

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark one)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2022

Or

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

Commission File Number 001-41232

NSTS BANCORP, INC.

(Exact name of the registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

87-2522769
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

700 S. Lewis Ave. Waukegan, Illinois
(Address of principal executive offices)

60085
(Zip Code)

(847) 336-4430

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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	NSTS	NASDAQ Capital Market

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, 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 is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

As of May 6, 2022, the Registrant had 5,397,959 shares of its common stock outstanding.

NSTS Bancorp, Inc.

Form 10Q

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Explanatory Note

NSTS Bancorp, Inc. was formed to serve as the stock holding company for North Shore Trust and Savings (the “Bank”) in connection with the conversion of North Shore Trust and Savings, NSTS Financial Corporation and North Shore MHC, into the stock form of organization, which was completed on January 18, 2022. Accordingly, certain financial statements and other financial information at or prior to January 18, 2022, contained in this Form 10-Q relate solely to the consolidated financial results of North Shore MHC and its consolidated subsidiaries, NSTS Financial Corporation and North Shore Trust and Savings. See also NSTS Bancorp, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Part I. Financial Information
Item 1. Consolidated Financial Statements

NSTS BANCORP, INC.
Consolidated Balance Sheets

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	(unaudited)	
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Assets:		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 1,163	\$ 814
Interest-bearing bank deposits	50,389	120,797
Cash and cash equivalents	51,552	121,611
Time deposits with other financial institutions	3,478	3,469
Securities available for sale	113,456	100,950
Federal Home Loan Bank stock (FHLB)	550	550
Loans held for sale	175	104
Loans, net of unearned income	98,130	97,313
Allowance for loan losses	(785)	(779)
Loans, net	97,345	96,534
Premises and equipment, net	5,065	5,087
Accrued interest receivable	696	641
Bank-owned life insurance (BOLI)	9,114	9,071
Other assets	3,480	2,852
Total assets	<u>\$ 284,911</u>	<u>\$ 340,869</u>
Liabilities:		
Deposits:		
Noninterest bearing	\$ 13,194	\$ 99,090
Interest-bearing		
Demand and NOW checking	17,642	17,931
Money market	45,485	45,414
Savings	48,233	50,312
Time deposits over \$250,000	9,158	9,380
Other time deposits	54,440	63,494
Total deposits	188,152	285,621
Escrow deposits	1,994	1,442
Other borrowings	5,000	5,000
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	3,140	3,623
Total liabilities	<u>198,286</u>	<u>295,686</u>
Stockholders' equity:		
Common Stock (\$0.01 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; 5,397,959 shares issued and outstanding)	54	—
Additional paid-in capital	50,405	—
Retained earnings	44,985	45,264
Unallocated common shares held by ESOP	(4,275)	—
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net	(4,544)	(81)
Total stockholders' equity	<u>86,625</u>	<u>45,183</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 284,911</u>	<u>\$ 340,869</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated unaudited financial statements

NSTS BANCORP, INC.
Consolidated Statements of Operations (unaudited)

	For the three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2022	2021
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Interest income:		
Loans, including fees	\$ 843	\$ 933
Securities		
Taxable	325	290
Tax-exempt	89	60
Federal funds sold and other	29	5
Time deposits with other financial institutions	5	32
FHLB Stock	4	3
Total interest income	1,295	1,323
Interest expense:		
Deposits	191	254
Net interest income	1,104	1,069
Provision for loan losses	—	—
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	1,104	1,069
Noninterest income:		
Gain on sale of mortgage loans	31	164
Rental income on office building	11	11
Service charges on deposits	71	67
Increase in cash surrender value of BOLI	43	44
Other	32	37
Total noninterest income	188	323
Noninterest expense:		
Salaries and employee benefits	953	869
Equipment and occupancy	181	185
Data processing	148	174
Professional services	133	65
Advertising	26	24
Supervisory fees and assessments	41	32
Loan expenses	29	41
Deposit expenses	34	45
Other	102	82
Total noninterest expense	1,647	1,517
Losses before income taxes	(355)	(125)
Income tax benefit	(76)	(44)
Net losses	\$ (279)	\$ (81)
Basic and diluted earnings per share	\$ (0.07)	N/A
Weighted average shares outstanding	3,974,386	N/A

See accompanying notes to consolidated unaudited financial statements

NSTS BANCORP, INC.
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Losses) (unaudited)

	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Net losses	\$ (279)	\$ (81)
Unrealized net holding loss on securities		
Unrealized net holding loss on securities arising during period, net of realized gains on sales of \$0, in the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021.	(6,243)	(1,198)
Tax effect	1,780	342
Other comprehensive loss, net of taxes	(4,463)	(856)
Comprehensive loss	<u>\$ (4,742)</u>	<u>\$ (937)</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated unaudited financial statements

NSTS BANCORP, INC.
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity (unaudited)

	Common Shares	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Unallocated Common Share Held by ESOP	Total
(Dollars in thousands)							
Quarter ended March 31, 2021							
Balance at December 31, 2020	—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 45,319	\$ 1,406	\$ —	\$ 46,725
Net losses	—	—	—	(81)	—	—	(81)
Change in net unrealized gain (loss) on securities available for sale, net	—	—	—	—	637	—	637
Balance at March 31, 2021	—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 45,238	\$ 2,043	\$ —	\$ 47,281
Quarter ended March 31, 2022							
Balance at December 31, 2021	—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 45,264	\$ (81)	\$ —	\$ 45,183
Net losses	—	—	—	(279)	—	—	(279)
Proceeds of stock offering and issuance of common shares (net of issuance costs of \$2.5 million)	5,290,000	53	49,387	—	—	—	49,440
Issuance of common shares donated to the NSTS Charitable Foundation	107,959	1	1,008	—	—	—	1,009
Purchase of common shares by the ESOP (431,836 shares)	—	—	—	—	—	(4,319)	(4,319)
ESOP shares committed to be released	—	—	10	—	—	44	54
Change in net unrealized loss on securities available for sale, net	—	—	—	—	(4,463)	—	(4,463)
Balance at March 31, 2022	5,397,959	\$ 54	\$ 50,405	\$ 44,985	\$ (4,544)	\$ (4,275)	\$ 86,625

See accompanying notes to consolidated unaudited financial statements

NSTS BANCORP, INC.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited)

	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net losses	\$ (279)	\$ (81)
Adjustments to reconcile net losses to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	66	70
Securities amortization and accretion, net	314	288
Loans originated for sale	(3,785)	(8,020)
Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale	3,745	9,069
Gain on sale of mortgage loans	(31)	(164)
Gain on transfer to OREO	—	(6)
Provision for loan losses	—	—
Earnings on bank owned life insurance	(43)	(44)
Issuance of common shares donated to North Shore Trust and Savings Charitable Foundation	1,009	—
ESOP Expense	54	—
Increase in accrued interest receivable and other assets	1,096	58
Net decrease in accrued expenses and other liabilities	(483)	(856)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>1,663</u>	<u>314</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Net (increase) decrease in portfolio loans	(811)	265
Principal repayments on mortgage-backed securities	5,249	4,196
Purchases of securities available for sale	(25,281)	(15,456)
Maturities and calls of securities available for sale	970	1,265
(Increase) Decrease in time deposits with other financial institutions, net	(9)	3,995
Purchases of premises and equipment, net	(44)	(40)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(19,926)</u>	<u>(5,775)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net change in deposits	(97,469)	(1,085)
Net change in escrow deposits	552	637
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net of costs	49,440	—
Loan to ESOP	(4,319)	—
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(51,796)</u>	<u>(448)</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(70,059)</u>	<u>(5,909)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	121,611	31,868
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 51,552	\$ 25,959
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Loan transferred to OREO	\$ —	\$ 62
Cash paid during the period for: Interest	286	264

See accompanying notes to consolidated unaudited financial statements

Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements (“the financial statements”) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”) and conform to practices within the banking industry. The accounting policies followed in the preparation of the interim consolidated financial statements are consistent with those used in the preparation of the annual financial statements. The interim consolidated financial statements reflect all normal and recurring adjustments that are necessary, in the opinion of management, for fair statement of results for the interim periods presented. Results for the period ended March 31, 2022, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2022.

Nature of Operations

NSTS Bancorp, Inc. (“NSTS” or the “Company”, “we” or “our”) was formed to serve as the stock holding company for North Shore Trust and Savings (the “Bank”) in connection with the conversion of North Shore Trust and Savings, NSTS Financial Corporation and North Shore MHC, into the stock form of organization, which was completed on January 18, 2022. Accordingly, certain financial statements and other financial information at or prior to January 18, 2022, contained in this Form 10-Q relate solely to the consolidated financial results of North Shore MHC and its consolidated subsidiaries, NSTS Financial Corporation and North Shore Trust and Savings.

NSTS Bancorp, Inc. completed its stock offering on January 18, 2022. The Company sold 5,290,000 shares of common stock at \$10.00 per share in its subscription offering for gross proceeds of approximately \$53.0 million. In connection with the subscription offering, NSTS Bancorp, Inc. also issued 107,959 shares of common stock and \$150,000 in cash to NSTS Charitable Foundation. Shares of NSTS Bancorp, Inc. stock began trading on January 19, 2022 on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the trading symbol "NSTS."

The Bank operates primarily in the northern suburbs of Chicago, Illinois. The Bank offers a variety of financial services to customers in the surrounding community. Financial services consist primarily of 1-4 family mortgage loans, savings accounts, and certificate of deposit accounts. There are no significant concentrations of loans to any one industry or customer. The Bank’s exposure to credit risk is significantly affected by changes in the economy in the Bank’s market area.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with GAAP and the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the North Shore MHC’s Consolidated Financial Statements and footnotes thereto included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021. The unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may vary from those estimates. Material estimates that could significantly change in the near-term include the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses, determination of the valuation allowance on deferred tax assets and the valuation of investment securities and the related tax effect. The results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2022, are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for any other interim period or the entire fiscal year ending December 31, 2022. Certain amounts in prior year financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation. Subsequent events have been evaluated through the date of issuance of the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements. No significant subsequent events have occurred through this date requiring adjustment to the financial statements or disclosures.

With the exception of the following new significant accounting and reporting policies, the Company has not changed its significant accounting and reporting policies from those disclosed in the Company’s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Employee Stock Ownership Plan

The ESOP shares pledged as collateral are reported as unearned ESOP shares in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. As shares are committed to be released from collateral, the Bank reports compensation expense equal to the average market price of the shares during the year, and the shares become outstanding for basic net income per common share computations. Dividends on allocated ESOP shares reduce retained earnings; dividends on unearned ESOP shares reduce the ESOP’s debt and accrued interest.

Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share represents income available to common stockholders divided by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Unallocated ESOP shares are not deemed outstanding for earnings per share calculations. ESOP shares committed to be released are considered to be outstanding for purposes of the earnings per share computation. ESOP shares that have not been legally released, but that relate to employee services rendered during an accounting period (interim or annual) ending before the related debt service payment is made, are considered committed to be released. Diluted earnings per share reflects additional 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.

Accounting Developments

Accounting for Financial Instruments – Credit Losses

The FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, *Financial Instruments— Credit Losses (Topic 326)*. The ASU introduces a new credit loss model, the current expected credit loss model (CECL), which requires earlier recognition of credit losses, while also providing additional transparency about credit risk.

The CECL model utilizes a lifetime “expected credit loss” measurement objective for the recognition of credit losses for loans, held-to-maturity securities, 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. For available for-sale securities where fair value is less than cost, credit-related impairment, if any, will be recognized in an allowance for credit losses and adjusted each period for changes in expected credit risk. This model replaces the multiple existing impairment models, which generally require that a loss be incurred before it is recognized.

The CECL model represents a significant change from existing practice and may result in material changes to the Bank’s accounting for financial instruments. The Bank is evaluating the effect ASU 2016-13 will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. The impact of the ASU will depend upon the final standard (as amended), the state of the economy, and the nature of the Bank’s portfolios at the date of adoption. For the Bank, the new standard is effective January 2023.

Note 2: Securities

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of debt securities at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Maturities may differ from contractual maturities in mortgage-backed securities because the mortgages underlying the securities may be called or repaid without any penalties, therefore, these securities have been included in the below table based on average remaining life.

	U.S. government agency obligations	Municipal obligations	Mortgage- backed residential obligations	Collateralized mortgage obligations	Total available- for- sale
March 31, 2022					
			(Dollars in thousands)		
1 year or less	\$ —	\$ 650	\$ —	\$ 56	\$ 706
1 to 5 years	4,814	4,232	28,569	18,853	56,468
5 to 10 years	10,326	2,619	15,651	12,942	41,538
After 10 years	—	13,253	—	1,491	14,744
Fair value	15,140	20,754	44,220	33,342	113,456
Gross unrealized gains	—	84	10	8	102
Gross unrealized losses	(658)	(1,230)	(2,579)	(1,991)	(6,458)
Amortized cost	\$ 15,798	\$ 21,900	\$ 46,789	\$ 35,325	\$ 119,812
December 31, 2021					
			(Dollars in thousands)		
1 year or less	\$ —	\$ 1,631	\$ 356	\$ 1,064	\$ 3,051
1 to 5 years	5,587	3,941	29,375	16,097	55,000
5 to 10 years	4,466	2,244	12,417	11,976	31,103
After 10 years	—	10,184	—	1,612	11,796
Fair value	10,053	18,000	42,148	30,749	100,950
Gross unrealized gains	73	423	259	279	1,034
Gross unrealized losses	(78)	(14)	(612)	(443)	(1,147)
Amortized cost	\$ 10,058	\$ 17,591	\$ 42,501	\$ 30,913	\$ 101,063

As of March 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021, no securities were pledged to secure public deposits or for other purposes as required or permitted by law.

Information pertaining to securities with gross unrealized losses at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous loss position, is as follows:

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer (Dollars in thousands)		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
March 31, 2022						
U.S. government agency obligations	\$ 12,652	\$ 641	\$ 1,094	\$ 17	\$ 13,746	\$ 658
Municipal obligations	12,235	1,210	233	20	12,468	1,230
Mortgage-backed residential obligations	30,194	1,536	11,238	1,043	41,432	2,579
Collateralized mortgage obligations	16,785	973	10,827	1,018	27,612	1,991
Total	\$ 71,866	\$ 4,360	\$ 23,392	\$ 2,098	\$ 95,258	\$ 6,458
December 31, 2021						
U.S. government agency obligations	\$ 4,020	\$ 62	\$ 1,105	\$ 16	\$ 5,125	\$ 78
Municipal obligations	2,399	8	247	6	2,646	14
Mortgage-backed residential obligations	26,540	535	2,781	77	29,321	612
Collateralized mortgage obligations	16,715	338	4,386	105	21,101	443
Total	\$ 49,674	\$ 943	\$ 8,519	\$ 204	\$ 58,193	\$ 1,147

At March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, certain investment securities were in unrealized loss positions. Some investment securities have declined in value but do not presently represent realized losses. Unrealized losses on investment securities have not been recognized into income because the issuers' bonds are of high credit quality, the Bank has the intent and ability to hold the securities for the foreseeable future, and the declines in fair value are primarily due to market volatility. The fair values are expected to recover as the bonds approach their maturity dates.

There were no sales of securities available-for-sale during the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021.

Note 3: Loans and allowance for loan losses

A summary of loans by major category as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 is as follows:

	<u>March 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
	<u>(Dollars in thousands)</u>	
First mortgage loans		
1-4 family residential	\$ 89,237	\$ 88,028
Multi-family	3,698	3,497
Commercial	4,206	4,604
Total first mortgage loans	<u>97,141</u>	<u>96,129</u>
Consumer loans	147	372
Total loans	<u>97,288</u>	<u>96,501</u>
Net deferred loan costs	842	812
Allowance for loan losses	<u>(785)</u>	<u>(779)</u>
Total loans, net	<u>\$ 97,345</u>	<u>\$ 96,534</u>

First mortgage loans serviced for others are not included in the accompanying balance sheets. The unpaid principal balance of these loans totaled \$14.6 million and \$15.8 million at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively. Custodial escrow balances maintained in connection with the loans serviced were \$333,000 and \$270,000 at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

In the normal course of business, loans are made to directors and officers of the Bank (related parties). The terms of these loans, including interest rate and collateral, are similar to those prevailing for comparable transactions with other customers and do not involve more than a normal risk of collectability. At March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, such borrowers were indebted to the Bank in the aggregate amount of \$535,000 and \$556,000, respectively.

Changes in the allowance for loan losses as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	March 31, 2022				
	1-4 family residential	Multi-family	Commercial	Consumer	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Three months ended					
Beginning balance	\$ 675	\$ 69	\$ 25	\$ 10	\$ 779
Charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—
Recoveries	6	—	—	—	6
Net recoveries (charge-offs)	6	—	—	—	6
(Release of) provision for loan losses	48	(42)	1	(7)	—
Ending balance	\$ 729	\$ 27	\$ 26	\$ 3	\$ 785

	March 31, 2021				
	1-4 family residential	Multi-family	Commercial	Consumer	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Three months ended					
Beginning balance	\$ 798	\$ 29	\$ 38	\$ 5	\$ 870
Charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—
Recoveries	2	—	—	—	2
Net recoveries	2	—	—	—	2
(Release of) provision for loan losses	(90)	(3)	(8)	101	—
Ending balance	\$ 710	\$ 26	\$ 30	\$ 106	\$ 872

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The balance in the allowance for loan losses and the recorded investment in loans by portfolio segment and based on impairment method as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, were as follows:

	Collectively evaluated		Individually evaluated		Total	
	Allowance for loan losses	Recorded investment in loans	Allowance for loan losses	Recorded investment in loans	Allowance for loan losses	Recorded investment in loans
(Dollars in thousands)						
March 31, 2022						
1-4 family residential	\$ 612	\$ 87,992	\$ 117	\$ 1,245	\$ 729	\$ 89,237
Multi-family	27	3,698	—	—	27	3,698
Commercial	26	4,206	—	—	26	4,206
Consumer	3	147	—	—	3	147
Total	\$ 668	\$ 96,043	\$ 117	\$ 1,245	\$ 785	\$ 97,288
December 31, 2021						
1-4 family residential	\$ 557	\$ 86,892	\$ 118	\$ 1,136	\$ 675	\$ 88,028
Multi-family	69	3,497	—	—	69	3,497
Commercial	25	4,604	—	—	25	4,604
Consumer	10	372	—	—	10	372
Total	\$ 661	\$ 95,365	\$ 118	\$ 1,136	\$ 779	\$ 96,501

The Bank evaluates collectability based on payment activity and other factors. The Bank uses a graded loan rating system as a means of identifying potential problem loans, as follows:

Pass

Loans in these categories are performing as expected with low to average risk.

Special Mention

Loans in this category are internally designated by management as “watch loans.” These loans are starting to show signs of potential weakness and are closely monitored by management.

Substandard

Loans in this category are internally designated by management as “substandard.” Generally, a loan is considered substandard if it is inadequately protected by the paying capacity of the obligors or the current net worth of the collateral pledged. Substandard loans present a distinct possibility that the Bank will sustain losses if such weaknesses are not corrected.

Doubtful

Loans classified as doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in those designated as “substandard” with the added characteristic that the weaknesses may make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, highly questionable and improbable.

On an annual basis, or more often if needed, the Bank formally reviews the ratings on commercial loans. In addition, the Bank performs an independent review of a significant portion of the commercial loan portfolio. Management uses the results of the independent review as part of its annual review process.

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The following table presents loan balances based on risk rating as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021:

	<u>Pass</u>	<u>Special Mention</u>	<u>Substandard</u>	<u>Doubtful</u>	<u>Total loans</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)				
March 31, 2022					
1-4 family residential	\$ 88,974	\$ 44	\$ 219	\$ —	\$ 89,237
Multi-family	3,698	—	—	—	3,698
Commercial	4,206	—	—	—	4,206
Consumer	147	—	—	—	147
Total	<u>\$ 97,025</u>	<u>\$ 44</u>	<u>\$ 219</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 97,288</u>
December 31, 2021					
1-4 family residential	\$ 87,881	\$ 45	\$ 102	\$ —	\$ 88,028
Multi-family	3,497	—	—	—	3,497
Commercial	4,604	—	—	—	4,604
Consumer	372	—	—	—	372
Total	<u>\$ 96,354</u>	<u>\$ 45</u>	<u>\$ 102</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 96,501</u>

The aging of the Bank's loan portfolio as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, is as follows:

	<u>31-89 Days Past Due and Accruing</u>	<u>Greater than 90 Days Past Due and Accruing</u>	<u>Non-Accrual</u>	<u>Total Past Due and Non-Accrual</u>	<u>Current</u>	<u>Total Loan Balance</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)					
March 31, 2022						
1-4 family residential	\$ 177	—	\$ 219	\$ 396	\$ 88,841	\$ 89,237
Multi-family	—	—	—	—	3,698	3,698
Commercial	—	—	—	—	4,206	4,206
Consumer	—	—	—	—	147	147
Total	<u>\$ 177</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 219</u>	<u>\$ 396</u>	<u>\$ 96,892</u>	<u>\$ 97,288</u>
December 31, 2021						
1-4 family residential	\$ —	\$ 41	\$ 102	\$ 143	\$ 87,885	\$ 88,028
Multi-family	—	—	—	—	3,497	3,497
Commercial	—	—	—	—	4,604	4,604
Consumer	—	—	—	—	372	372
Total	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 41</u>	<u>\$ 102</u>	<u>\$ 143</u>	<u>\$ 96,358</u>	<u>\$ 96,501</u>

Loans individually evaluated for impairment as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, were as follows:

	<u>Recorded investment</u>	<u>Unpaid principal balance</u>	<u>Related allowance</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)		
March 31, 2022			
With no related allowance recorded			
1-4 family residential	\$ 470	\$ 692	\$ —
Multi-family	—	—	—
Commercial	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 470</u>	<u>\$ 692</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
With a related allowance recorded			
1-4 family residential	\$ 775	\$ 782	\$ 117
Multi-family	—	—	—
Commercial	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 775</u>	<u>\$ 782</u>	<u>\$ 117</u>
Balance at March 31, 2022	<u>\$ 1,245</u>	<u>\$ 1,474</u>	<u>\$ 117</u>
December 31, 2021			
With no related allowance recorded			
1-4 family residential	\$ 355	\$ 595	\$ —
Multi-family	—	—	—
Commercial	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 355</u>	<u>\$ 595</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
With a related allowance recorded			
1-4 family residential	\$ 781	\$ 797	\$ 118
Multi-family	—	—	—
Commercial	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 781</u>	<u>\$ 797</u>	<u>\$ 118</u>
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 1,136</u>	<u>\$ 1,392</u>	<u>\$ 118</u>

The average recorded investment and interest income recognized for the loans individually evaluated for impairment for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, were as follows:

	<u>Average recorded investment</u>	<u>Interest income recognized</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)	
March 31, 2022		
With no related allowance recorded		
1-4 family residential	\$ 471	\$ 6
Multi-family	—	—
Commercial	—	—
Consumer	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 471</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>
With a related allowance recorded		
1-4 family residential	\$ 778	\$ 7
Multi-family	—	—
Commercial	—	—
Consumer	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 778</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>
Balance for the three months ended March 31, 2022	<u>\$ 1,249</u>	<u>\$ 13</u>
March 31, 2021		
With no related allowance recorded		
1-4 family residential	\$ 1,328	\$ 19
Multi-family	—	—
Commercial	—	—
Consumer	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 1,328</u>	<u>\$ 19</u>
With a related allowance recorded		
1-4 family residential	\$ 985	\$ 12
Multi-family	—	—
Commercial	—	—
Consumer	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 985</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>
Balance for the three months ended March 31, 2021	<u>\$ 2,313</u>	<u>\$ 31</u>

Troubled debt restructurings provide for modifications to repayment terms; more specifically, modifications to loan interest rates. Management performs an impairment analysis at the time of restructuring and periodically thereafter. Any reserve required is recorded through a provision to the allowance for loan losses.

There were no new troubled debt restructurings during the three months ended March 31, 2022 or 2021. In March 2020, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act was passed into law. Among other things, the CARES Act suspended the requirements related to accounting for TDRs for certain loan modifications related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Bank has minimal direct exposure to consumer, commercial, and other small businesses that may be negatively impacted by COVID-19, but management has analyzed and increased the qualitative factors in these and other loan categories for incurred, but not yet identified loan losses attributable to COVID-19. As of March 31, 2022, management did not see significant disruption with existing customers related to COVID-19. However, during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2021, management did grant customer requests to defer payments on 50 loans with unpaid balances of \$9.7 million. As of March 31, 2022, all COVID-19 loan modifications have returned to repayment. Management has also assisted small businesses that could benefit from the CARES Act, particularly in the SBA's Paycheck Protection Program ("PPP"). As of March 31, 2022, all PPP loans have been forgiven by the SBA.

Note 4: Other Real Estate Owned

At March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the balance of other real estate owned was \$0 and \$68,000, respectively.

The following table represents the movement in OREO during the periods presented.

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Transfer of loan to OREO	\$ —	\$ 62
Sale of OREO	—	—
Gross gain realized on transfer to OREO	—	6
Gross gain realized on sale of OREO	—	—

The recorded investment of consumer mortgage loans secured by residential real estate properties for which formal foreclosure proceedings are in process is \$60,000 as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

Note 5: Deposits

As of March 31, 2022, for years below ended March 31, the scheduled maturities of time deposits are as follows:

For the 12 months ended March 31,	Amount
	(Dollars in thousands)
2023	\$ 34,664
2024	14,022
2025	7,773
2026	4,288
2027 and beyond	2,851
Total	<u>\$ 63,598</u>

In the normal course of business, deposit accounts are held by directors and executive officers of the Bank (related parties). The terms for these accounts, including interest rates, fees, and other attributes, are similar to those prevailing for comparable transactions with other customers and do not involve more than the normal level of risk associated with deposit accounts. At March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, total deposits held by directors and officers of the Bank were \$794,000 and \$1.1 million, respectively.

Note 6: Other Borrowings

On May 21, 2021, the Bank obtained an FHLB advance totaling \$5.0 million with 0% interest rate. This advance is collateralized by loans pledged to the FHLB and matures on May 21, 2022. Additionally, on May 21, 2021, the Bank repaid the existing non-interest bearing FHLB advance totaling \$4.0 million that was due on May 24, 2021. The Bank is eligible to borrow up to a total of \$62.0 million and \$60.8 million at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively, which is collateralized by \$78.4 million and \$76.8 million of first mortgage loans under a blanket lien arrangement at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

Note 7: Fair Value Measurements

Fair value 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 measurements must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. There is a hierarchy of three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

- Level 1** Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2** Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities
- Level 3** Unobservable inputs supported by little or no market activity and are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities

An asset's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value. There have been no changes in the methodologies used at March 31, 2022 or December 31, 2021.

Available-for-Sale Securities (Recurring)

Where quoted market prices are available in an active market, securities such as U.S. Treasuries, would be classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are estimated by using quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics or independent asset pricing services and pricing models, the inputs of which are market-based or independently sourced market parameters, including, but not limited to, yield curves, interest rates, volatilities, prepayments, defaults, cumulative loss projections and cash flows. Such securities are classified in Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy. In certain cases where Level 1 or Level 2 inputs are not available, securities would be classified within Level 3 of the hierarchy.

Impaired Loans (Nonrecurring)

Impaired loans are recorded at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. The fair value of loans is generally based on recent real estate appraisals. These appraisals may utilize a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including comparable sales and the income approach. Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the independent appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available. Such adjustments are usually significant and typically result in a Level 3 classification of the inputs for determining fair value. Non-real estate collateral may be valued using an appraisal, net book value per the borrower's financial statements, or aging reports, adjusted or discounted based on management's historical knowledge, changes in market conditions from the time of the valuation and management's expertise and knowledge of the client and client's business, resulting in a Level 3 fair value classification. Impaired loans are evaluated on a quarterly basis for additional impairment and adjusted accordingly. Impaired loans that are valued based on the present value of future cash flows are not considered in the fair value hierarchy.

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The following table presents the Bank's assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis classified under the appropriate level of the fair value hierarchy as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021:

	Fair Value Measurements Using			
	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
(Dollars in thousands)				
March 31, 2022				
Securities Available-for-sale				
U.S. government agency obligations	\$ 15,140	\$ —	\$ 15,140	\$ —
Municipal obligations	20,754	—	20,754	—
Mortgage-backed residential obligations	44,220	—	44,220	—
Collateralized mortgage obligations	33,342	—	33,342	—
Total	\$ 113,456	\$ —	\$ 113,456	\$ —
December 31, 2021				
Securities Available-for-sale				
U.S. government agency obligations	\$ 10,053	\$ —	\$ 10,053	\$ —
Municipal obligations	18,000	—	18,000	—
Mortgage-backed residential obligations	42,148	—	42,148	—
Collateralized mortgage obligations	30,749	—	30,749	—
Total	\$ 100,950	\$ —	\$ 100,950	\$ —

The Bank may be required, from time to time, to measure certain assets and liabilities at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These include assets that are measured 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 and the valuation techniques used to measure nonrecurring Level 3 fair value measurements as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, were as follows:

	Fair Value			
	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
(Dollars in thousands)				
March 31, 2022				
Impaired loans	\$ 658	—	—	\$ 658
December 31, 2021				
Impaired loans	\$ 663	—	—	\$ 663

There were no gains or losses recognized on assets measured on a nonrecurring basis during the three months ended March 31, 2022 or 2021. The numerical range of unobservable inputs for the valuation assumptions used in calculating the amounts disclosed above is not meaningful to this presentation.

Note 8: Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are classified within the fair value hierarchy using the methodologies described in Note 13 – Fair Value Measurements. The following disclosures include financial instruments that are not carried at fair value on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Certain financial instruments generally expose the Company to limited credit risk and have no stated maturities or have short-term maturities and carry interest rates that approximate market. The carrying value of these financial instruments assumes to approximate the fair value of these instruments. These instruments include cash and cash equivalents, non-interest bearing deposit accounts, Time deposits with other financial institutions, FHLB stock, escrow deposits, FHLB Advances and accrued interest receivable and payable.

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values by fair value hierarchy of certain financial instruments are as follows:

	<u>Carrying Amount</u>		<u>Level 1</u>		<u>Level 2</u>		<u>Level 3</u>		<u>Estimated Fair Value</u>
					(Dollars in thousands)				
March 31, 2022									
Financial assets:									
Loans, net	\$ 97,345	\$	—	\$	92,018	\$	785	\$	92,803
Loans held for sale	175		—		180		—		180
Financial liabilities:									
Interest-bearing deposits	\$ 174,958	\$	—	\$	162,982	\$	—	\$	162,982
December 31, 2021									
Financial assets:									
Loans, net	\$ 96,534	\$	—	\$	95,612	\$	779	\$	96,391
Loans held for sale	104		—		112		—		112
Financial liabilities:									
Interest-bearing deposits	\$ 186,531	\$	—	\$	181,564	\$	—	\$	181,564

Note 9: Capital Ratios

The Bank is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory 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 the Bank's assets, liabilities and certain off-balance-sheet items as calculated under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, regulatory reporting requirements and regulatory capital standards. The Bank's capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors.

Quantitative measures established by regulatory reporting standards to ensure capital adequacy require the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the table below) of total and Tier I capital to risk-weighted assets, common equity Tier I capital to total risk-weighted assets and of Tier I capital to average assets, as such individual components and calculations are defined by related standards.

As of March 31, 2022 the most recent notification from the regulators categorized the Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. There are no conditions or events since that notification which management believes have changed the Bank's category. On November 13, 2019, the federal regulators finalized and adopted a regulatory capital rule establishing a new community bank leverage ratio ("CBLR"), which became effective on January 1, 2020. The intent of CBLR is to provide a simple alternative measure of capital adequacy for electing qualifying depository institutions and depository institution holding companies, as directed under the Economic Growth, Relief, and Consumer Protection Act. Under CBLR, if a qualifying depository institution or depository institution holding company elects to use such measure, such institution or holding company will be considered well capitalized if its ratio of Tier 1 capital to average total consolidated assets (i.e., leverage ratio) exceeds 9% subject to a limited two quarter grace period, during which the leverage ratio cannot go 100 basis points below the then applicable threshold, and will not be required to calculate and report risk-based capital ratios. In April 2020, under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), the 9% leverage ratio threshold was temporarily reduced to 8% in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The threshold increased to 8.5% in 2021 and will return to 9% in 2022. The Bank elected to begin using CBLR for the first quarter of 2020. Management believes, as of March 31, 2022, that the Bank met all capital adequacy requirements to which it was subject.

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The Bank's actual capital amounts and ratios as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, are presented below:

	Actual		Minimum Required to be Well-Capitalized (1)	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
As of March 31, 2022				
Tier 1 capital (to Average Assets)	\$ 64,945	21.74%	\$ 26,887	>9%
As of December 31, 2021				
Tier 1 capital (to Average Assets)	\$ 44,262	16.11%	\$ 23,349	>8.5%

(1) As defined by regulatory agencies. Failure to exceed the leverage ratio thresholds required under CBLR in the future, subject to any applicable grace period, would require the Bank to return to the risk-based capital ratio thresholds previously utilized under the fully phased-in Basel III Capital Rules to determine capital adequacy.

Note 10: Commitments and Contingencies

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank has various commitments and contingent liabilities that are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements. In the opinion of management, the ultimate disposition of these matters is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Bank.

Financial Instruments

The Bank does not engage in the use of interest rate swaps or futures, forwards or option contracts.

At March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, unused lines of credit and outstanding commitments to originate loans were as follows:

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Unused line of credit	\$ 3,751	\$ 4,001
Commitments to originate loans	97	219
Total commitments	\$ 3,848	\$ 4,220

Concentrations of Credit Risk

The Bank generally originates single-family residential loans within its primary lending area which is Waukegan, Illinois and the surrounding area. The Bank's underwriting policies require such loans to be made at approximately 80% loan-to-value, based upon appraised values, unless private mortgage insurance is obtained, or the loan is guaranteed by the government. These loans are secured by the underlying properties.

The Bank maintains its cash in deposit accounts at the Federal Reserve Bank or other institutions, the balances of which may exceed federally insured limits. The Bank has not experienced any losses in such accounts. The Bank believes it is not exposed to any significant credit risk on cash and cash equivalents.

Interest Rate Risk

The Bank assumes interest rate risk (the risk that general interest rate levels will change) as a result of its normal operations. As a result, fair values of its financial instruments will change when interest rate levels change, and that change may be either favorable or unfavorable to the Bank. Management attempts to match maturities of assets and liabilities to the extent believed necessary to minimize interest rate risk. However, borrowers with fixed rate obligations are less likely to prepay in a rising rate environment and more likely to prepay in a falling rate environment. Conversely, depositors who are receiving fixed rates are more likely to withdraw funds before maturity in a rising rate environment and less likely to do so in a falling rate environment. Management monitors rates and maturities of assets and liabilities and attempts to minimize interest rate risk by adjusting terms of new loans and deposits and by investing in securities with terms that mitigate the overall interest rate risk.

Litigation

Due to the nature of its business activities, the Bank is at times subject to legal action which arises in the normal course of business. In the opinion of management, the ultimate resolution of these matters is not expected to have a material effect on the financial position or results of operations of the Bank.

Note 11: Earnings Per Share

Basic EPS represents income available to common stockholders divided by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common shares (such as stock options) were exercised or converted into additional common shares that should then share in the earnings of the entity. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing net income attributable to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period, plus the effect of potential dilutive common share equivalents.

There were no securities or other contracts that had a dilutive effect during the three months ended March 31, 2022, and therefore the weighted-average common shares outstanding used to calculate both basic and diluted EPS are the same. Shares held by the Employee Stock Ownership Plan ("ESOP") that have not been allocated to employees in accordance with the terms of the ESOP, referred to as "unallocated ESOP shares", are not deemed outstanding for EPS calculations. EPS data is not applicable for the three months ended March 31, 2021 as the Company had no shares outstanding.

	Three Months ended March 31, 2022
	(Income in thousands)
Net loss applicable to common shares	\$ (279)
Average number of common shares outstanding	4,318,367
Less: Average unallocated ESOP shares	343,981
Average number of common shares outstanding used to calculate basic earnings per common share	3,974,386
Earnings per common share basic and diluted	\$ (0.07)

All unallocated ESOP shares have been excluded from the calculation of basic and diluted EPS.

Note 12: ESOP

Employees participate in an Employee Stock Ownership Plan ("ESOP"). The ESOP borrowed funds from the Company to purchase 431,836 shares of stock at \$10 per share. The Bank makes discretionary contributions to the ESOP, as well as paying dividends on unallocated shares to the ESOP, and the ESOP uses funds it receives to repay the loan. When loan payments are made, ESOP shares are allocated to participants based on relative compensation. Participants receive the shares at the end of employment. Dividends on allocated shares increase participants accounts.

There were no contributions to the ESOP during the first three months of 2022, as the initial annual loan payment will be made during the fourth quarter. Expense recorded was \$54,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2022, and is recognized over the service period.

Shares held by the ESOP were as follows:

	Three Months ended March 31, 2022
	(Dollars in thousands)
Shares committed for allocation	4,320
Unallocated	427,516
Total ESOP shares	431,836
Fair value of unearned shares at March 31, 2022	\$ 5,164

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

This section is intended to assist in the understanding of our financial performance through a discussion of our financial condition as of March 31, 2022 and as compared to our financial condition as of December 31, 2021, and our results of operations for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2022 and 2021. This section should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and notes thereto appearing in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Forward-Looking Statements

This filing contains forward-looking statements, which can be identified by the use of words such as “estimate,” “project,” “believe,” “intend,” “anticipate,” “plan,” “seek,” “expect” and words of similar meaning. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to:

- statements of our goals, intentions and expectations;
- statements regarding our business plans, prospects, growth and operating strategies;
- statements regarding the quality of our loan and investment portfolios; and
- estimates of our risks and future costs and benefits.

These forward-looking statements are based on current beliefs and expectations of our management and are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond our control. In addition, these forward-looking statements are subject to assumptions with respect to future business strategies and decisions that are subject to change.

The following factors, among others, could cause actual results to differ materially from the anticipated results or other expectations expressed in the forward-looking statements:

- general economic conditions, either nationally or in our market areas, that are different than expected;
- conditions relating to the COVID-19 pandemic, or other infectious disease outbreaks, including the severity and duration of the associated economic slowdown, either nationally or in our market areas, that are worse than expected;
- changes in the level and direction of loan delinquencies and charge-offs and changes in estimates of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses;
- our ability to access cost-effective funding;
- major catastrophes such as tornadoes, floods or other natural disasters, the related disruption to local, regional and global economic activity and financial markets, and the impact that any of the foregoing may have on us and our customers and other constituencies;
- further data processing and other technological changes that may be more difficult or expensive than expected;
- success or consummation of new business initiatives may be more difficult or expensive than expected;
- the inability of third-party service providers to perform;
- fluctuations in real estate values and both residential and commercial real estate market conditions;
- demand for loans and deposits in our market area;
- our ability to continue to implement our business strategies;
- competition among depository and other financial institutions;
- inflation and changes in the interest rate environment that reduce our margins and yields, reduce the fair value of financial instruments or reduce the origination levels in our lending business, or increase the level of defaults, losses and prepayments on loans;
- adverse changes in the securities markets;
- changes in laws or government regulations or policies affecting financial institutions, including changes in regulatory fees and capital requirements;
- our ability to manage market risk, credit risk and operational risk in the current economic conditions;
- our ability to enter new markets successfully and capitalize on growth opportunities;
- our ability to successfully integrate any assets, liabilities, customers, systems and management personnel we may acquire into our operations and our ability to realize related revenue synergies and cost savings within expected time frames and any goodwill charges related thereto;
- changes in consumer spending, borrowing and savings habits;
- changes in accounting policies and practices, as may be adopted by the bank regulatory agencies, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board;
- our ability to hire and retain key employees; and
- our compensation expense associated with equity allocated or awarded to our employees.

Because of these and other uncertainties, our actual future results may be materially different from the results indicated by these forward-looking statements. Except as required by applicable law or regulation, we do not undertake, and we specifically disclaim any obligation, to update any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of such statements or to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events.

General

On January 18, 2022, the NSTS Bancorp, Inc. (“the Company”) became the holding company for North Shore Trust and Savings (“the Bank”) when North Shore MHC completed its conversion into the stock holding company form of organization. In connection with the conversion, the Company sold 5,290,000 shares of common stock at a price of \$10 per share, for gross proceeds of \$52.9 million. The Company also contributed 107,959 shares of common stock and \$150,000 in cash to North Shore Trust and Savings Charitable Foundation, Inc. Shares of the Company common stock began trading on January 19, 2022 on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the trading symbol “NSTS.”

NSTS Bancorp, Inc.

NSTS Bancorp, Inc. is a Delaware corporation which was incorporated in September 2021. As a savings and loan holding company, NSTS Bancorp, Inc. is regulated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (“Federal Reserve Board”). The Company’s primary business activities relate to owning all of the outstanding shares of capital stock of the Bank.

The unaudited financial statements and other financial information contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q should be read in conjunction with North Shore MHC’s Consolidated Financial Statements and footnotes thereto included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021.

North Shore Trust and Savings

North Shore Trust and Savings, a federally-chartered stock savings institution, was established in 1921 as North Shore Building and Loan, an Illinois-chartered institution. Since its inception, the Bank has operated as a traditional savings institution focused primarily on serving the banking needs of customers in our market area of Lake County, Illinois and adjacent communities. We operate from our headquarters and main banking office in Waukegan, Illinois, as well as two additional full-service branch offices located in Waukegan and Lindenhurst, Illinois, respectively. We have a loan production office in Chicago, Illinois. Our primary business activity is attracting deposits from the general public and using those funds to originate one- to four-family residential mortgage loans and purchase investments. We are subject to comprehensive regulation and examination by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (the “OCC”).

Our Business and Franchise

For 100 years, we have served Lake County, Illinois and the surrounding communities. We have established deep ties to the community and developed customer relationships which have spanned generations. We pride ourselves in matching our products and services to the needs of the community.

Our principal business consists of originating loans for one- to four-family residential properties, multi-family and non-owner occupied commercial real estate loans, and to a lesser extent home equity loans and lines of credit, construction loans, and other consumer loans in the market areas surrounding our branch footprint. We also established a loan production office in the Roscoe Village neighborhood of Chicago, Illinois in 2016 to originate loans outside of our branch network in a more densely populated metropolitan area, which we believe benefits us geographically. We attract retail deposits from the general public in the areas surrounding our main office and branches, offering a wide variety of deposit products. We also invest in investment securities. Our revenues are derived primarily from interest on loans, noninterest income from the sale of one- to four-family residential mortgage loans in the secondary market and interest on investments. Our primary sources of funds are deposits, and principal and interest payments on loans and securities.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our condensed consolidated unaudited interim financial statements for the quarter ended March 31, 2022, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting periods. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates and assumptions. Our actual results could differ from these estimates. Our significant accounting policies are discussed in detail in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021. There have been no material changes to our critical accounting policies as compared to the critical accounting policies described in the Annual Report on Form 10-K.

COVID-19

In light of the recent events surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic, we are continually assessing the effects of the pandemic on our employees, customers and communities. In March 2020, the CARES Act was enacted. The CARES Act contains many provisions related to banking, lending, mortgage forbearance and taxation. We have been working diligently to help support our customers through the PPP, loan modifications and loan deferrals. During the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2021, we had funded 40 SBA PPP loans totaling \$1.3 million to existing customers and key prospects located primarily in our markets. As of March 31, 2022, all PPP loans were forgiven by the SBA. In addition, during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, we granted loan modifications under the CARES Act generally in the form of three-month deferrals of principal payments and a three-month extension of the maturity date. We handle loan modification requests on a case-by-case basis considering the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the related economic slowdown on our customers and their current and projected cash flows through the terms of their respective loans. We believe the customer interaction during this time provides us with an opportunity to broaden and deepen our customer relationships while benefiting the local communities we serve. In total we modified 50 loans with principal balances totaling \$9.7 million. As of March 31, 2022, all COVID-19 loan modifications have returned to repayment.

Overview

This discussion is intended to focus on certain financial information regarding our consolidated company and may not contain all the information that is important to the reader. The purpose of this discussion is to provide the reader with a more thorough understanding of our financial statements. As such, this discussion should be read carefully and in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes contained elsewhere in this report.

Our results of operations depend, to a large extent, on net interest income, which is the difference between the income earned on our loan and investment portfolios and interest expense on deposits and borrowings. Our net interest income is largely determined by our net interest spread, which is the difference between the average yield earned on interest-earning assets and the average rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities, and the relative amounts of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. Results of operations are also affected by our provisions for loan losses, fee income and other noninterest income and noninterest expense. Noninterest expense principally consists of compensation, office occupancy and equipment expense, data processing, advertising and business promotion and other expenses. We expect that our noninterest expenses will increase as we grow and expand our operations. In addition, our compensation expense will increase due to the new stock benefit plans we intend to implement. Our results of operations and financial condition are also significantly affected by general economic and competitive conditions, particularly changes in interest rates, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, changes in accounting guidance, government policies and actions of regulatory authorities.

Average Balances, Net Interest Income, and Yields Earned and Rates Paid. The following table shows for the periods indicated the total dollar amount of interest from average interest-earning assets and the resulting yields, as well as the interest expense on average interest-bearing liabilities, expressed both in dollars and rates, and the net interest margin. All average balances are based on daily balances. The table also reflects the yields on the Company's interest-earning assets and costs of interest-bearing liabilities for the periods shown.

For the Three Months Ended March 31,							
2022				2021			
	Average Outstanding Balance	Interest	Average Yield/ Rate	Average Outstanding Balance	Interest	Average Yield/ Rate	
(Dollars in thousands)							
Interest-earning assets:							
Loans, net	\$ 96,936	\$ 843	3.48%	\$ 99,494	\$ 933	3.75%	
Federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits in other banks	74,372	29	0.16%	28,479	5	0.07%	
Time deposits with other financial institutions	3,377	5	0.59%	10,500	32	1.22%	
Securities available for sale	106,312	414	1.56%	87,094	350	1.61%	
FHLB of Chicago stock	550	4	2.91%	512	3	2.34%	
Total interest-earning assets	281,547	\$ 1,295	1.84%	226,079	\$ 1,323	2.34%	
Noninterest-earning assets	21,350			15,585			
Total assets	\$ 302,897			\$ 241,664			
Interest-bearing liabilities:							
Interest-bearing demand	\$ 17,432	\$ 2	0.05%	\$ 16,739	\$ 2	0.05%	
Money market	45,671	23	0.20%	48,510	24	0.20%	
Savings	48,850	18	0.15%	43,024	16	0.15%	
Time deposits	66,395	148	0.89%	66,492	212	1.28%	
Total interest-bearing deposits	\$ 178,348	\$ 191	0.43%	\$ 174,765	\$ 254	0.58%	
Other borrowings(1)	5,000	—	—%	4,000	—	—%	
Total interest-bearing liabilities	183,348	\$ 191	0.42%	178,765	\$ 254	0.57%	
Noninterest-bearing liabilities	38,825			16,206			
Total liabilities	\$ 222,173			\$ 194,971			
Equity	80,724			46,693			
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 302,897			\$ 241,664			
Net interest income		\$ 1,104			\$ 1,069		
Interest rate spread(2)			1.42%			1.77%	
Net interest-earning assets(3)	\$ 98,199			\$ 47,314			
Net interest margin(4)			1.57%			1.89%	
Average interest-earning assets to average- interest bearing liabilities	153.56%			126.47%			

(1) Other borrowings consists of 0% interest rate FHLB advances.

(2) Equals the difference between the yield on average earning-assets and the cost of average interest-bearing liabilities.

(3) Equals total interest-earning assets less total interest-bearing liabilities.

(4) Equals net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets.

COMPARISON OF OPERATING RESULTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2022 AND 2021

General. For the three months ended March 31, 2022, the Company had a net loss of \$279,000, representing an increase in the net loss of \$198,000, or 244.4%, from a net loss of \$81,000 for the same period ended March 31, 2021. The increase in the net loss is primarily the result of a decrease in noninterest income and an increase of noninterest expenses which are expected to reoccur in future periods and are the result of additional expenses related to being a public company.

Net Interest Income. Net interest income was \$1.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021.

The average yield on total interest-earning assets decreased 50 basis points in the first quarter of 2022 compared to 2021. This decrease was primarily driven by the yield on loans. During 2021, borrowers continued to take advantage of the lower interest rate environment and refinanced their mortgages, resulting in a decrease of the average yield on loans. The decrease was partially offset by a change in our asset mix, in which management invested available cash in securities available for sale to achieve a higher yield.

The cost of interest-bearing liabilities decreased 15 basis points for the three months ended March 31, 2022 from the three months ended March 31, 2021. The net decrease in our funding costs was primarily due to lower prevailing market interest rates, specifically on time deposits. Additionally, during the first quarter of 2022, subsequent to the conversion closing, certain customers withdrew their funds held in time deposits prior to the maturity of these deposits. Upon the withdrawal of these funds, the customers were charged an interest penalty which resulted in a lower overall funding cost during the quarter.

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

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

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information or events, it is probable that we will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal and interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. When a loan is impaired, the measurement of such impairment is based upon the fair value of the collateral of the loan. If the fair value of the collateral is less than the recorded investment in the loan, we will recognize the impairment by creating a valuation allowance with a corresponding charge against earnings.

An allowance is also established for uncollectible interest on loans classified as substandard. The allowance is established by a charge to interest income equal to all interest previously accrued, and income is subsequently recognized only to the extent that cash payments are received. When, in management's judgment, the borrower's ability to make interest and principal payments is back to normal, the loan is returned to accrual status.

During the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, there was no provision for loan loss recorded. We recorded net recoveries of \$6,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2022, and \$2,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2021. There were no charge-offs recorded during the three months ended March 31, 2022 nor 2021.

The establishment of the allowance for loan losses is significantly affected by uncertainties and management judgment and there is a likelihood that different amounts would be reported under different conditions or assumptions. Various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review our allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require us to make additional provisions for estimated loan losses based upon judgments different from those of management.

Noninterest Income. The following table shows the components of noninterest income for the periods presented.

Noninterest income:	Three months ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Gain on sale of mortgage loans	\$ 31	\$ 164
Rental income on office building	11	11
Service charges on deposits	71	67
Increase in cash surrender value of BOLI	43	44
Other	32	37
Total noninterest income	\$ 188	\$ 323

Noninterest income decreased \$135,000, or 41.8%, to \$188,000 for the quarter ended March 31, 2022 compared to \$323,000 for the quarter ended March 31, 2021. The primary driver of the decrease was a reduction in the volume of mortgage loans sold and the resulting gain on the sale of mortgage loans. During the three months ended March 31, 2022, we sold \$3.7 million in loans compared to \$9.1 million during the three months ended March 31, 2021. The decrease in sale of mortgage loans was partially the decision to originate a higher percentage of loans for the portfolio, as well as an overall decrease in total loans originated during the period.

Noninterest Expense. The following table shows the components of noninterest expense for the periods presented.

Noninterest expense:	Three months ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 953	\$ 869
Equipment and occupancy	181	185
Data processing	148	174
Professional services	133	65
Advertising	26	24
Supervisory fees and assessments	41	32
Loan expenses	29	41
Deposit expenses	34	45
Other	102	82
Total noninterest expense	\$ 1,647	\$ 1,517

Noninterest expense increased \$130,000, or 8.6%, to \$1.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2022 compared to \$1.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2021. The primary drivers for the increase in noninterest expense are salaries and employee benefits and professional services expenses. Salaries and employee benefits increased \$84,000, or 9.7% as a result of an increase in the number of full-time equivalent employees during the period to 37 employees as of March 31, 2022 compared to 35 employees as of March 31, 2021, as the Bank continues to invest in hiring high performing individuals and growing the strength of our lending team. Additionally, the Bank entered into an Employee Stock Ownership Plan at the closing of the conversion, which resulted in additional ESOP related expenses of \$54,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2022. Professional service fees increased \$68,000, or 104.6%, to \$133,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2022 compared to \$65,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2021. This increase is the results of additional expenses associated with being a public company and are expected to recur in future periods.

Provision for Income Tax Benefit. Income tax benefit increased \$32,000, or 72.7%, to \$76,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2022 compared to \$44,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2021, primarily due to the increase in the net loss during the period.

COMPARISON OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AT MARCH 31, 2022 AND DECEMBER 31, 2021

	At March 31, 2022	At December 31, 2021
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Selected Consolidated Financial Condition Data:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 51,552	\$ 121,611
Securities available for sale	113,456	100,950
FHLB stock	550	550
Loans receivable, net	97,345	96,534
Total assets	284,911	340,869
Total deposits	188,152	285,621
FHLB advances	5,000	5,000
Total equity	\$ 86,625	\$ 45,183

Total Assets. Total assets decreased \$56.0 million, or 16.4%, to \$284.9 million at March 31, 2022 compared to \$340.9 million at December 31, 2021. The decrease is the result of excess funds received as part of the stock subscription process that were returned to prospective buyers due to an oversubscription in the stock offering.

Cash and cash equivalents. The funds received as part of the conversion were primarily held in cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2021, and excess funds were disbursed during the first quarter of 2022. The result of the disbursement resulted in a decrease in cash and cash equivalents during the period. Additionally, management began to deploy the remaining funds from the stock offering, primarily in securities available for sale, resulting in a further decrease to the balance of cash and cash equivalents as of March 31, 2022, compared to December 31, 2021.

Securities available for sale. Securities available for sale increased \$12.5 million, or 12.4%, to \$113.5 million at March 31, 2022 compared to \$101.0 million at December 31, 2021. This increase was the result of management's efforts to reduce the cash and cash equivalents balance by investing in higher yielding assets. During the three months ended March 31, 2022, the Bank purchased \$25.3 million in securities available for sale, which was partially offset by principal repayments and maturities of \$6.2 million, an increase in the unrealized loss on available for sale securities of \$6.2 million and amortization and accretion of premiums and discounts of \$314,000.

Loans, net. Our loans, net, increased by \$811,000, or 0.8%, to \$97.3 million at March 31, 2022 compared to \$96.5 million at December 31, 2021. During the three months ended March 31, 2022, the Bank originated \$4.5 million in loans held for investment. These originations were partially offset by loan repayments and maturities of \$3.7 million. At March 31, 2022, the allowance for loan losses was \$785,000, an increase of \$6,000, or 0.7% compared to \$779,000 at December 31, 2021. The increase in the allowance for loan losses was a result of an increase in the overall loan portfolio. During the three months ended March 31, 2022, one loan moved to non-accrual, increasing the non-performing loan balance to \$219,000, compared to \$102,000 at December 31, 2021. Our non-performing loans to total loans increased to 0.22% at March 31, 2022 compared to 0.15% at December 31, 2021.

Deposits. The decrease in total deposits of \$97.5 million, or 34.1%, was primarily the result of refunds issued due to the oversubscription of stock purchases related to the stock offering and a dividend of half the net proceeds received as part of the conversion to the Bank. As of December 31, 2021, prior to the conversion, the Company held a deposit account at the Bank of approximately \$87.3 million. Subsequent to the conversion, the balance of the deposit account held at the Bank is eliminated during consolidation. Additionally, prior to September 30, 2021, the Bank received an increase in funds within the deposit accounts as individuals opened accounts to receive priority in purchasing stocks as part of the offering. Subsequent to the conversion, approximately \$10.0 million in funds remaining in those accounts were withdrawn by depositors. Majority of these funds were held in short-term time deposits and were subject to interest penalties upon withdrawal.

Other borrowings. Our borrowings, which consists of FHLB of Chicago advances, amount to \$5.0 million at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021. In May 2021, the FHLB of Chicago offered member banks a one-year advance with 0% interest due to COVID-19. The FHLB advance is due in May 2022.

Total equity. Total equity increased \$41.4 million, or 91.7%, to \$86.6 million at March 31, 2022 compared to \$45.2 million at December 31, 2021. The increase in total equity is the result of the net proceeds of the stock offering, less unallocated shares of the ESOP.

Asset Quality

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to our nonperforming assets. The increase in nonaccrual loans was the result of one additional loan moving to non-accrual during the three-months ended March 31, 2022.

	<u>At March 31,</u> <u>2022</u>	<u>At December 31,</u> <u>2021</u>
(Dollars in thousands)		
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 219	\$ 102
Loans 90+ days past due and accruing	—	41
Total non-performing loans	219	143
Other real estate owned, net	—	—
Total non-performing assets	219	143
Restructured loans still accruing	1,026	1,035
Total non-performing assets and performing TDRs	\$ 1,245	\$ 1,178
Asset Quality Ratios: (1)		
Non-accrual loans as a percent of total loans outstanding	0.22%	0.11%
Non-performing assets as a percent of total assets(1)	0.08%	0.04%
Non-performing assets and TDRs as a percent of total assets(2)	0.44%	0.35%
Allowance for loan losses as a percent of total loans outstanding	0.80%	0.81%
Allowance for loan losses as a percent of non-performing loans(3)	358.45%	544.76%
Net charge-offs (recoveries) to average loans receivable	(0.01)%	0.07%

(1) Asset quality ratios and capital ratios are end of period ratios, except for net charge-offs to average loans receivable.

(2) Non-performing assets consist of non-performing loans and real estate owned. Non-performing loans consist of all loans 90 days or more past due. Real estate owned consists of real estate acquired through foreclosure, real estate acquired by acceptance of a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure.

(3) Non-performing loans consist of non-accrual loans and loans that are 90 or more days past due and still accruing.

The allowance for loan losses, as a percentage of total loans remained fairly consistent at 0.80% as of March 31, 2022 compared to 0.81% at December 31, 2021. The balance of allowance for loan losses increased to \$785,000 at March 31, 2022, primarily as a result of the increase in total loans.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

North Shore Trust and Savings maintains levels of liquid assets deemed adequate by management. We adjust our liquidity levels to fund deposit outflows, repay our borrowings, and to fund loan commitments. We also adjust liquidity, as appropriate, to meet asset and liability management objectives.

Liquidity describes our ability to meet the financial obligations that arise in the ordinary course of business. Liquidity is primarily needed to meet the borrowing and deposit withdrawal requirements of our customers and to fund current and planned expenditures. Our primary sources of funds are deposits, principal and interest payments on loans and securities, and proceeds from maturities of securities. We also have the ability to borrow from the FHLB of Chicago. At March 31, 2022, we had \$5.0 million outstanding in advances from the FHLB of Chicago and had the capacity to borrow approximately an additional \$57.0 million from the FHLB of Chicago.

While maturities and scheduled amortization of loans and securities are predictable sources of funds, deposit flows and loan prepayments are greatly influenced by general interest rates, economic conditions, and competition. Our most liquid assets are cash and short-term investments. The levels of these assets are dependent on our operating, financing, lending, and investing activities during any given period.

Our cash flows are comprised of three primary classifications: cash flows from operating activities, investing activities, and financing activities. Net cash provided by operating activities was \$1.7 million and \$314,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Net cash used in investing activities, which consists primarily of net change in loans receivable and net change in investment securities, was \$19.9 million and \$5.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Net cash used in financing activities, consisting primarily of the activity in deposit accounts and proceeds from the issuance of common stock, was \$51.8 million and \$448,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

We are committed to maintaining a strong liquidity position. We monitor our liquidity position on a daily basis. We anticipate that we will have sufficient funds to meet our current funding commitments. Time deposits that are scheduled to mature in less than one year from March 31, 2022, totaled \$34.7 million. Based on our deposit retention experience and current pricing strategy, we anticipate that a significant portion of maturing time deposits will be retained. However, if a substantial portion of these deposits is not retained, we may utilize FHLB of Chicago advances or raise interest rates on deposits to attract new accounts, which may result in higher levels of interest expense.

As of March 31, 2022, North Shore Trust and Savings was well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. During the year ended December 31, 2020, North Shore Trust and Savings elected to begin using the CBLR. Under CBLR, if a qualifying depository institution or depository institution holding company elects to use such measure, such institution or holding company will be considered well capitalized if its ratio of Tier 1 capital to average total consolidated assets (i.e., leverage ratio) exceeds 9% in 2022 and 8.5% in 2021, subject to a limited two quarter grace period, during which the leverage ratio cannot go 100 basis points below the then applicable threshold, and will not be required to calculate and report risk-based capital ratios. North Shore Trust and Savings' Tier 1 capital to Average Assets was 21.74% and 16.11% at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements. At March 31, 2022, we had \$97,000 of outstanding commitments to originate loans. Our total letters and lines of credit and unused lines of credit totaled \$3.8 million at March 31, 2022.

Commitments. The following table summarizes our outstanding commitments to originate loans and to advance additional amounts pursuant to outstanding letters of credit, lines of credit and undisbursed construction loans at March 31, 2022.

	Total Amounts Committed at March 31, 2022	Amount of Commitment Expiration – Per Period			
		To 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Unused line of credit	\$ 3,751	\$ 480	\$ 851	\$ 987	\$ 1,433
Commitments to originate loans	97	97	—	—	—
Total commitments	\$ 3,848	\$ 577	\$ 851	\$ 987	\$ 1,433

Contractual Cash Obligations. The following table summarizes our contractual cash obligations at March 31, 2022.

	Total at March 31, 2022	Payments Due By Period			
		To 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Time deposits	\$ 63,598	\$ 34,664	\$ 21,795	\$ 7,139	\$ —
Other borrowings	5,000	5,000	—	—	—
Total contractual obligations	\$ 68,598	\$ 39,664	\$ 21,795	\$ 7,139	\$ —

Impact of Inflation and Changing Prices

The consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes presented elsewhere in this document have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP, which generally requires the measurement of financial position and operating results in terms of historical dollars without considering the change in the relative purchasing power of money over time and due to inflation. Unlike most industrial companies, virtually all of our assets and liabilities are monetary in nature. As a result, interest rates have a greater impact on our performance than inflation. Interest rates do not necessarily move in the same direction or to the same extent as the prices of goods and services.

Changes in Accounting Principles

The following ASU has been issued by the FASB but is not yet effective.

The FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, *Financial Instruments— Credit Losses (Topic 326)*. The ASU introduces a new credit loss model, the current expected credit loss model ("CECL"), which requires earlier recognition of credit losses, while also providing additional transparency about credit risk.

The CECL model utilizes a lifetime "expected credit loss" measurement objective for the recognition of credit losses for loans, held-to-maturity securities, 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. For available-for-sale securities where fair value is less than cost, credit-related impairment, if any, will be recognized in an allowance for credit losses and adjusted each period for changes in expected credit risk. This model replaces the multiple existing impairment models, which generally require that a loss be incurred before it is recognized.

The CECL model represents a significant change from existing practice and may result in material changes to the Bank's accounting for financial instruments. The Bank is evaluating the effect ASU 2016-13 will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. The impact of the ASU will depend upon the state of the economy, and the nature of the Bank's portfolios at the date of adoption. The new standard is effective January 2023 for emerging growth companies.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not required for smaller reporting companies.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to provide assurance that the information required to be disclosed in the reports filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, the principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that, as of March 31, 2022, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by NSTS Bancorp, Inc. is in the reports it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC and is accumulated and communicated to NSTS Bancorp, Inc.'s management, including our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended March 31, 2022, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are not presently involved in any legal proceedings of a material nature. From time to time, we are subject to various legal actions arising in the normal course of our business. In the opinion of management, the resolution of these legal actions is not expected to have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Not required for smaller reporting companies.

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

Not Applicable.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

Not Applicable.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not Applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

31.1	Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, of Steven G. Lear, President and Chief Executive Officer.
31.2	Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, of Carissa H. Schoolcraft, Chief Financial Officer.
32.1	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, by Stephen G. Lear, President and Chief Executive Officer, and Carissa H. Schoolcraft, Chief Financial Officer*
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 Definition 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 in Exhibit 101)

*The certification attached as Exhibit 32.1 to this quarterly report on Form 10-Q is “furnished” to the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and shall not be deemed “filed” by the Registrant for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

**Certification of Principal Executive Officer
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Stephen G. Lear, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of NSTS Bancorp, Inc. (the "Registrant"):
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The Registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the Registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) [Paragraph omitted in accordance with Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a)];
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the Registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The Registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Registrant's auditors and the audit committee of Registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: May 13, 2022

/s/ Stephen G. Lear
Stephen G. Lear
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

**Certification of Principal Financial Officer
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Carissa H. Schoolcraft, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of NSTS Bancorp, Inc. (the "Registrant"):
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The Registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the Registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) [Paragraph omitted in accordance with Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a)];
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the Registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The Registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Registrant's auditors and the audit committee of Registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: May 13, 2022

/s/ Carissa H. Schoolcraft
Carissa H. Schoolcraft
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

**Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer
Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

Stephen G. Lear, Chief Executive Officer of NSTS Bancorp, Inc. (the "Company") and Carissa H. Schoolcraft, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, each hereby certifies in his or her capacity as an officer of the Company that he or she has reviewed the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2022 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), and that to the best of his or her knowledge:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Sections 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: May 13, 2022

By: /s/ Stephen G. Lear
Stephen G. Lear
President Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Dated: May 13, 2022

By: /s/ Carissa H. Schoolcraft
Carissa H. Schoolcraft
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)