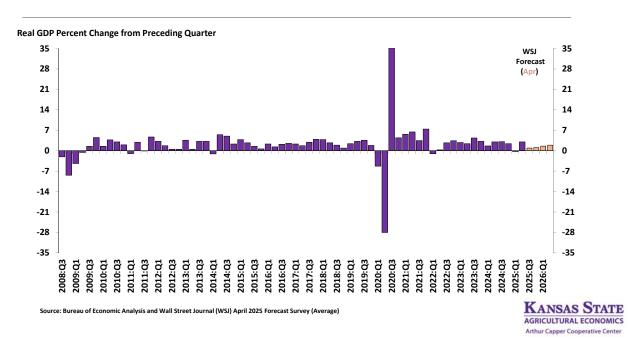
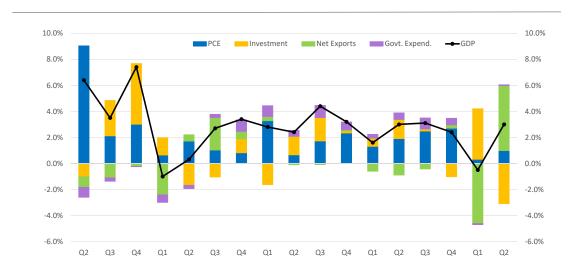


U.S. economic growth shot up to 3% in 2025 Q2...



...but the growth was driven by a sharp reduction in imports.

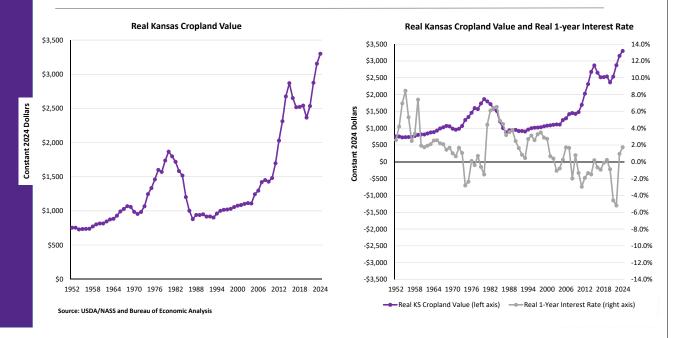


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis





Real interest rates have a relationship to farmland values.

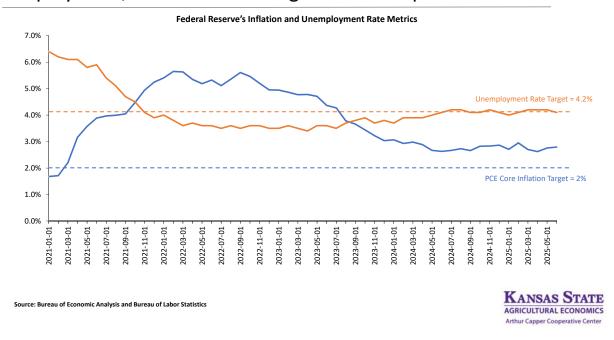


Factors impacting the Fed's decision on interest rates

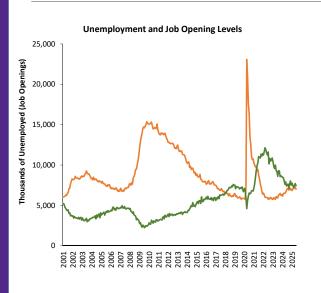
- Labor market
 - Softening?
- Inflation
 - Sticky?
- Economic growth
 - · Sustainable?
- Tariffs
 - Will they raise prices?
- Market expectations
 - CME 87% chance rate cut in September

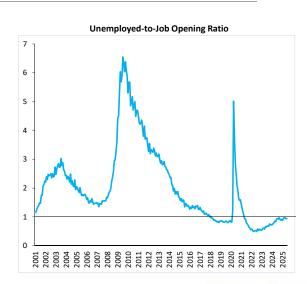


The Federal Reserve's dual mandate is at target level for full employment, but above the target for stable prices.

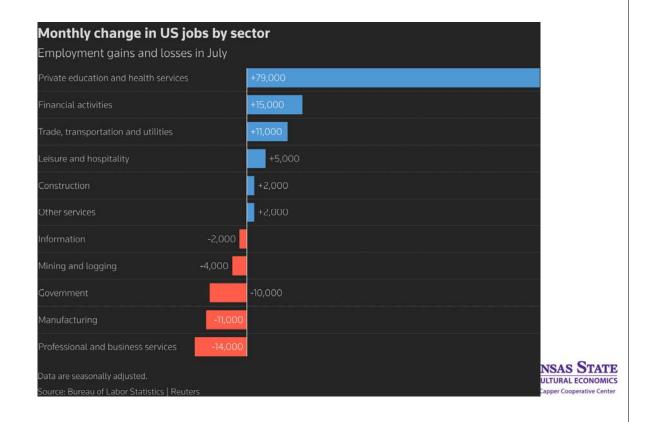


The labor market is more balanced. So, why are some saying a weaker July 2025 jobs report?

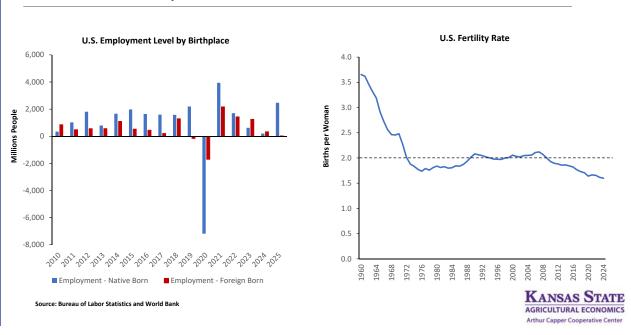


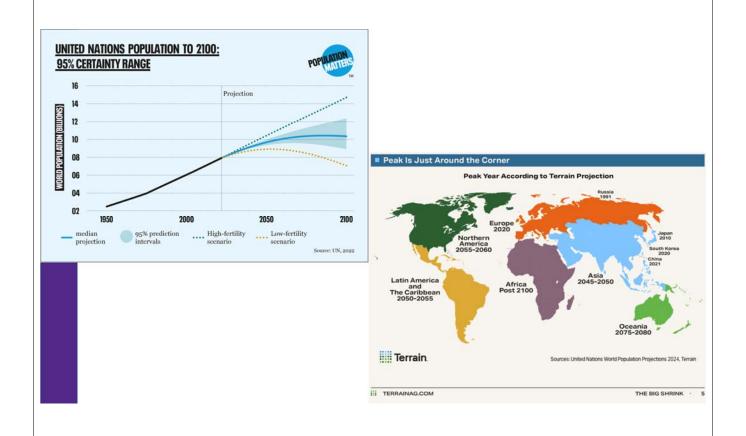


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

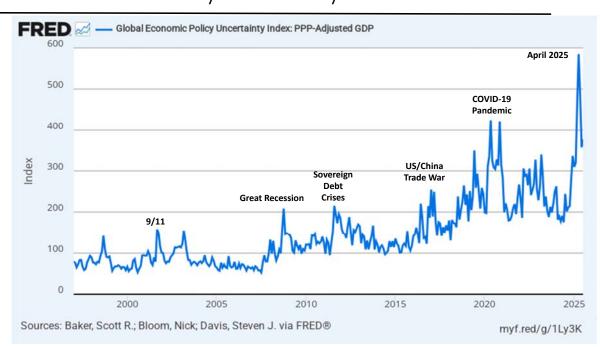


Employment levels of foreign born workers is shrinking along with U.S. fertility rates.





Global Economic Policy Uncertainty is elevated



Announced Tariff Rates

UK	10%
EU	15%
Japan	15%
S. Korea	15%
Indonesia	19%
Philippines	19%
Vietnam	20%
Canada	35%
India	50%
Brazil	50%

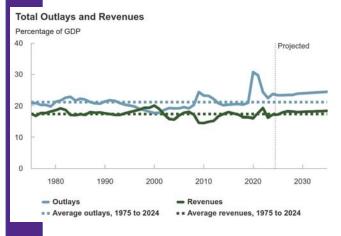


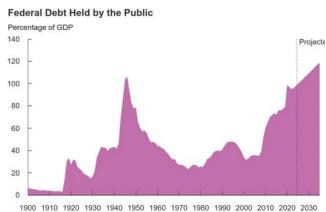
What led up to the stagflation of the 1970s? Why the drop in interest rates and then massive increase?

- Government budget deficits
 - Today: Yes



In 2024, U.S. federal deficit spending was projected to continue, and federal debt is expected to rise...





Source: Congressional Budget Office



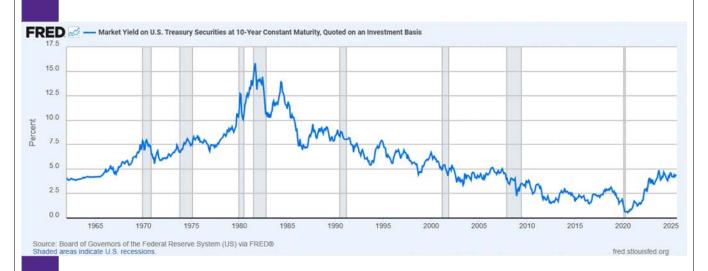
...but what will be the impact of the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OB3)?

- Congressional Budget Office
 - 0.5% GDP increase on average for 10 years
 - Reduce OB3's cost by \$124B
 - Deficit spending increasing causing interest payments to increase by \$441B
 - Public Debt-to-GDP ratio to increase to 124%

- Council of Economic Advisors
 - 4.6% to 4.9% GDP increase next 4 years and then 2.4% to 2.7% by 2034
 - Reduce deficits by \$4.52T
 - Public Debt-to-GDP ratio to increase to 100% (low GDP growth scenario of 2.5%)

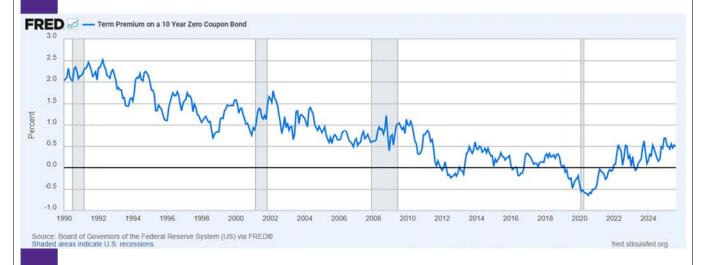


10-year U.S. treasury yields are elevated (farm interest rates?)...





...term premiums on 10-year treasuries is rising (risk).



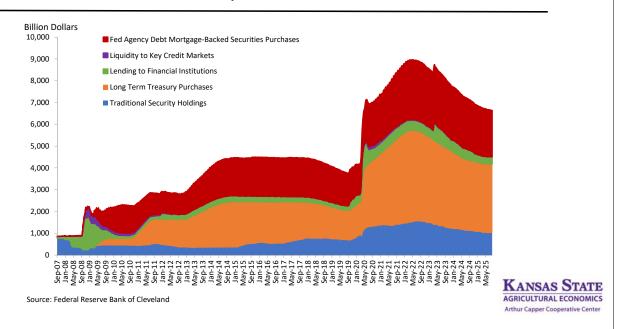


What led up to the stagflation of the 1970s? Why the drop in interest rates and then massive increase?

- Government budget deficits
 - Today: Yes
- Repeal of Bretton Woods ("gold standard")
 - Today: Zero bound interest rates and quantitative easing?



The Federal Reserve's balance sheet is shrinking...what does that mean for the economy?

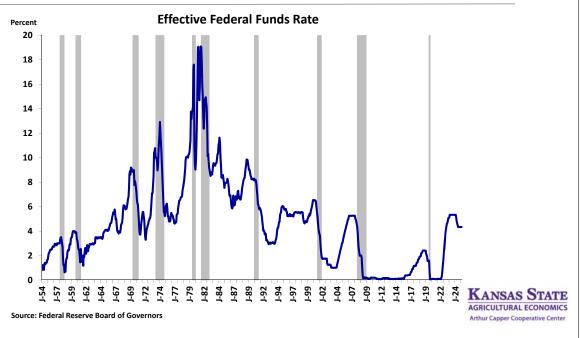


What led up to the stagflation of the 1970s? Why the drop in interest rates and then massive increase?

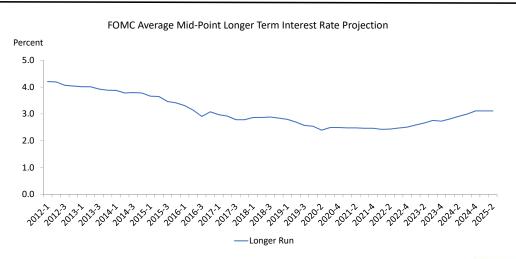
- Government budget deficits
 - Today: Yes
- Repeal of Bretton Woods ("gold standard")
 - Today: Zero bound interest rates and quantitative easing?
- Crude oil prices surged
 - Today: Not really
- US embargoed oil from Iran
 - Today: Trade wars?
- Confidence in the Fed waned and inflation expectations were no longer well anchored
 - Today: Not at the moment
- Wage-cost spiral
 - Today: No spiral but saw the beginning



After a period of exceptionally low interest rates, the Fed quickly raised interest rates, lowered rates, and now is 'wait and see'



However, will the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) maintain higher interest rates into the future?



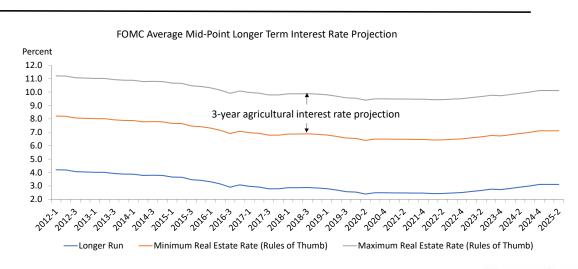
Source: Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) Projections materials

Implications of FOMC mid-point longer term interest rate projections for agricultural producers

- Traditional interest rate setting rules of thumb
- Projected mid-point: ≈2.5%
- Prime rate: ≈5.5%
- Loan/borrower adjustment: 1% to 4%
 - Borrower default risk
 - Industry risk
 - Loan size
- Longer term agricultural interest rates range from 7% to 10%

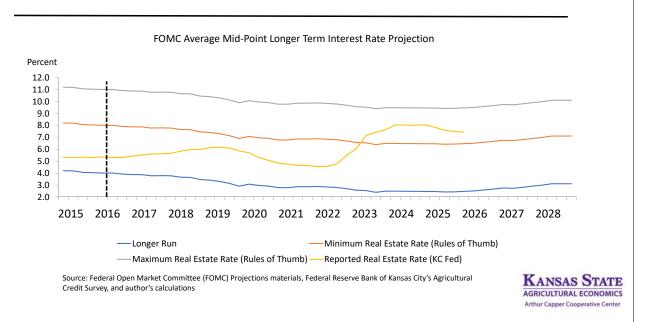


Using the FOMC projection for future agricultural interest rates



 $Source: Federal\ Open\ Market\ Committee\ (FOMC)\ Projections\ materials\ and\ author's\ calculations$

How well does the FOMC projection predict future agricultural interest rates?



Other topics of interest

- Agricultural policy
 - Section 199a
 - Farm Bill
 - Tariffs
 - Era of Ad Hoc Farm Payments?
- Agricultural trade
 - Outlook for exports?
- Future path of commodity prices and net farm income
- Technology development and adoption



Key takeaways

- High real interest rates tend to hold land values flat
- The Fed decreased interest rates to "normalize" them
 - The Fed has paused more rate declines...implications?
- Will farm real estate interest rates rise along with potential increases in 10year U.S. Treasury Yields or hold steady?
- Interest rate movements are outside of your control. So, what can you do?



How should farms and agribusinesses respond?

- Create a budget and stress test it
- Build your balance sheet
 - Increase liquidity
 - Use debt wisely
- Be extremely efficient
 - Pore over your operation to increase efficiency
 - Control costs
 - Know your breakevens
- Still look for opportunities to expand or improve your operation
 - Opportunities will emerge



