as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 8, 2022, file number 001-40727).</u> |
| 4.4 | <u>Form of 3.50% Fixed-to-Floating Rate Subordinated Note due February 7, 2032 (included as Exhibit A-1 and Exhibit A-2 to the Indenture filed as Exhibit 4.3 hereto) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 8, 2022, file number 001-40727).</u> |
| 4.5 | <u>Form of Indenture for Senior Indebtedness (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-3 filed with the SEC on October 7, 2022, file number 333-267772).</u> |

- 4.6 [Form of Indenture for Subordinated Indebtedness \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.8 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-3 filed with the SEC on October 7, 2022, file number 333-267772\).](#)
- 4.7 [Indenture, dated October 26, 2022, by and between Southern States Bancshares, Inc. and UMB Bank, N.A., as trustee \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 27, 2022, file number 001-40727\).](#)
- 4.8 [Form of 7.00% Fixed-to-Floating Rate Subordinated Note due October 26, 2032 \(included as Exhibit A-1 and Exhibit A-2 to the Indenture filed as Exhibit 4.7 hereto\) \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 27, 2022, file number 001-40727\).](#)
- 10.1# [Loan Agreement, dated August 20, 2019, between Southern States Bancshares, Inc. and First Horizon Bank \(formerly First Tennessee Bank National Association\), and related Revolving Credit Note \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on July 15, 2021, file number 333-257915\).](#)
- 10.2# [First Amendment to Loan Agreement, dated November 6, 2020, between Southern States Bancshares, Inc. and First Horizon Bank, and related Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Note \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on August 12, 2022, file number 001-40727\).](#)
- 10.3# [Second Amendment to Loan Agreement, dated July 20, 2022, between Southern States Bancshares, Inc. and First Horizon Bank \(formerly First Tennessee Bank National Association\), and related Second Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Note \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on August 12, 2022, file number 001-40727\).](#)
- 10.4† [2017 Incentive Stock Compensation Plan \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on July 15, 2021, file number 333-257915\).](#)
- 10.5† [Amendment No. 1 to the 2017 Incentive Stock Compensation Plan \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on August 14, 2023, file number 001-40727\).](#)
- 10.6† [Amendment No. 2 of the Southern States Bancshares, Inc. 2017 Incentive Stock Compensation Plan \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Southern States Bancshares Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on August 14, 2023, file number 001-40727\).](#)
- 10.7† [Southern States Bancshares, Inc. Executive Deferred Restricted Stock Unit Plan \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on August 14, 2023, file number 001-40727\).](#)
- 10.8† [Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on July 15, 2021, file number 333-257915\).](#)
- 10.9† [Form of Option Award Agreement \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on July 15, 2021, file number 333-257915\).](#)
- 10.10† [Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on August 14, 2023, file number 001-40727\).](#)
- 10.11† [Employment Agreement, dated March 24, 2010, by and between Stephen W. Whatley and Southern States Bank \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on July 15, 2021, file number 333-257915\).](#)
- 10.12† [First Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated September 21, 2016, by and between Stephen W. Whatley and Southern States Bank \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on July 15, 2021, file number 333-257915\).](#)
- 10.13† [Confidentiality, Non-Competition Agreement and Non-Solicitation Agreement, dated September 21, 2016, by and between Stephen W. Whatley and Southern States Bank \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on July 15, 2021, file number 333-257915\).](#)

- 10.14† [Confidential Severance and Release Agreement, dated April 28, 2023, by and between Stephen W. Whatley, Southern States Bancshares, Inc. and Southern States Bank \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 1, 2023, file number 001-40727\).](#)
- 10.15† [Employment Agreement, dated February 5, 2007, by and between Mark Chambers and NAB, LLC \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on July 15, 2021, file number 333-257915\).](#)
- 10.16† [First Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated April 13, 2021, by and between Mark Chambers and Southern States Bank \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on July 15, 2021, file number 333-257915\).](#)
- 10.17† [Employment Agreement, dated February 19, 2013, by and between Lynn Joyce and Southern States Bank \(incorporated by reference to 10.10 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on July 15, 2021, file number 333-257915\).](#)
- 10.18† [First Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated April 13, 2021, by and between Lynn Joyce and Southern States Bank \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on July 15, 2021, file number 333-257915\).](#)
- 10.19† [Employment Agreement, dated March 24, 2010, by and between James W. Swift and Southern States Bank \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on July 15, 2021, file number 333-257915\).](#)
- 10.20† [First Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated April 13, 2021, by and between James W. Swift and the Company \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on July 15, 2021, file number 333-257915\).](#)
- 10.21† [Employment Agreement, dated March 24, 2010, by and between Greg Smith and Southern States Bank \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on July 15, 2021, file number 333-257915\).](#)
- 10.22† [First Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated April 13, 2021, by and between Greg Smith and the Company \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on July 15, 2021, file number 333-257915\).](#)
- 10.23 [Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of December 28, 2016, by and among Southern States Bancshares, Inc. and the purchasers party thereto \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on July 15, 2021, file number 333-257915\).](#)
- 10.24 [Stock Purchase Agreement by and among Southern States Bancshares, Inc. and the purchasers identified on the signature pages thereto, dated as of December 27, 2016 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on July 15, 2021, file number 333-257915\).](#)
- 10.25# [Form of Subordinated Note Purchase Agreement, dated February 7, 2022, by and among Southern States Bancshares, Inc. and each Purchaser \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 8, 2022, file number 001-40727\).](#)
- 10.26 [Form of Registration Rights Agreement, dated February 7, 2022, by and among Southern States Bancshares, Inc. and each Purchaser \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 8, 2022, file number 001-40727\).](#)
- 10.27# [Form of Subordinated Note Purchase Agreement, dated October 26, 2022, by and among Southern States Bancshares, Inc. and each Purchaser \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 27, 2022, file number 001-40727\).](#)
- 10.28 [Form of Registration Rights Agreement, dated October 26, 2022, by and among Southern States Bancshares, Inc. and each Purchaser \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 27, 2022, file number 001-40727\).](#)

- 10.29 [Form of Support Agreement \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Southern States Bancshares Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 28, 2024, file number 001-40727\).](#)
- 21.1 [Subsidiaries of Southern States Bancshares, Inc. \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 21.1 to Southern States Bancshares, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on July 15, 2021, file number 333-257915\).](#)
- 23.1* [Consent of Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC](#)
- 31.1* [Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002](#)
- 31.2* [Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002](#)
- 32.1** [Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002](#)
- 32.2** [Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002](#)
- 97.1* [Incentive-Based Compensation Recovery Policy](#)
- 101.INS* Inline XBRL Instance Document - The instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.
- 101.SCH* Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
- 101.CAL* Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
- 101.DEF* Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definitions Linkbase Document
- 101.LAB* Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
- 101.PRE* Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
- 104* Cover Page Interactive Data File - Formatted as Inline XBRL and contained within the Inline XBRL Instance Document in Exhibit 101.
- * Filed herewith
- ** These exhibits are furnished herewith and shall not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, or otherwise subject to the liability of that section, and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act.
- † Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan.
- # Certain schedules, exhibits and appendices have been omitted pursuant to Item 601(a)(5). We will furnish the omitted schedules exhibits and appendices to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request by the Commission.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

None.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

SOUTHERN STATES BANCSHARES, INC.

Date: March 14, 2024

By: /s/ Mark A. Chambers

Mark A. Chambers
Chief Executive Officer, President and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Date: March 14, 2024

By: /s/ Mark A. Chambers

Mark A. Chambers
Chief Executive Officer, President and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: March 14, 2024

By: /s/ Lynn J. Joyce

Lynn J. Joyce
Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial
Officer
(Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting
Officer)

Date: March 14, 2024

By: /s/ J. Henry Smith, IV

J. Henry Smith, IV
Chairman of the Board

Date: March 14, 2024

By: /s/ Lewis C. Beavers

Lewis C. Beavers
Director

Date: March 14, 2024

By: /s/ Daniel A. Cummings

Daniel A. Cummings
Director

Date: March 14, 2024

By: /s/ Alfred J. Hayes, Jr.

Alfred J. Hayes, Jr.
Director

Date: March 14, 2024

By: /s/ Jonathan W. Hinton

Jonathan W. Hinton
Director

Date: March 14, 2024

By: /s/ Brent D. Hitson

Brent D. Hitson

Director

Date: March 14, 2024

By: /s/ Brian S. Holmes

Brian S. Holmes

Director

Date: March 14, 2024

By: /s/ Christine Hunsaker

Christine Hunsaker

Director

Date: March 14, 2024

By: /s/ Cynthia S. McCarty

Cynthia S. McCarty

Director

Date: March 14, 2024

By: /s/ Jay F. Pumroy

Jay F. Pumroy

Director

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Board of Directors

J. Henry Smith, IV, Chairman

Lewis C. Beavers

Mark A. Chambers

D. Andrew Cummings

Alfred J. Hayes Jr.

Jonathan W. Hinton

Brent David Hitson

Brian Stacy Holmes

Christine Hunsaker

Cynthia S. McCarty

Jay Florey Pumroy

Executive Management

Mark A. Chambers

Lynn J. Joyce

Greg B. Smith

Jack W. Swift

CEO, President and Director

Senior Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

Senior Executive Vice President and
Chief Risk Officer

Senior Executive Vice President and
Chief Operating Officer

Corporate Offices

Southern States Bank

615 Quintard Avenue

Anniston, AL 36201

Investor Relations

Financial Profiles

Kevin Dobbs

ssbankir@finprofiles.com

Transfer Agent

Computershare

www.computershare.com/us

Stock Information

NASDAQ Global Select Market

SSBK



southernstatesbank.net